

Edgar Filing: IMPERIAL INDUSTRIES INC - Form 10-K

IMPERIAL INDUSTRIES INC  
Form 10-K  
April 01, 2002

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE  
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 [NO FEE REQUIRED]  
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE  
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 [NO FEE REQUIRED]

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission file number 1-7190  
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IMPERIAL INDUSTRIES, INC.  
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(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware  
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65-0854631  
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(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

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

1259 Northwest 21st Street, Pompano Beach, Florida  
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33069-1417  
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(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (954)y917-4114

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class  
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Name of each exchange on which registered  
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None

None

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Common Stock, \$.01 par value  
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(Title of Class)

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item  
405 of Regulation S-K (S229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and  
will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive  
proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this  
Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

The aggregate market value of the voting stock of the Registrant held by  
non-affiliates computed by reference to the average bid and asked price of the  
registrant's Common Stock (\$.01 par value) on March 22, 2002 is: \$1,140,300

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Number of shares of Imperial Industries, Inc. Common Stock (\$.01 par value) outstanding on March 22, 2002: 9,220,434

### PART I

#### Item 1. Business

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Imperial Industries, Inc., (the "Company") is a Delaware corporation which through its predecessor corporation has been in existence since 1968. The Company's executive offices are located at 1259 Northwest 21st Street, Pompano Beach, Florida 33069 and the telephone number at such offices is (954) 917-4114.

#### Merger

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In December 1998, the Company approved a plan merging it into a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company effective December 31, 1998, (the "Merger").

Upon consummation of the Merger, each share of common stock outstanding prior to the Merger was automatically converted to one share of common stock of the Company. Each share of preferred stock outstanding prior to the Merger was converted, at the holder's option, into either (a) \$4.75 in cash and ten shares of the Company's common stock, or (b) \$2.25 in cash, an 8% subordinated debenture, face value \$8.00, and five shares of the Company's common stock. Holders representing 81,100 preferred shares have elected dissenters' rights, which, if perfected under Delaware law, would require the Company to pay to the holders the fair value of their stock in cash to be determined by the Delaware Chancery Court. Pursuant to Delaware law, the dissenting shareholders petitioned the Delaware Chancery Court to determine the fair value of their shares at the effective date of the Merger, exclusive of any element of value attributable to the Merger.

In accordance with the Merger, the Company issued \$984,960 of 8% Subordinated Debentures, 1,574,610 shares of common stock and paid \$732,550 in cash to the former preferred shareholders who did not elect dissenters' rights. The Company does not know the amount which would be payable to dissenting holders who ultimately perfect their dissenters rights. The Debentures were retired in 2001. For a more complete description of the Merger, see Note (1) of Notes to Consolidated Financial statements.

#### General

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The Company, through its subsidiaries, is engaged in the manufacture and distribution of building materials to building materials dealers and others located primarily in Florida, Mississippi, Georgia, and Alabama and to a lesser extent, other states in the Southeastern part of the United States as well as foreign countries. The Company presently has eleven distribution outlets through which it markets certain of its manufactured products and other purchased products directly to developers, builders, contractors, and sub-contractors.

The Company's business is directly related to the level of activity in the new and renovation construction market in the

Item 1. Business (continued)

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General (continued)  
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Southeast United States. The Company's products are used by developers, general contractors and subcontractors in the construction or renovation of residential, multi-family and commercial buildings and swimming pools. Demand for new construction is related to, among other things, population growth. Population growth, in turn, is principally a function of migration of new residents to these states. When economic conditions reduce migration, demand for new construction decreases. Construction activity is also affected by the size of the inventory of available housing units, mortgage interest rates, availability of funds and local government growth management policies. The Company's operations are directly related to the general economic conditions existing in the Southeastern part of the United States.

The Company manufactures products through its wholly owned subsidiaries, Premix-Marbletite Manufacturing Co. ("Premix") and Acrocrete, Inc. ("Acrocrete"). The Company distributes products through its wholly owned subsidiary, Just-Rite Supply, Inc. ("Just-Rite"). The manufacturing operations primarily produce and distribute stucco, roof tile mortar and plaster products, while the distribution operations expand the Company's product line by distributing gypsum, roofing and insulation products, as well as products manufactured by the Company.

Stucco products are applied as a finishing coat to exterior surfaces and to swimming pools. Roof tile mortar is used to adhere cement roof tiles to the roof. Plaster customarily is used to finish interiors of structures.

Premix  
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Premix, together with its predecessors, has been in business for approximately 40 years. The names "Premix" and "Premix-Marbletite" are among the registered trademarks of Premix. The Company believes the trade names of its manufactured products represent a substantial benefit to the Company because of industry recognition and brand preference. Premix manufactures stucco, roof tile mortar, plaster and swimming pool finishes. The products manufactured by Premix basically are a combination of portland (or masonry) cement, sand, lime, marble and a plasticizing agent and other chemicals, including color-impregnating materials.

Premix accounted for approximately 22%, 23% and 39% of the Company's consolidated annual revenues in the fiscal years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

The Company is a party to a licensing agreement with an unaffiliated company to exclusively manufacture and sell a roof tile mortar product throughout the State of Florida and certain foreign countries.

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Item 1. Business (continued)  
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Premix (continued)  
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To date, a majority of all roof tile mortar sales have been derived from South Florida. Until 1996, the Company's licensed roof tile mortar product was the only mortar product approved by Miami Dade County, Florida, building authorities for use to adhere all types of cement roof tiles to roofs. In 1997, the Company's roof tile mortar was approved by the Broward and Palm Beach County building authorities along with other competitive products. Other adhesive products used for similar purposes are also used by the industry. The Company has expanded its marketing efforts for this product to other areas of Florida based on product performance rather than only as required by building code requirements.

Acrocrete  
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Acrocrete, organized in 1988, manufactures synthetic acrylic stucco products. The Company's trade name "Acrocrete" and certain of its manufactured products are described by trade names protected by registered trademarks. Acrocrete's products, used principally for exterior wall coatings, broaden and complement the range of products produced and sold by Premix. Management believes acrylic stucco products have certain advantages over traditional cementitious stucco products for certain types of construction applications because synthetic acrylic products provide a hard durable finish with stronger color retention properties. Further, acrylic stucco products have improved flexibility characteristics, which minimizes the problems of cracking of cement coating. Acrocrete's product system provides for energy efficiency for both residential and commercial buildings.

For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, Acrocrete's sales accounted for approximately 22%, 21% and 61%, respectively, of the Company's consolidated annual revenues. Prior to January 1, 2000, the Company's distribution operations were operated through Acrocrete.

Just-Rite  
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In January 2000, the Company established Just-Rite to own and operate its five wholesale distribution outlets formerly owned and operated by Acrocrete. During the first five months of 2000, Just-Rite acquired nine building material distribution outlets to diversify its product offering to the construction market to include gypsum, roofing, masonry, insulation products, as well as

Item 1. Business (continued)  
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Just-Rite (continued)  
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installation services beyond those supported by the Company's manufacturing operation. Management believes the acquired distribution outlets position the Company to gain a greater market share for its manufactured products through more direct sales to the end-user and to expand operations by distributing a wider range of building materials to the construction industry that are complementary to its existing product lines. In 2001, the Company closed three distribution outlets and eliminated installation services being provided at two other distribution outlets related to the acquired operations.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001 and 2000, Just-Rite's sales, excluding the sale of Premix and Acrocrete products, accounted for approximately 56% and 56% of the Company's consolidated annual revenues.

### Acquisition Opportunities and Present Status

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The Company believes the gypsum, roofing and stucco building products distribution industries are fragmented and have the potential for consolidation in response to the competitive disadvantages faced by smaller distributors. Management believes that these industries are characterized by a significant number of relatively small privately-owned, local, relationship-based companies that emphasize service, delivery and reliability, as well as competitive pricing and breadth of product line to their customers. The competitive environment for these distributors, in combination with the desire for owners of certain of these distributors to gain liquidity, provides an opportunity for expansion through acquisition. The Company believes that opportunities exist for a company which has the ability to source and distribute products effectively to serve the building materials industry and to effect cost savings through economies of scale which can be applied to companies that may be acquired in these industries.

The Company's primary focus in 2001 was to complete the integration of the distribution outlets acquired in 2000 with its existing operations and to attempt to effect cost savings in the consolidation of the acquired operations. The Company has taken action to improve operating performance in the Company's distribution operations through: (i) an approximate 32% reduction in workforce of 68 employees in 2001; (ii) closure of under-performing distribution locations in Hattiesburg, Picayune and Pascagoula, Mississippi; (iii) elimination of installation services at two locations; and (iv) development of a consolidated purchasing program in an attempt to realize greater savings from the purchase and resale of products. While it currently will emphasize internal growth through gains in productivity of operations, the Company believes there exists a number of possible acquisition candidates. The Company presently is not

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### Item 1. Business (continued)

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#### Acquisition Opportunities and Present Status (continued)

seeking any acquisitions. Accordingly, it does not have any binding understanding, agreement or commitment regarding any potential acquisition. The Company may pursue acquisitions in the future if such

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acquisitions will enhance Company operations.

### Suppliers

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Premix's raw materials and products are purchased from approximately 21 suppliers. While five suppliers account for approximately 64% of Premix's purchases, Premix is not dependent on any one supplier for its requirements. Equivalent materials are readily available from other sources at similar prices.

Acrocrete's raw materials are purchased from approximately 16 other suppliers, of which five account for approximately 67% of Acrocrete's raw material purchases. However, equivalent materials are available from several other sources at similar prices and Acrocrete is not dependent on any one supplier for its requirements.

The Company's Just-Rite distribution outlets sell products of many suppliers. Just-Rite purchases a significant amount of its products through buying group organizations, companies which consolidate product purchase orders from many independent distributors and order product from various vendors on the distributors behalf to gain consolidated purchasing efficiencies for each distributor. One such buying organization accounted for approximately 25% and 26% of Just-Rite purchases in 2001 and 2000. However, there are other buying organizations in which the Company believes it can obtain product at the same or similar prices.

### Marketing and Sales

The Company's marketing and sales strategy is to create a profit center for the products it manufactures, as well as enlarging its product offerings to include certain complementary products and other building materials manufactured by other companies. The complementary items are purchased by the Company and held in inventory, together with manufactured products, for sale to customers. Generally, sales orders are filled out of existing inventory within several days of receipt of the order. The total package sales approach to the new and renovation construction markets is targeted at both the end user of the Company's products, being primarily the contractor or subcontractor, and the distributor, principally building materials dealers who purchase products from the Company and sell to the end user, and in some instances, to retail customers.

While the Company's manufactured sales have been typically to distributors, the Company focuses marketing efforts on the contractor/subcontractor end user to create a brand preference for the

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### Item 1. Business (continued)

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### Marketing and Sales (continued)

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Company's manufactured products. No one distributor has accounted for 10% or more of total sales during the past three years. The Company believes the loss of any one distributor would not cause a material loss in sales because the brand preference contractors and subcontractors have developed for the Company's manufactured products

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generally cause the user to seek a distributor who carries the Company's products. The Company markets its products to distributors through Company salesmen located in the Southeastern United States who promote both Premix and Acrocrete products. However, direct sales of manufactured products and other building materials to end users through Just-Rite accounted for approximately 70% of total revenues in 2001.

In 1994, the Company opened a distribution outlet in Savannah, Georgia to sell its Acrocrete products directly to the end user. The Company's products and certain complementary products manufactured by other companies were inventoried and sold from a leased warehouse distribution facility.

In February 1998, the Company acquired a facility in Tampa, Florida that was engaged primarily in the distribution of landscape stone products. The Company utilized this distribution facility to gain market share for the sale of its products on the West Coast of Florida. The Company subsequently opened a distribution facility in the third quarter of 1998 in Dallas, Georgia, and one in Gadsden, Alabama in April 1999, which was subsequently moved to Rainbow City, Alabama in 2000. In January 2000, the Company acquired three additional outlets, one in Foley, Alabama, one in Pensacola, Florida and one in Destin, Florida. In March 2000 and April 2000, the Company acquired additional distribution outlets in Panama City Beach and Tallahassee, Florida. In May 2000 the Company acquired three distribution outlets located in Gulfport, Pascagoula and Hattiesburg, Mississippi. In October, 2000, the Company opened a new distribution outlet in Picayune, Mississippi. In 2001, the Company closed distribution outlets in Hattiesburg, Picayune and Pascagoula, Mississippi due to under-performance and competitive conditions in their local markets. The Company currently has eleven (11) distribution outlets in Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama.

Each facility contains between approximately 6,400 to 29,000 square feet. The distribution facilities are designed to promote product brand preference to the contractor and sub-contractor, and also to improve service capabilities, increase market share, and to increase profit margins from the sale of the Company's products and to expand operations by distributing a wide range of products to the construction industry. The Company sells Acrocrete, Premix and complementary products of other manufacturers at such distribution facilities.

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### Item 1. Business (continued)

#### Seasonality -----

The sale of the Company's products in the construction market for the Southeastern United States is somewhat seasonal due in part to periods of adverse weather, with a lower rate of sales historically occurring in the period December through February compared to the rest of the year. As a result of acquisitions consummated in 2000 located in Northwest Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, management believes the Company's sales are more subject to seasonal fluctuation than in prior years.

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### Competition

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The Company's business is highly competitive. Premix and Acrocrete encounter significant competition from local, independent firms, as well as regional and national manufacturers of acrylic, cement and plaster products, most of whom manufacture products similar to those of Premix and Acrocrete. The Company's distribution outlets encounter significant competition from local independent distributors as well as regional and national distributors who sell similar products. Many of these competitors are larger, more established and better financed than the Company. The Company believes it can compete with the other companies based upon product performance and quality, customer service and prices through maintaining lower overhead costs than larger national companies.

### Environmental Matters

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The Company is subject to various federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations in the normal course of its business. Although the Company believes that its manufacturing, handling, using, selling and disposing of its raw materials and products are in accord with current environmental regulations, future developments could require the Company to make unforeseen expenditures relating to environmental matters. Increasingly strict environmental laws, standards and environmental policies may increase the risk of liability and compliance costs associated with the Company's operations. Capital expenditures for this purpose have not been material in past years, and expenditures for 2002 to comply with existing laws and regulations are also not expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

### Employees

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The Company and its subsidiaries had 142 full time employees as of December 31, 2001. The Company considers its employee relations to be satisfactory. The Company's employees are not subject to any collective bargaining agreement.

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## Item 2. Properties

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The Company and its subsidiaries maintain a total of 14 facilities in Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama. The location and size of the Company's facilities and the nature of the operations in which such facilities are used, are as follows:

Location	Approximate Sq. Footage	Owned/ Leased	Company
-----	-----	-----	-----
Pompano Beach, Fl.	19,600	Leased	Premix
Winter Springs, Fl.	26,000	Owned	Premix
Kennesaw, Ga.	20,400	Leased	Acrocrete
Tampa, Fl.	8,470	Owned	Just-Rite



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Jacksonville, Fl.	11,400	Leased	Just-Rite
Norcross, Ga.	12,200	Leased	Just-Rite
Dallas, Ga.	6,400	Leased	Just-Rite
Rainbow City, Al.	10,000	Leased	Just-Rite
Pensacola, Fl.	15,250	Owned	Just-Rite
Destin, Fl.	7,680	Leased	Just-Rite
Foley, Al.	9,000	Leased	Just-Rite
Panama City Beach, Fl.	9,540	Leased	Just-Rite
Tallahassee, Fl	17,500	Leased	Just-Rite
Gulfport, Ms.	28,800	Leased	Just-Rite

The Just-Rite distribution outlets typically consist of a warehouse building and supply yard for the inventory and sale of products directly to the end user.

Except for the facilities in Tallahassee, Panama City Beach, and Gulfport, all leased properties are leased from unaffiliated third parties. The Tallahassee and Panama City Beach facilities are leased from the former owners of Tallahassee Gypsum Dealers, Inc, and Panhandle Drywall Supply, Inc., who sold their business interest to Just-Rite in March 2000 and April 2000 and are currently employees of the Company. The Gulfport locations are leased from an entity owned by the former owners of A&R Supply, Inc. and A&R Supply of Mississippi, Inc., who sold their businesses to Just-Rite, one of whom remains as a vice president and general manager of Just-Rite. The Pascagoula facility is leased from an entity solely-owned by the former owner of A&R Supply of Mississippi, Inc. The Pascagoula facility has been closed and sublet.

Management believes that the Company's facilities and equipment are well-maintained, in good operating condition and sufficient for its present operating needs.

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### Item 3. Legal Proceedings

As of March 22, 2002, the Company's subsidiary Acrocrete and other parties are defendants in 25 lawsuits pending in various Southeastern states, by homeowners/homeowner associations, contractors and subcontractors, or their insurance companies, claiming moisture intrusion damages on single and multi-family family residences. The Company's insurance carriers have accepted coverage under a reservation of rights for 23 of these claims and are providing a defense. The Company expects its insurance carriers to accept coverage for the other 2 recently filed lawsuits. Acrocrete is vigorously defending all of these cases and believes it has meritorious defenses, counter-claims and claims against third parties. Acrocrete is unable to determine the exact extent of its exposure or outcome of this litigation.

The allegations of defects in synthetic stucco wall systems are not restricted to Acrocrete products but rather are an industry-wide issue. There has never been any defect proven against Acrocrete. The alleged failure of these products to perform has generally been linked to improper application and the failure of adjacent building materials such as windows, roof flashing, decking and the lack of caulking.

On June 15, 1999, Premix was served with a complaint captioned Mirage Condominium Association, Inc. v. Premix Marbletite

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Manufacturing Co., et al., in Miami-Dade County Florida. The lawsuit raises a number of allegations against 12 separate defendants involving alleged construction defects. Plaintiff has alleged only one count against Premix, which claims that certain materials, purportedly provided by Premix to the Developer/ Contractor and used to anchor balcony railings to the structure were defective. The Company's insurance carrier has not made a decision regarding coverage to date. In the interim, the insurance carrier has retained defense counsel on behalf of Premix and is paying defense costs. Premix expects the insurance carriers to eventually accept coverage. Premix is unable to determine the exact extent of its exposure or the outcome of this litigation.

Premix, Acrocrete and Just-Rite are engaged in other legal actions and claims arising in the ordinary course of its business, none of which is believed to be material to the Company.

On April 23, 1999, certain Dissenting Shareholders owning shares of the Company's preferred stock filed a petition for appraisal in the Delaware Chancery Court to determine the fair value of the shares at December 31, 1998, the effective date of the Company's Merger. (See Note 1 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements).

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

The Company held its 2001 annual meeting of shareholders on November 14, 2001, (the "Annual Meeting").

(a) At the Annual Meeting, the Company's shareholders voted on the election of Class III directors as follows:

Two Class III directors were elected at the Annual Meeting with the votes as indicated below:

	For	Withhold
	---	-----
S. Daniel Ponce	5,948,471	480,201
Lisa M. Brock	5,944,771	483,901

(b) A proposal to amend the Company's Certificate of Incorporation in order to increase the number of authorized shares of Common Stock from 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 was approved by the Company's shareholders at the Annual Meeting by the following vote:

For:	5,574,384
Against:	824,626
Abstain:	29,662
Not Voted:	2,791,762

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## PART II

### Item 5. Market for the Registrant's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters

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The Company's Common Stock is traded in the over-the-counter

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market. The following table sets forth the high and low bid quotations of the Common Stock for the quarters indicated, as reported by the National Quotation Bureau, Inc. Such quotations represent prices between dealers and do not include retail mark-up, mark-down, or commission, and may not necessarily represent actual transactions.

Fiscal, 2000 -----	High ----	Low ---
First Quarter	\$.86	\$.54
Second Quarter	.70	.58
Third Quarter	.71	.51
Fourth Quarter	.44	.35
Fiscal, 2001 -----	High ----	Low ---
First Quarter	\$.43	\$.28
Second Quarter	.39	.26
Third Quarter	.29	.14
Fourth Quarter	.21	.17

The Company has not paid any cash dividends on its Common Stock since 1980 and does not anticipate paying any in the foreseeable future.

On March 22, 2002, the Common Stock was held by 1,875 stockholders of record.

As of March 22, 2002, the closing bid and asked prices of the Common Stock was \$.15 and \$.19, respectively.

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### Item 6. Selected Financial Data

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The following is a summary of selected financial data (in thousands except as to per share amounts) for the five years ended December 31, 2001:

Statements of Operations Data -----	Year Ended December 31, -----			
	2001 (2) -----	2000 (2) -----	1999 ----	1998 ----
Net sales	\$ 39,514	\$ 40,730	\$ 22,604	\$ 18,739
Cost of sales	27,254	28,218	15,198	12,823
Selling, general and administrative expenses	11,367	10,985	5,932	4,645
Interest expense	(825)	(806)	(475)	(272)
Merger costs	--	--	--	(456)

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Goodwill impairment charge	(238)	--	--	--
Miscellaneous income, net	77	199	34	1,218
(Loss) income before income taxes	(93)	920	1,033	1,761
Income tax (expense) benefit, net	(128)	(386)	187	296
Net (loss) income	(221)	534	1,220	2,057
Less: dividends on redeemable preferred stock	--	--	--	(248)
Less: net charge for elimination of preferred stock	--	--	--	(975)
Net (loss) income applicable to common stockholders	\$ (221)	\$ 534	\$ 1,220	\$ 834
Net (loss) income per share applicable to common stockholders				
Basic	\$ (.02)	\$ .06	\$ .15	\$ .13
Diluted	\$ (.02)	\$ .06	\$ .15	\$ .12
Number of shares used in computation of (loss) income per share: Basic	9,214	8,936	8,199	6,566
Diluted	9,214	9,070	8,390	6,715

Balance Sheets Data

As of December 31,

	2001 (2)	2000 (2)	1999	1998	1997
Working capital	\$ 2,480	\$ 1,607	\$ 3,447	\$ 2,439	\$ 1,995
Total assets	\$14,591	\$16,792	\$ 8,768	\$ 7,561	\$ 5,128
Long-term debt, less current maturities	\$ 1,440	\$ 1,402	\$ 1,328	\$ 1,316	\$ 819
Obligation for appraisal rights	\$ 877	\$ 877	\$ 877	\$ 877	\$ --
Redeemable preferred stock	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 3,001
Preferred dividends in arrears (1)	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 4,044
Common stock and other stockholders' equity (deficit)	\$ 4,343	\$ 4,559	\$ 3,514	\$ 2,281	\$ (4,441)
Current ratio	1.3 to 1	1.2 to 1	2.1 to 1	1.8 to 1	2.2 to 1

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- (1) No cash dividends were paid on the cumulative redeemable preferred stock since 1985. The preferred stock and all accumulated accrued unpaid dividends were eliminated at December 31, 1998, upon the effective date of the Merger.

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### Item 6. Selected Financial Data (continued)

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- (2) Four acquisition transactions were consummated during 2000 which significantly impacted the Balance Sheets and Statements of (See Note 14 in the accompanying financial statements.)

### Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

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#### General

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The Company's business is related primarily to the level of construction activity in the Southeastern United States, particularly the states of Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama. The majority of the Company's products are sold to contractors, subcontractors and building materials dealers located principally in these states who provide building materials for the construction of residential, commercial and industrial buildings and swimming pools. The level of construction activity is subject to population growth, inventory of available housing units, government growth policies and construction funding, among other things. Although general construction activity has remained strong in the Southeastern United States during the last several years, the duration of recent economic conditions and the magnitude of its effect on the construction industry are uncertain and cannot be predicted.

#### Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

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This Form 10-K contains certain forward looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 with respect to the financial condition, results of operations and business of the Company, and its subsidiaries, including statements made under Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. These forward looking statements involve certain risks and uncertainties. No assurance can be given that any of such matters will be realized. Factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated by such forward looking statements include, among others, the following: realization of tax benefits; impairment of long-lived assets, including goodwill; the outcome of litigation; the competitive pressure in the industry; general economic and business conditions; the ability to implement and the effectiveness of business strategy and development plans; quality of management; business abilities and judgement of personnel; availability of qualified personnel; and labor and employee benefit costs.

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### Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (continued)

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#### Critical Accounting Policies

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We prepare our consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, which require management to make estimates and assumptions (see Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements). Management bases these estimates and assumptions on historical results and known trends as well as our forecasts as to how these might change in the future. Actual results could differ from these estimates and assumptions. We believe that the following critical accounting policies involve a higher degree of judgement and complexity:

#### Revenue Recognition and Related Expenses

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The Company primarily recognizes sales based upon shipment of products to its customers and has procedures in place at each of its subsidiaries to ensure that an accurate cut-off is obtained for each reporting period.

Provisions for the estimated costs for bad debts are recorded in selling, general and administrative expense at the end of each reporting period. The amounts recorded are generally based upon the payment histories of customers while also factoring in any changes in business conditions, such as competitive conditions in the market and deterioration in the economic condition of the construction industry, among other things, which may effect customers' ability to pay. As a result, significant judgement is required by the Company in determining the appropriate amounts to record and such judgments may prove to be incorrect in the future. The Company believes that its procedures for estimating such amounts are reasonable and historically have not resulted in material adjustments in subsequent periods when estimates are adjusted to the actual amounts.

#### Inventory Valuation

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The Company values inventories at the lower of cost or market using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. The Company will record provisions, as appropriate, to write-down obsolete and excess inventory to estimated net realizable value. The process for evaluating obsolete and excess inventory often requires the Company to make subjective judgments and estimates concerning future sales levels, quantities and prices at which such inventory will be able to be sold in the normal course of business. Accelerating the disposal process or incorrect estimates of future sales potential may cause the actual results to differ from the estimates at the time such inventory is disposed or sold. The Company believes that its procedures for estimating such amounts are reasonable and historically have not resulted in material

### Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (continued)

-----  
Inventory Valuation (continued)  
-----

adjustments in subsequent periods when the estimates are adjusted to the actual amounts.

Asset Impairment  
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Our review of long-lived assets and goodwill requires us to initially estimate the undiscounted future cash flow of these assets, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of these assets may not be fully recoverable. If such analysis indicates that a possible impairment may exist, we are required to then estimate the fair value of the asset, principally determined either by third party appraisals, sales price negotiations or estimated discounted future cash flows, which includes making estimates of the timing of the future cash flows, discount rates and reflecting varying degrees of perceived risk.

The determination of fair value includes numerous uncertainties. For example, in determining fair value of goodwill utilizing discounted forecasted cash flows, significant judgments are made concerning future purchased and manufactured goods sale prices, operating, selling and administrative costs, interest and discount rates, technological changes, consumer demand, governmental regulations and the effects of competition. We believe that we have made reasonable estimates and judgments in determining whether our long-lived assets and goodwill have been impaired, however, if there is a material change in the assumptions used in our determination of fair values or if there is a material change in the conditions or circumstances influencing fair value, we could be required to recognize a material non-cash impairment charge.

Income Taxes  
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The Company accounts for income taxes using the liability method in accordance with SFAS No. 109 "Accounting for Income Taxes" ("SFAS No. 109"), which requires that the deferred tax consequences of temporary differences between the amounts recorded in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements and the amounts included in the Company's federal and state income tax returns be recognized in the balance sheet. As the Company generally does not file their income tax returns until well after the closing process for the December 31 financial statements is complete, the amounts recorded at December 31 reflect estimates of what the final amounts will be when the actual income tax returns are filed for that fiscal year. In addition, estimates are often required with respect to, among other things, the appropriate state income tax rates to use in the various states that the Company and its subsidiaries are required to file, the potential utilization of

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Income Taxes (continued)  
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operating and capital loss carry-forwards for both federal and state income tax purposes and valuation allowances required, if any, for tax assets that may not be realizable in the future. The Company believes that the amounts recorded as deferred income tax assets will be recoverable through future taxable income generated by the Company. Although there can be no assurance that all recognized deferred tax assets will be fully recovered, the Company believes the procedures and estimates used in its accounting for income taxes are reasonable and in accordance with established tax law. Our forecasted profits from future operations may be adversely affected by various factors including, but not limited to, declines in customer demand, increased competition, the deterioration in general economic and business conditions, as well as other factors, including those noted under "Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" and "Market Risks".

Results of Operations  
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Year Ended December 31, 2001 Compared to 2000  
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Net sales in 2001 decreased \$1,216,000 or approximately 3.0% compared to 2000. Reduced market prices for gypsum wallboard, a major product line of the Company's distribution operations, closure of certain under-performing distribution operations, elimination of installation services at certain locations and reduced demand for certain of the Company's manufactured products, accounted for the sales decline in 2001 compared to 2000.

Gross profit as a percentage of net sales for 2001 was approximately 31.0% compared to 30.7% in 2000. The increase in gross profit margins was principally due to a slight improvement in gross profit margins realized by the Company's distribution operations. Although, the Company realized an increase in gross profit margins, the severe industry price declines in gypsum wallboard products was a primary factor in the total gross profits decrease from 2000 to 2001.

In 2001, the aggregate gross profits derived by the Company's acquired distribution facilities were adversely affected by competitive conditions in the Company's distribution markets, primarily the sale of gypsum products manufactured by other companies. Market prices for gypsum wallboard were substantially lower in 2001 compared to the average prices realized in 2000. The decrease appeared to be the result of excess supply and increased competition among the gypsum wallboard manufacturers. However, the trend of lower gypsum wallboard pricing, which commenced in early 2000 and continued for six consecutive quarters through the first

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Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (continued)  
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Year Ended December 31, 2001 Compared to 2000 (continued)  
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six months of 2001, began to rebound from historically low levels during the third quarter ended September 30, 2001. During the third quarter, certain manufacturers reduced production of gypsum wallboard and a seasonally strong demand for gypsum wallboard resulted in increased gypsum prices in the latter part of 2001, although at still significantly reduced prices from historical levels. The Company is unable to determine if such increased prices will be maintained or trend higher in 2002. However, additional price increases for gypsum wallboard have been announced for March 2002.

The results of operations of the Company's distribution operations had a negative impact on the Company's consolidated results in 2001 due in large part to reduced gross profits caused by lower gypsum wallboard prices and poor operating results at certain under-performing distribution facilities, including those facilities which were closed in 2001. In 2001, the Company's distribution operations realized sales of \$27,597,000 and incurred an operating loss of \$639,000 before any charges of corporate overhead and write-off of goodwill impairment charges, compared to sales of \$28,464,000 and an operating profit of \$171,000 in 2000. In addition, the Company incurred a \$238,000 impairment charge to goodwill as a result of the under-performance of certain acquired distribution operations subsequent to the date of their acquisition.

Efforts are being made to increase sales and gross profits of distribution operations by focusing primarily on attaining increased sales of the Company's manufactured products through the Company's acquired distribution facilities and its manufacturing facilities, broadening the product line of the Company's existing distribution facilities in selected markets and decreasing reliance on sales of gypsum products in certain distribution locations.

Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of net sales for 2001 were approximately 28.8% compared to 27.0% in 2000. The most significant reason for the increase in selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of sales in the year 2001 was the decrease in revenue resulting from the decline in gypsum wallboard prices and the recent closure of under-performing distribution facilities in 2001. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$382,000 or approximately 3.5% in 2001, compared to 2000. The increase in expenses was primarily due to additional operating costs, including an increase in provision for bad debt expense of \$92,000, primarily related to the distributors acquired at various times during 2000. In addition, the operating results of certain of the acquired distributors were not included for the entire twelve month period in 2000 due to the

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### Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (continued)

Year Ended December 31, 2001 Compared to 2000 (continued)

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timing of their respective acquisitions.

The Company has taken action to improve operating performance in the Company's distribution operations through: (i) an approximate 32% reduction in workforce of 68 employees in 2001; (ii) closure of under-performing distribution locations in Hattiesburg, Picayune and

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Pascagoula, Mississippi; (iii) elimination of installation services at two locations; and (iv) development of a consolidated purchasing program in an attempt to realize greater savings from the purchase and resale of products. The operations associated with the three closed distribution locations and eliminated installation services accounted for aggregate operating losses for 2001 and 2000 of approximately, \$474,000 and \$96,000 respectively. Additional charges attributed to the closed operations, including expenses arising from the sale of vehicles and closing of a leased facility, increased total losses associated with the closed operations in 2001 to approximately \$592,000.

The Company had operating income of \$655,000 in 2001 as compared to operating income of \$1,527,000 in 2000. Due to the closing of certain acquired distribution facilities and the underperformance of another, the Company recorded a \$238,000 impairment of goodwill in 2001. There was no corresponding charge against operating income in 2000.

Interest expense increased \$19,000 in 2001 or approximately 2.4% compared to 2000. The increase in interest expense in 2001 was primarily due to additional borrowings related to the purchase and operation of the acquired distributors for a full year period in 2001, compared to 2000, offset by lower borrowing rates.

In the year ended 2001 the Company recognized income tax expense of \$128,000, compared to \$386,000 for 2000. Deferred income tax expense in 2001 is the result of the expiration of unused net operating loss carryforwards in 2001.

As a result of the above factors, the Company incurred a net loss of \$221,000 or \$.02 per fully diluted share for 2001, compared to net income of \$534,000 or \$.06 per share for 2000.

Year Ended December 31, 2000 Compared to 1999  
-----

Net sales in 2000 increased \$18,126,000, or approximately 80.2% compared to 1999. The increase in sales was derived from the sale of building materials generated by distributors acquired at various dates during the first five months of 2000. These sales primarily consisted of building materials purchased from other

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### Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (continued)

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Year Ended December 31, 2000 Compared to 1999 (continued)  
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manufacturers, principally gypsum, roofing, insulation, metal studs, masonry and stucco products.

Gross profit as a percentage of net sales for 2000 was approximately 30.7% compared to 32.8% in 1999. The decrease in gross profit margins was principally due to a greater proportion of consolidated sales represented by products manufactured by other companies sold through the Company's acquired distribution facilities, as compared to the proportionate amount of sale of products

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manufactured by the Company with higher gross profit margins. Products manufactured by the Company accounted for approximately 43.4% of consolidated sales in 2000, compared to approximately 74.0% in 1999. The distribution facilities typically generate lower gross profit margins than the direct sale of the Company's manufactured products.

In 2000, gross profits derived by the Company's acquired distribution facilities were adversely affected by competitive conditions in the Company's distribution markets for sales of gypsum products manufactured by other companies. Gypsum products, principally wallboard, a major product line of the acquired distributors, suffered price deflation of approximately 40% in 2000, due to industry conditions.

The results of operations of the acquired distributors had a material impact on the Company's consolidated results in 2000 and will continue to impact results in 2001. The acquisitions were accounted for under the purchase method of accounting. Accordingly, results of operations of the acquired distributors have been consolidated since their respective acquisition dates in 2000.

Efforts are being made to increase sales and gross profits by focusing primarily on attaining increased sales of the Company's manufactured products through the Company's acquired distribution facilities, expanding the sale of installed products and broadening the product line of the Company's existing distribution facilities where suitable in selected markets.

Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of net sales for 2000 was approximately 27.0% compared to 26.2% in 1999. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$5,053,000 or approximately 85.2% in 2000, compared to 1999. The increase in expenses was primarily due to additional operating costs related to the acquired distributors acquired in 2000 and costs incurred to integrate the acquisitions. Certain growth initiatives in the Company's distribution operations resulted in increased expenses in 2000. Start-up costs were incurred to develop the sale of certain installed products at selected

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Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (continued)

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Year Ended December 31, 2000 Compared to 1999 (continued)  
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distribution locations and for the opening of a new distribution location in Picayune, Mississippi in October 2000. In addition, the Company incurred additional costs to up-grade the delivery capabilities of its distribution facilities through the purchase and leasing of additional vehicles and added sales personnel in selected markets in an attempt to increase sales.

Efforts have been made to improve operating efficiency in the Company's distribution operations through: (i) a reduction in personnel in certain locations; (ii) closure of an acquired under-performing distribution location in Hattiesburg, Mississippi; (iii) the recent consolidation of the Company's distribution locations in Pensacola, Florida and Foley, Alabama, through a reduction and

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realignment of personnel; and (iv) an attempt to realize greater savings from the purchase and resale of products through a consolidated purchasing program.

Interest expense increased \$331,000, or approximately 69.7% compared to 1999. The increase in interest expense was primarily due to additional borrowings related to the purchase and operations of the acquired distributors. Miscellaneous income for 2000 included a \$75,000 settlement of a prior year product liability claim against a former vendor.

In 2000, the Company incurred \$367,000 of deferred income tax expense. In 1999, the Company recognized a \$574,000 tax benefit as a result of releasing a portion of the valuation allowance on the Company's deferred tax asset. The Company's Consolidated Statement of Operations for the year ended December 31, 1999, reflected a deferred income tax benefit of \$213,000, comprised of taxes at the statutory rate of 35% less the tax benefit described above.

As a result of the above factors, the Company generated net income of \$534,000, or \$.06 per fully diluted share for 2000, compared to net income of \$1,220,000, or \$.15 per share for 1999.

### Liquidity and Capital Resources

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#### Sources and Uses of Cash

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Our business provided approximately \$1,185,000 and \$19,000 of net cash from operations in 2001 and 2000, respectively. The increase in cash flow in 2001 was primarily attributable to reductions in accounts receivable and inventory as a result of closing certain distribution operations, eliminating installation operations and management's emphasis on improving working capital.

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### Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (continued)

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#### Liquidity and Capital Resources (continued)

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#### Sources and Uses of Cash (continued)

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During 2001, the net expenditures for investing activities were \$112,000 compared to \$2,693,000 in 2000. The larger expenditures in the prior year were the result of the purchase of seven building material distributors which accounted for the majority of the 2000 expenditures.

During 2001, we reduced our line of credit balance approximately \$768,000. We also made principal payments on other debt totaling \$1,538,000, including the payment of the 8% Subordinated Debentures due December 31, 2001. In 2001 we received proceeds of approximately \$748,000 from collateralized borrowing agreements which were partially used to repay the 8% Subordinated Debentures.

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### Future Commitments and Funding Sources

At December 31, 2001, our contractual cash obligations, with initial or remaining terms in excess of one year, were as follows:

Contractual Cash Obligations	Total	2002	2003	Payments Due by Fiscal Year 2004
Long-term debt (a)	\$2,109,000	\$ 669,000	\$ 620,000	\$ 729,000
Operating leases (a)	3,599,000	1,052,000	889,000	803,000
Total contractual cash obligations	\$5,708,000	\$1,721,000	\$1,509,000	\$1,532,000

(a) See Notes 7 and 13 in the accompanying financial statements for additional information regarding our debt and commitments.

At December 31, 2001, the Company had working capital of approximately \$2,480,000 compared to working capital of \$1,607,000 at December 31, 2000. The improvement in working capital was primarily a result of the payment of the \$985,000 8% Subordinated Debentures due December 31, 2001 in part from proceeds derived from long-term financing agreements in the amount of \$715,000. As of December 31, 2001, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$1,368,000.

The Company's principal source of short-term liquidity is existing cash on hand and the utilization of a \$6,000,000 line of credit with a commercial lender. The maturity date of the line of credit is June 19, 2002, subject to annual renewal. Premix, Acrocrete and Just-Rite borrow on the line of credit, based upon

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Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (continued)

Liquidity and Capital Resources (continued)

and collateralized by, their eligible accounts receivable and inventory. Generally, accounts not collected within 120 days are not eligible accounts receivable under the Company's borrowing agreement with its commercial lender. At December 31, 2001, \$4,335,000 had been borrowed against the line of credit. Based on eligible receivables and inventory, the Company had, under its line of credit, total available borrowing, (including the amount outstanding of \$4,335,000) of approximately \$4,923,000 at December 31, 2001.

Trade accounts receivable represent amounts due from sub-contractors, contractors and building materials dealers located principally in Florida, Mississippi and Georgia who have purchased products on an unsecured open account basis and through Company owned

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warehouse distribution outlets. As of December 31, 2001, the Company owned and operated eleven distribution outlets. Accounts receivable, net of allowance, at December 31, 2001 was \$4,419,000 compared to \$4,866,000 at December 31, 2000. The decrease in receivables of \$447,000, or approximately 9.2%, was primarily related to lower sales levels in the fourth quarter of 2001 compared to 2000, partially attributable to the closing of certain distribution locations and the elimination of installation services.

As a result of the consummation of the December 31, 1998 merger, among other things, the Company agreed to pay \$733,000 in cash to the former preferred shareholders. At December 31, 2001, the Company had paid \$685,000 of such cash amount. Amounts payable to such shareholders at December 31, 2001 results from their non-compliance with the conditions for payments.

Holders representing 81,100 preferred shares have elected dissenters' rights, which, under Delaware law, would require cash payments equal to the fair value of their stock, as of the date of the merger, to be determined in accordance with Section 262 of the Delaware General Corporation Law. The Company has recorded a liability for each share based on the fair value of \$2.25 in cash, an \$8.00 Subordinated Debenture and five shares of the Company's common stock since that is the consideration the dissenting holders would receive if they did not perfect their dissenters' rights under the law. Dissenting stockholders filed a petition for appraisal rights in the Delaware Chancery Court on April 23, 1999.

In the fourth quarter of 2001, the Company completed the refinancing of two mortgage loans and obtained secured equipment borrowings from a commercial lender which generated net proceeds of approximately \$688,000 to help satisfy the 8% Debentures due December 31, 2001. At December 31, 2001, the Company paid the holders of the Debentures tendering their bonds \$787,000. Amounts

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Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (continued)

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Liquidity and Capital Resources (continued)  
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payable to stockholders at December 31, 2001 on the Company's consolidated balance sheets includes \$238,000 for former stockholder's who have not yet tendered their Debentures as required by the terms of such instrument.

The Company presently is focusing its efforts on the completion of the integration and consolidation of the acquired distributors' operations into the Company, reducing costs and expenses and improving working capital. The Company expects to incur various capital expenditures during the next twelve months to upgrade and maintain its equipment and delivery fleet to support operations. In addition, the Company is planning the implementation of an upgraded centralized management information system for its distribution operations. Capital needs associated with these capital projects cannot be estimated at this time, but management does not expect the cash investment portion of the expenditures for these projects to exceed \$100,000.

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The Company believes its cash on hand and the maintenance of its borrowing arrangement with its commercial lender will provide sufficient cash to meet its current obligations for its operations and support the cash requirements of its capital expenditure programs in 2002.

The ability of the Company to maintain and improve its long-term liquidity is primarily dependent on the Company's ability to successfully achieve and maintain profitable operations and resolve its appraisal rights litigation on terms favorable to the Company.

### New Accounting Pronouncements

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In June 2001, SFAS 141, "Business Combinations," and SFAS 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" was adopted by the FASB. SFAS 141 requires that the purchase method of accounting be used for all business combinations completed after June 30, 2001. SFAS 141 also specifies the types of acquired intangible assets that are required to be recognized and reported separately from goodwill and those acquired intangible assets that are required to be included in goodwill. SFAS 142 will require that goodwill no longer be amortized, but instead tested for impairment at least annually. SFAS 142 will also require recognized intangible assets be amortized over their respective estimated useful lives and reviewed for impairment in accordance with SFAS 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to be Disposed Of". Any recognized intangible asset determined to have an indefinite useful life will not be amortized, but instead tested

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### Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (continued)

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#### New Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

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for impairment in accordance with the Standard until its life is determined to no longer be indefinite. SFAS 141 is effective for all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001, while the provisions of SFAS 142 are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001, and are effective for interim periods in the initial year of adoption.

The Company intends to adopt SFAS 142 in 2002. Accordingly, the Company will no longer amortize goodwill and will perform an impairment test of goodwill annually. The cessation of goodwill amortization will result in a reduction of \$33,000 in annual goodwill amortization, assuming no future impairment of goodwill.

The SFAS No. 142 goodwill impairment review consists of a two-step of first determining the fair value of the reporting unit and comparing it to the carrying value of the net assets allocated to the reporting unit. If this fair value exceeds the carrying value, no further analysis is required. If the fair value of the reporting unit is less than the carrying value of the net assets, the implied fair value of the reporting unit is allocated to all underlying assets and liabilities, including both recognized and unrecognized tangible assets, based on their fair value. If necessary, goodwill is then

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written-down to its implied fair value. We must complete the first step of the transitional impairment review by June 30, 2002 and, if necessary, the second step by December 31, 2002. The Company is currently analyzing the effect the adoption of these standards will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations". SFAS No. 143, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002, addresses financial accounting and reporting for obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets and the associated asset retirement costs. Our adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material effect on our financial statements.

In October 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets" (SFAS 144). SFAS 144 addresses accounting and reporting for the impairment or disposal of long-lived assets. This Statement supersedes SFAS 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets to be Disposed Of". The Company is required to adopt this pronouncement. The Company does not believe that the adoption of SFAS 144 will have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

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### Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (continued)

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#### Market Risks

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##### Residential and Commercial Construction Activity

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Our sales depend heavily on the strength of residential and commercial construction activity in the Southeastern United States. The strength of these markets depends on many factors beyond our control. Some of these factors include interest rates, employment levels, availability of credit, prices of raw materials and consumer confidence. Downturns in the market that we serve or in the economy generally could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition. Reduced levels of construction activity may result in intense price competition among building materials suppliers, which may adversely affect our gross margins.

Our first quarter revenues and, to a lesser extent, our fourth quarter revenues are typically adversely affected by winter construction cycles and weather patterns in colder climates as the level of activity in the new construction and home improvement markets decreases. Because much of our overhead and expense remains relatively fixed throughout the year, our profits also tend to be lower during the first and fourth quarters.

##### Exposure to Interest Rates

-----

We have two variable rate mortgages totaling \$446,000 at December 31, 2001. The mortgages bear interest at prime plus 1% and are due October 2004. In Addition, our \$6 million line of credit from a



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commercial lender bears an interest rate of prime plus 1/2%. A significant increase in the prime rate could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition.

### Item 8. Financial Statement and Supplementary Data

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See Item 14. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules and Reports on Form 8-K for the Index to Financial Statements contained herein.

### Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

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None.

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### Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of  
Imperial Industries, Inc.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the index appearing under Item 14(a)(1) on page 60 present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Imperial Industries, Inc. and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2001 and 2000, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2001 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedules listed in the index appearing under Item 14(a)(2) on page 60 present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. These financial statements and financial statement schedules are the responsibility of the Company's management; our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedules based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit

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includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP  
Miami, Florida  
March 29, 2002

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### IMPERIAL INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES Consolidated Balance Sheets

Assets -----	December 31, 2001 ----	December 31, 2000 ----
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,368,000	\$ 1,853,000
Trade accounts receivable (less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$453,000 and \$400,000 at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively)	4,419,000	4,866,000
Inventories	3,807,000	4,387,000
Deferred income taxes	523,000	377,000
Other current assets	294,000	78,000
	-----	-----
Total current assets	10,411,000	11,561,000
	-----	-----
Property, plant and equipment, at cost	4,197,000	4,418,000
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,749,000)	(1,444,000)
	-----	-----
Net property, plant and equipment	2,448,000	2,974,000
	-----	-----
Deferred income taxes	327,000	589,000
	-----	-----
Excess cost of investment over net assets acquired	1,272,000	1,551,000
	-----	-----
Other assets	133,000	117,000
	-----	-----
	\$ 14,591,000	\$ 16,792,000
	=====	=====
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity -----		
Current liabilities:		
Notes payable	\$ 4,335,000	\$ 5,203,000
Current portion of long-term debt	669,000	1,636,000

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Accounts payable	1,906,000	2,264,000
Payable to stockholders	286,000	48,000
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	735,000	803,000
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities	7,931,000	9,954,000
	-----	-----
Long-term debt, less current maturities	1,440,000	1,402,000
	-----	-----
Obligation for appraisal rights	877,000	877,000
	-----	-----
Commitments and contingencies (Note 13)	--	--
	-----	-----
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$.01 par value at December 31, 2001 and 2000; 40,000,000 shares authorized; 9,220,434 and 9,205,434 issued at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively	92,000	92,000
Additional paid-in-capital	13,920,000	13,915,000
Accumulated deficit	(9,669,000)	(9,448,000)
	-----	-----
Total stockholders' equity	4,343,000	4,559,000
	-----	-----
	\$ 14,591,000	\$ 16,792,000
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

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IMPERIAL INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Operations

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
	----	----	----
Net sales	\$ 39,514,000	\$ 40,730,000	\$ 22,604,000
Cost of sales	27,254,000	28,218,000	15,198,000
	-----	-----	-----
Gross profit	12,260,000	12,512,000	7,406,000
Selling, general and administrative expenses	11,367,000	10,985,000	5,932,000
Impairment charge	238,000	--	--
	-----	-----	-----
Operating income	655,000	1,527,000	1,474,000
	-----	-----	-----

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Other income (expense):			
Interest expense	(825,000)	(806,000)	(475,000)
Miscellaneous income	77,000	199,000	34,000
	<u>(748,000)</u>	<u>(607,000)</u>	<u>(441,000)</u>
(Loss) income before income taxes	<u>(93,000)</u>	<u>920,000</u>	<u>1,033,000</u>
Income tax (expense) benefit:			
Current	(12,000)	(19,000)	(26,000)
Deferred	(116,000)	(367,000)	213,000
	<u>(128,000)</u>	<u>(386,000)</u>	<u>187,000</u>
Net (loss) income	<u>\$ (221,000)</u>	<u>\$ 534,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,220,000</u>
Basic (loss) earnings per share	<u>\$ (.02)</u>	<u>\$ .06</u>	<u>\$ .15</u>
Diluted (loss) earnings per share	<u>\$ (.02)</u>	<u>\$ .06</u>	<u>\$ .15</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

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IMPERIAL INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Common Stock and Other Stockholders' Equity

Years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999

	Common Stock		Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated deficit	Tr
	Shares	Amount			
	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Balance at December 31, 1998	8,182,571	\$ 82,000	\$ 13,507,000	\$ (11,202,000)	\$
Issuance of common stock	47,863	--	(93,000)	--	
Net income	--	--	--	1,220,000	
Balance at December 31, 1999	8,230,434	82,000	13,414,000	(9,982,000)	

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Issuance of common stock	975,000	10,000	501,000	--	
Net income	--	--	--	534,000	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at December 31, 2000	9,205,434	92,000	13,915,000	(9,448,000)	
Issuance of common stock	15,000	--	5,000	--	
Net loss	--	--	--	(221,000)	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at December 31, 2001	9,220,434	\$ 92,000	\$ 13,920,000	\$ (9,669,000)	\$
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

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IMPERIAL INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
	----	----	----
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net (loss) income	\$ (221,000)	\$ 534,000	\$ 1,220,000
	-----	-----	-----
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash provided by:			
Depreciation	525,000	445,000	225,000
Amortization	71,000	38,000	21,000
Write-down of goodwill impairment	238,000	--	--
Debt issue discount	59,000	59,000	59,000
Provision for doubtful accounts	375,000	283,000	177,000
Provision for writedown of assets held for sale and lease	61,000	--	--
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	116,000	367,000	(213,000)
Loss (gain) on disposal of fixed assets	32,000	(1,000)	5,000
Compensation expense - issuance of stock	5,000	60,000	13,000
(Increase) decrease in:			
Accounts receivable	72,000	(2,921,000)	(319,000)
Inventory	580,000	(526,000)	(649,000)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(302,000)	(75,000)	(47,000)
Increase (decrease) in:			
Accounts payable	(358,000)	1,362,000	(398,000)
Payable to stockholders	--	--	(685,000)
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	(68,000)	394,000	257,000
	-----	-----	-----

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Total adjustments to (net loss) net income	1,406,000	(515,000)	(1,554,000)
	-----	-----	-----
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	1,185,000	19,000	(334,000)
	-----	-----	-----
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(92,000)	(525,000)	(415,000)
Acquisition of businesses	--	(2,033,000)	--
Payment on notes payable A&R acquisitions	(100,000)	(195,000)	--
Proceeds received from sale of property and equipment	80,000	40,000	31,000
Proceeds from exercise of warrants and stock options	--	20,000	--
	-----	-----	-----
Net cash used in investing activities	(112,000)	(2,693,000)	(384,000)
	-----	-----	-----

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IMPERIAL INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
	----	----	----
Cash flows from financing activities			
Increase (decrease) in notes payable banks - net	(768,000)	3,577,000	746,000
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	748,000	273,000	459,000
Repayment of long-term debt	(1,538,000)	(442,000)	(465,000)
	-----	-----	-----
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(1,558,000)	3,408,000	740,000
	-----	-----	-----
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(485,000)	734,000	22,000
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	1,853,000	1,119,000	1,097,000
	-----	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 1,368,000	\$ 1,853,000	\$ 1,119,000
	-----	-----	-----
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:			
Cash paid during the year for interest	\$ 692,000	\$ 622,000	\$ 283,000
	-----	-----	-----
Non-cash transactions:			
Issuance of an aggregate of 15,000 and			

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775,000 shares, respectively, of common stock related to acquisitions and to an officer of the Company

\$	5,000	\$	490,000	\$	--
	-----		-----		-----

Issuance of notes related to the acquisitions

\$	--	\$	950,000	\$	--
	-----		-----		-----

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

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IMPERIAL INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999

(1) Merger  
-----

Effective December 31, 1998, (the "Effective Date"), the Company merged into a wholly-owned subsidiary, (the "Merger").

At the Effective Date, each share of the Company's \$.10 par value common stock outstanding before the Merger was converted into one share of \$.01 par value common stock. Also at the Effective Date, 300,121 outstanding shares of preferred stock, with a carrying value of \$3,001,000 were retired and \$4,292,000 of accrued dividends on such shares, were eliminated as described in the following paragraphs.

In connection with the elimination of the preferred stock, the Company was required to pay cash of \$733,000, of which \$685,000 has been paid as of December 31, 2001. In addition, the Company issued \$985,000 face value of Debentures due December 31, 2001 with a fair value of \$808,000, and 1,574,610 shares of \$.01 par common stock with a fair value of \$630,000 based on the market price of \$.40 per share of the Company's common stock at the Effective Date. At December 31, 2001, the Company paid \$787,000 of the \$985,000 to Debenture holders who had tendered their bonds as required by such instruments.

Holder of 81,100 shares of preferred stock (the "Dissenting Shareholders"), with a carrying value of \$811,000, elected to exercise their appraisal rights with respect to the stock. Pursuant to Delaware law, the Dissenting Shareholders petitioned the Delaware Chancery Court on April 23, 1999 to determine the fair value of their shares at the Effective Date, exclusive of any element of value attributable to the Merger. The Company recorded \$877,000 in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2001 and 2000, as an estimate for the obligation for appraisal rights based on the estimated fair value of the consideration they could have received had they not elected dissenters' rights. The Chancery Court may determine fair value is less than, equal to, or greater than an aggregate of \$877,000. The Company does not expect a final judicial determination requiring the Company to make payment to Dissenting Shareholders' in

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the year ended December 31, 2002. Accordingly, the obligation is classified as long-term.

In connection with the Merger, all then outstanding stock purchase warrants also converted into warrants with identical terms exercisable for shares of the Company's common stock.

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### IMPERIAL INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements -continued-

(2) Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies  
-----

The Company and its subsidiaries are primarily involved in the manufacturing and sale of exterior and interior finishing wall coatings and mortar products for the construction industry, as well as the purchasing and sale of other building materials from other manufacturers. Sales of the Company's products are made to customers primarily in Florida and the Southeastern United States through distributors and company-owned distribution facilities.

(a) Basis of presentation  
-----

The consolidated financial statements contain the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All material intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

(b) Concentration of Credit Risk  
-----

Concentrations of credit risk with respect to trade accounts receivable are limited due to the large number of entities comprising the Company's customer base. Trade accounts receivable represent amounts due from building materials dealers, contractors and sub-contractors, located principally in the Southeastern United States who have purchased products on an unsecured open account basis. At December 31, 2001, accounts aggregating \$669,000, or approximately 14% of total gross trade accounts receivable were deemed to be ineligible for borrowing purposes under the Company's borrowing agreement with its commercial lender. See Note (5). The allowance for doubtful accounts at December 31, 2001 of \$453,000 is considered sufficient to absorb any losses which may arise from uncollectible accounts receivable.

The Company places its cash with commercial banks. At December 31, 2001, the Company has cash balances with banks in excess of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insured limits. Management believes the credit risk related to these deposits is minimal.

(c) Inventories  
-----

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market (net



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realizable value), on a first-in, first-out basis. Finished goods include the cost of raw materials, freight in, direct labor and overhead.

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IMPERIAL INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements  
-continued-

(2) Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies  
(continued)

-----

(d) Property, plant and equipment

-----

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the depreciable assets. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred, while expenditures which extend the useful life of assets are capitalized. Differences between the proceeds received on the sale of property, plant and equipment and the carrying value of the assets on the date of sale is credited or charged to net income.

(e) Excess Cost of Investment Over Net Assets Acquired and Other Intangible Assets

-----

Licenses, trademarks and deferred financing costs are amortized on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the licenses and trademarks, or over the term of the related financing. Excess cost of investment over net assets acquired was amortized using the straight -line method over 40 years and is net of \$57,000 and \$28,000 of accumulated amortization at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively. (See Note 2 (n) New Accounting Pronouncements for goodwill accounting policy).

(f) Income taxes

-----

The Company utilizes the liability method for determining its income taxes. Under this method, deferred taxes and liabilities are recognized for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the consolidated financial statements or income tax returns. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which temporary differences are expected to be realized or settled; valuation allowances are provided against assets that are not likely to be realized.

(g) Earnings per share of common stock

-----

Basic earnings per common share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock

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outstanding each year. Diluted earnings per common share is computed by dividing net income applicable to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock and common stock equivalents outstanding during each year. (See Note (11) - Earnings Per Common Share).

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### IMPERIAL INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements -continued-

#### (2) Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

-----

##### (h) Cash and cash equivalents

-----

The Company has defined cash and cash equivalents as those highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and are stated at cost. Included in cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2001 and 2000 are short term time deposits of \$121,000 and \$285,000, respectively.

##### (i) Revenue recognition policy

-----

Revenue from sales transactions, net of discounts and allowances, is recorded upon delivery of inventory to the customer.

##### (j) Stock based compensation

-----

The Company measures compensation expense related to the grant of stock options and stock-based awards to employees in accordance with the provisions of Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," under which compensation expense, if any, is generally based on the difference between the exercise price of an option, or the amount paid for an award, and the market price or fair value of the underlying common stock at the date of the award.

##### (k) Accounting estimates

-----

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

##### (l) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

-----

The carrying amount of the Company's financial instruments principally notes payable, debentures and obligation for appraisal

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rights, approximates fair value based on discounted cash flows and because the borrowing rates are similar to the current rates offered by the Company.

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### IMPERIAL INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements -continued-

#### (2) Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

-----

##### (m) Segment Reporting

-----

The Company has adopted SFAS No. 131, Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information. For the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, the Company has determined that it operates in a single operating segment.

##### (n) New Accounting Pronouncements

-----

In June 2001, SFAS 141, "Business Combinations," and SFAS 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" was adopted by the FASB. SFAS 141 requires that the purchase method of accounting be used for all business combinations completed after June 30, 2001. SFAS 141 also specifies the types of acquired intangible assets that are required to be recognized and reported separately from goodwill and those acquired intangible assets that are required to be included in goodwill. SFAS 142 will require that goodwill no longer be amortized, but instead tested for impairment at least annually. SFAS 142 will also require recognized intangible assets be amortized over their respective estimated useful lives and reviewed for impairment in accordance with SFAS 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to be Disposed Of". Any recognized intangible asset determined to have an indefinite useful life will not be amortized, but instead tested for impairment in accordance with the Standard until its life is determined to no longer be indefinite. SFAS 141 is effective for all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001, while the provisions of SFAS 142 are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001, and are effective for interim periods in the initial year of adoption.

The Company intends to adopt SFAS 142 in 2002. Accordingly, the Company will no longer amortize goodwill and will perform an impairment test of goodwill annually. The cessation of goodwill amortization will result in a reduction of \$33,000 in annual goodwill amortization, assuming no future impairment of goodwill. Goodwill amortization was \$41,000, \$29,000 and \$0 in 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

The SFAS No. 142 goodwill impairment review consists of two steps. The first is determining the fair value of the reporting unit and the second is comparing it to the carrying value of the net assets allocated to the reporting unit. If this fair value exceeds the

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carrying value, no

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## IMPERIAL INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements -continued-

(2) Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies  
(continued)

-----

(n) New Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

-----

further analysis is required. If the fair value of the reporting unit is less than the carrying value of the net assets, the implied fair value of the reporting unit is allocated to all underlying assets and liabilities, including both recognized and unrecognized tangible assets, based on their fair value. If necessary, goodwill is then written-down to its implied fair value. We must complete the first step of the transitional impairment review by June 30, 2002 and, if necessary, the second step by December 31, 2002. The Company is currently analyzing the effect the adoption of these standards will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations". SFAS No. 143, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002, addresses financial accounting and reporting for obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-live assets and the associated asset retirement costs. Our adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material effect on our financial statements.

In October 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets" (SFAS 144"), which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001. SFAS 144 addresses accounting and reporting for the impairment or disposal of long-lived assets. This Statement supersedes SFAS 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets to be Disposed Of". The Company is required to adopt this pronouncement. The Company does not believe that the adoption of SFAS 144 will have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

(3) Inventories

-----

At December 31, 2001 and 2000, inventories consist of:

	2001	2000
	----	----
Raw materials	\$ 465,000	\$ 562,000
Finished goods	3,062,000	3,560,000
Packaging materials	280,000	265,000
	-----	-----
	\$3,807,000	\$4,387,000
	=====	=====

IMPERIAL INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements  
-continued-

(4) Property, Plant and Equipment  
-----

A summary of the cost of property, plant and equipment at December 31, 2001 and 2000 is as follows:

	2001	2000	Estimated useful life (years)
	-----	-----	
Land	\$ 191,000	\$ 191,000	- - -
Buildings and improvements	963,000	965,000	10 - 40
Machinery and equipment	1,672,000	1,658,000	3 - 10
Vehicles	1,011,000	1,253,000	2 - 8
Furniture and Fixtures	360,000	351,000	3 - 12
	-----	-----	
	\$4,197,000	\$4,418,000	
	=====	=====	

The net book value of property, plant and equipment pledged as collateral under notes payable and various long-term debt agreements aggregated \$2,024,000 and \$1,898,000 at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively. See "Note 7."

(5) Notes Payable  
-----

At December 31, 2001 and 2000, notes payable represent amounts outstanding under a \$6,000,000 line of credit from a commercial lender to the Company's subsidiaries and included at December 31, 2000 was \$100,000 in uncollateralized notes payable at 8% issued in connection with the January 1, 2000 purchase of three building materials distributors. The line of credit is collateralized by the subsidiaries' accounts receivable and inventory, bears interest at prime rate plus 1/2% (5.25% at December 31, 2001), expires June 19, 2002, and is subject to annual renewal. The weighted average effective interest rate on the line of credit was 8.36%, 11.62%, and 14.09% during the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

At December 31, 2001, the line of credit limit available for borrowing based on eligible receivables and inventory aggregated \$4,923,000, of which \$4,335,000 remained outstanding. The average amounts outstanding during 2001 and 2000 were \$4,894,000, and \$3,511,000, respectively. The maximum amounts outstanding at any month-end during 2001 and 2000 were \$5,453,000 and \$5,103,000, respectively.

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IMPERIAL INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements  
-continued-

(6) Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities

Accrued expenses and other liabilities at December 31, 2001 and 2000 are summarized as follows:

	2001	2000
	----	----
Employee compensation related items	\$183,000	\$156,000
Taxes, other than income taxes	109,000	166,000
Income taxes	12,000	--
Interest	283,000	261,000
Other	148,000	220,000
	-----	-----
	\$735,000	\$803,000
	=====	=====

(7) Long-term Debt

Long-term debt of the Company is as follows:

	2001	2000
	----	----
Uncollateralized notes issued for acquisitions, interest at 8% per annum, principal and interest payable through September 2003	\$ 492,000	\$ 803,000
Mortgage note payable, interest at 7 1/2% per annum, principal and interest payable monthly through January 2002	--	--
Subordinated Debentures due December 31, 2001, stated interest at 8% payable annually commencing July 1, 1999, principal payable in the amount of \$985,000 at maturity	--	985,000
Mortgage note payable, interest at 8 3/4%, principal and interest payable monthly in the amount of approximately \$3,760, with a balloon payment of approximately \$187,000 due October 4, 2004	256,000	256,000
Mortgage note payable, interest at prime + 1%, principal payments of \$800 plus interest payable monthly, with a balloon payment of approximately \$118,000 due October 4, 2004	144,000	144,000
Mortgage note payable, interest at prime + 1%, principal payments of \$1,678 plus interest payable monthly, with a balloon payment of approximately \$247,000 due October 4, 2004	302,000	302,000

IMPERIAL INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements  
-continued-

(7) Long-term Debt (continued)

-----

Mortgage note payable, interest at 8 3/4%, principal and interest payable monthly in the amount of approximately \$2,415, with a balloon payment of approximately \$198,000 due June 16, 2003	212,000	2
Equipment notes payable, interest at various rates ranging from 4.89% to 10.83%, per annum, principal and interest payable monthly expiring at various dates through September 2006. (Includes obligations for capital leases of \$104,000)	703,000	7
	2,109,000	3,0
Less current maturities	(669,000)	(1,6
	\$ 1,440,000	\$ 1,4

As of December 31, 2001, long-term debt matures as follows:

Year ended December 31, -----	Amount -----
2002	\$ 669,000
2003	620,000
2004	729,000
2005	87,000
2006	4,000
	\$2,109,000

In connection with the Merger, the Company issued 8% Subordinated Debentures with a face value of \$985,000 effective December 31, 1998. Each Debenture was discounted to a value of \$6.56 (\$8.00 face value) using an effective interest rate of 16%. The aggregate carrying value of the Debentures at December 31, 2000 was \$926,000. The Debentures were general, uncollateralized obligations of the Company, subordinated in right of payment to all indebtedness to institutional and other lenders of the Company. The Debentures were subject to redemption, in whole or in part, at the option of the Company, at any time at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date. The Debentures were retired in 2001.

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(8) Income Taxes  
-----

At December 31, 2001 and 2000, deferred tax assets of \$850,000 and \$966,000, respectively, consist mostly of the tax effect of net operating loss carryforwards of \$731,000 and \$966,000, respectively. Net operating losses of \$1,923,000 expire in varying amounts through 2009.

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IMPERIAL INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements  
-continued-

(8) Income Taxes (continued)  
-----

The Company reduced the deferred tax asset \$116,000 and \$45,000, respectively for net operating loss carryforwards which expired unused in 2001 and 2000. During 1999, the Company recognized a tax benefit of \$574,000, based on the future utilization of net operating loss carryforwards prior to their expiration. The ultimate realization of the remaining deferred tax assets is largely dependent on the Company's ability to generate sufficient future taxable income.

The current income tax expense represents state taxes and alternative minimum taxes payable for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000.

A reconciliation of the Federal statutory rate to the effective tax is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
	----	----	----
U.S. statutory rate	(35%)	35%	35%
Valuation allowance	0%	0%	(56%)
Reversal of 1999 items (benefit)	173%	7%	--
Other	0%	0%	3%
	----	----	----
Effective rate	138%	42%	(18%)
	=====	=====	=====

(9) Capital Stock  
-----

(a) Common Stock  
-----

At December 31, 2001, the Company had outstanding 9,220,434 shares of common stock (9,205,434 shares at December 31, 2000) with a \$.01 par value per share ("Common Stock"). The holders of common stock are entitled to one vote per share on all matters, voting together with the holders of preferred stock, if any. In the event of liquidation, holders of common stock are entitled to share ratably in all the remaining assets of the Company, if any, after satisfaction of



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the liabilities of the Company and the preferential rights of the holders of outstanding preferred stock, if any.

In 2001, the Company issued 15,000 shares of common stock as incentive compensation to an employee pursuant to the terms of an employment agreement.

In 2000, the Company issued an aggregate of 675,000 shares of common stock as partial consideration for the purchase of certain assets of seven

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### IMPERIAL INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements -continued-

#### (9) Capital Stock (continued)

##### (a) Common Stock (continued)

building materials distributors, 100,000 shares were issued to an officer as compensation for services rendered, and 200,000 shares were issued in connection with the exercise of outstanding stock purchase warrants. In 1999, the Company issued 47,863 treasury shares to directors and an officer as compensation for services rendered. The Company recorded compensation expense for shares issued to directors and an officer in amounts equal to the fair value of the shares when issued.

##### (b) Preferred Stock

The authorized preferred stock of the Company consists of 5,000,000 shares, \$.01 par value per share. The preferred stock is issuable in series, each of which may vary, as determined by the Board of Directors, as to the designation and number of shares in such series, the voting power of the holders thereof, the dividend rate, redemption terms and prices, the voluntary and involuntary liquidation preferences, and the conversion rights and sinking fund requirements, if any, of such series. At December 31, 2001 and 2000, there were no shares of preferred stock outstanding.

##### (c) Warrants

At December 31, 2001 and 2000, the Company had warrants outstanding to purchase 150,000 shares of the Company's common stock. The Company issued 150,000 warrants in January 1999 to its investment banker for financial advisory services in connection with the Merger (the "Investment Banker Warrants"), which entitle the holder to purchase one share at \$.38 per share until December 31, 2003. The Company estimated the fair value of the Investment Banker Warrants at \$22,000 based on a Black-Scholes pricing model and the following assumptions: volatility of 45%, risk-free rate of 4.6%, expected life of four years and a dividend rate of 0%. Warrants to purchase 200,000 shares of the Company's common stock at \$.10 per share were exercised in 2000.

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(d) Stock Option Plans  
-----

The Company has two stock option plans, the Directors' Stock Option Plan and the 1999 Employee Stock Option Plan (collectively, the "1999 Plans"). The 1999 Plans provide for options to be granted at generally no less than the fair market value of the Company's stock at the grant date. Options granted under the 1999 Plans have a term of up to 10 years and are exercisable six months from the grant date. The 1999 Plans are administered by the Compensation and Stock Option Committee (the "Committee"), which is comprised of three directors. The Committee

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IMPERIAL INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements  
-continued-

(9) Capital Stock (continued)

(d) Stock Option Plans (continued)

determines who is eligible to participate and the number of shares for which options are to be granted. A total of 600,000 and 200,000 shares are reserved for issuance under the Employee and Directors' Plans, respectively. As of December 31, 2001, options for 400,000 shares were available for future grants under the 1999 Plans.

A summary of the activity and status of our stock option plans was as follows:

	Weighted Average Exercise Price Per Share			Number of Op Years End December	
	2001	2000	1999	2001	2000
Outstanding Options - Beginning of Year	\$0.57	\$ --	--	245,000	--
Options Granted	\$0.21	\$0.57	--	185,000	245,000
Options Exercised	\$ --	\$ --	--	--	--
Options Cancelled	\$ --	\$ --	--	(30,000)	--
Options Outstanding - End of Year	\$0.41	\$0.57	--	400,000	245,000
Options Exercisable - End of Year	\$0.57	\$0.57	--	215,000	245,000

Information with respect to outstanding and exercisable stock options at December 31, 2001 was as follows:

Options Outstanding  
-----

Options Ex  
-----

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Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted Average Remaining Life (Years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price(1)	Shares
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$0.20	120,000	4.87	\$0.20	--
\$0.24	65,000	4.71	\$0.24	--
\$0.57	215,000	2.99	\$0.57	215,000
	-----	----	-----	-----
Total	400,000	3.84	\$0.41	215,000
	=====	====	=====	=====

- (1) All options were granted at market price and no compensation cost has been recognized in connection with these options.

Pursuant to SFAS No. 123, the Company has elected to use the intrinsic value method of accounting for employee stock-based compensation awards. Accordingly, the Company has not recognized compensation expense for its noncompensatory employee stock option awards. The Company's pro forma net results for fiscal 2001 and 2000, had the Company elected to adopt the fair value approach (which charges earnings for the estimated fair value of stock options) of SFAS No. 123, would have been a loss of \$283,000 (\$.03 per share) for 2001 and income of \$501,000 (\$.06 per share) for 2000.

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IMPERIAL INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements  
-continued-

- (9) Capital Stock (continued)  
-----

- (d) Stock Option Plans (continued)  
-----

The weighted average fair value of the Company's Options granted during fiscal 2001 and 2000 were \$.15 and \$.44 per share, respectively, at the date of grant. The fair value of the Options was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions for fiscal 2001 and 2000; no expected dividend yields; expected volatility of 112% and 104%; risk free interest rate of 5.9% and 3.4%; and an expected option life of four years for both periods.

- (10) Miscellaneous income

A summary of miscellaneous income (expense) for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 is as follows:

	2001	2000	1999
	----	----	----
Interest income	\$ 10,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 12,000
(Loss) gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(32,000)	1,000	(5,000)
Other, net	99,000	183,000	27,000

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\$ 77,000	\$ 199,000	\$ 34,000
-----------	------------	-----------

(11) Earnings Per Common Share

Below is a reconciliation between basic and diluted earnings per common share under FAS 128 for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000, and 1999 (in thousands except per share amounts):

	2001			2000			1999
	Income	Shares	Per Share	Income	Shares	Per Share	Income
Net (loss) income	\$(221)			\$534			\$1,2
Basic earnings per common share	\$(221)	9,214	\$ (.02)	\$534	8,936	\$.06	\$1,
Effect of dilutive securities:							
Warrants					134		
Diluted (loss) earnings per common share	\$(221)	9,214	\$ (.02)	\$534	9,070	\$.06	\$1,

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IMPERIAL INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements  
-continued-

(12) Related Party Transactions

The Company and its subsidiaries paid legal fees of approximately \$275,000, \$238,000 and \$114,000 in 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively, to law firms with which two directors, including the Company's Chairman of the Board are affiliated.

(13) Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Contingencies

As of March 22, 2002, the Company's subsidiary, Acrocrete, Inc., and other parties are defendants in 25 lawsuits pending in various Southeastern states, by homeowners/homeowner associations, contractors and subcontractors, or their insurance companies, claiming moisture intrusion damages on single and multi-family residences. The Company's insurance carriers have accepted coverage under a reservation of rights for 23 of these claims and are providing a

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defense. The Company expects its insurance carriers to accept coverage for the other two recently filed lawsuits. Acrocrete is vigorously defending all of these cases and believes it has meritorious defenses, counter-claims and claims against third parties. Acrocrete is unable to determine the exact extent of its exposure or outcome of this litigation.

The allegations of defects in synthetic stucco wall systems are not restricted to the Company's products but rather are an industry-wide issue. There has never been any defect proven against Acrocrete. The alleged failure of these products to perform has generally been linked to improper application and the failure of adjacent building materials such as windows, roof flashing, decking and the lack of caulking.

On June 15, 1999, the Company was served with a complaint captioned Mirage Condominium Association, Inc. v. Premix Marbletite Manufacturing Co., et al., in Miami-Dade County Florida. The lawsuit raises a number of allegations against twelve separate defendants involving alleged construction defects. Plaintiff has alleged only one count against Premix, which claims that certain materials, purportedly provided by Premix to the Developer/ Contractor and used to anchor balcony railings to the structure were defective. The Company's insurance carrier has not made a decision regarding coverage to date. However, in the interim, the insurance carrier has retained counsel on behalf of Premix and is paying defense costs. The Company expects the insurance carrier to eventually accept coverage. The Company is unable to determine the exact extent of its exposure or the outcome of this litigation.

On April 23, 1999, certain Dissenting Shareholders owning shares of the Company's formerly issued preferred stock filed a petition for appraisal in the Delaware Chancery Court to determine the fair value of their shares at

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IMPERIAL INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements  
-continued-

(13) Commitments and Contingencies  
-----

(a) Contingencies (continued)  
-----

the effective date of Merger, exclusive of any element of value attributable to the merger. (See Note (1) - Merger).

The Company is engaged in other legal actions and claims arising in the ordinary course of its business, none of which are believed to be material to the Company.

(b) Lease Commitments  
-----

At December 31, 2001 certain property, plant and equipment were leased by the Company under long-term leases. Certain of these leases provided for escalation in rent upon the lease anniversary date.

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Future minimum lease commitments as of December 31, 2001, for all noncancellable leases are as follows:

December 31, -----	
2002	\$1,052,000
2003	889,000
2004	803,000
2005	480,000
2006 and thereafter	375,000
	-----
	\$3,599,000
	-----

Rental expenses incurred for operating leases were approximately \$1,242,000, \$957,000 and \$331,000, for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

### (14) Year 2000 Acquisitions -----

During 2000, the Company consummated four transactions for the purchase of seven building material distributors as described below. These acquisitions have been accounted for under the purchase method of accounting and the results of the acquired distributors have been consolidated since the respective acquisition dates.

Effective January 1, 2000, the Company acquired certain assets and assumed certain liabilities of three building materials distributors located in Pensacola and Destin, Florida and Foley, Alabama.

The three distributors ("A&R"), which had been under common ownership, were acquired for \$1,580,000 in a single transaction that was accounted for under the purchase method of accounting.

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IMPERIAL INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements  
-continued-

### (14) Year 2000 Acquisitions (continued) -----

The components of the purchase price were as follows (in thousands):

Cash	\$ 471
Transfer of other assets	327
Common stock issued (225,000 shares @ \$.64/share)	144
Three month uncollateralized note issued	150
One year uncollateralized note issued	100
Collateralized debt assumed	388
	-----
	\$1,580
	=====

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The purchase price was allocated to the acquired assets and liabilities based on their fair values on the acquisition date with the excess of \$401,000 being recorded as excess cost of investment over net assets acquired, which is being amortized using the straight line method over 40 years.

Effective March 1, 2000, the Company acquired certain assets of a building materials distributor ("Panhandle") located in Panama City Beach, Florida, for \$386,000.

The components of the purchase price were as follows (in thousands):

Cash	\$ 219
Two year uncollateralized note issued	125
Common stock issued (50,000 shares @ \$.84/share)	42
	-----
	\$ 386
	=====

The purchase price was allocated to the acquired assets and liabilities based on their fair values on the acquisition date with the excess of \$167,000 being recorded as excess cost of investment over net assets acquired, which is being amortized using the straight line method over 40 years.

Effective April 1, 2000 the Company acquired certain assets and liabilities of a building materials distributor ("Tallahassee") located in Tallahassee, Florida for \$564,000.

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### IMPERIAL INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements -continued-

#### (14) Year 2000 Acquisitions (continued)

-----

The components of the purchase price were as follows: (in thousands):

Cash	\$286
Two year uncollateralized note issued	125
Collateralized debt assumed	153
	----
	\$564
	====

The purchase price was allocated to the acquired assets and liabilities based on of their fair values on the acquisition date with the excess of \$125,000 being recorded as excess cost of investment over net assets acquired, which is being amortized using the straight line method over 40 years.

Effective May 1, 2000, the Company acquired certain assets and liabilities of two related distributors ("A&R of Mississippi"), with

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locations in Gulfport, Hattiesburg and Pascagoula, Mississippi.

The components of the purchase price were as follows (in thousands):

Cash (\$614,000 at closing, \$441,000 paid 30 days after closing)	\$1,055
Transfer of other assets	122
Three year uncollateralized note issued	600
Collateralized debt assumed	310
Common stock issued (400,000 shares @ \$.61/share)	244
	-----
	\$2,331
	=====

The purchase price was allocated to the acquired assets and liabilities based on their fair values on the acquisition date with the excess of \$886,000 being recorded as excess cost of investment over net assets acquired, which is being amortized using the straight line method over 40 years.

Following are the unaudited pro-forma results of operations as if the A&R, Panhandle, Tallahassee and A&R of Mississippi purchases had occurred on January 1, 1999 (in thousands, except per share and share amounts):

	Year Ended December 31, 2000	Year Ended December 31, 1999
	-----	-----
Net sales	\$44,869	\$38,361
Net income	\$ 483	\$ 1,348
Earnings per common share:		
Basic	\$ .05	\$ .15
Diluted	\$ .05	\$ .15

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IMPERIAL INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements  
-continued-

(14) Year 2000 Acquisitions (continued)

-----

This unaudited pro-forma financial information is not necessarily indicative of the operating results that would have occurred had the transactions been consummated as of January 1, 1999, nor is it necessarily indicative of future operating results.

The preliminary impact of the Company's assets and liabilities related to the acquisitions as of December 31, 2000, were as follows (in thousands):

Fair value of assets and liabilities acquired:	
Inventories	\$1,838
Property plant and equipment	1,445
Other assets (Excess cost of investment over net assets acquired)	1,580
Liabilities (Assumed)	(851)



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	-----
	4,012
Less:	
Debt issued	(1,100)
Common stock issued	(430)
Adjustment for accounts receivable due Company	(449)
	-----
Net cash paid as reflected in the Statement of Cash Flows	\$2,033
	=====

(15) Impairment Charge

During 2001, we reviewed our long-lived assets and goodwill for which there were indications of possible impairment. The assets we reviewed were primarily those associated with the Company's distribution operations acquired in 2000, since we had experienced losses from certain of these operations, closed several locations, restructured operations and made changes to management. Based on these reviews, we recorded an impairment charge of \$238,000 in the fourth quarter of 2001. This charge represented a write-down of the excess cost of investment over net assets acquired related to the January 1, 2000 and May 1, 2000 acquisitions. The fair values of the goodwill were primarily based on our estimates of discounted future cash flows.

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PART III

Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the directors and executive officers of the Company:

Name	Age	Position With Company
----	---	-----
S. Daniel Ponce	53	Chairman of the Board - Class III
Lisa M. Brock	43	Director - Class III
Milton J. Wallace	66	Director - Class II
Morton L. Weinberger	72	Director - Class II
Howard L. Ehler, Jr.	58	Director - Class I/Principal Executive Officer/Executive Vice President/ and Secretary
Gary J. Hasbach	57	President, Premix, Acrocrete and Just-Rite
Betty J. Murchison	62	Chief Accounting Officer/ Assistant Vice President

The Company's Board of Directors is divided into three classes. In accordance with the Company's Certificate of Incorporation, the members of each Class are designated to serve for three (3) year staggered terms. The Class I director's term expires at the 2002 annual meeting, or until his successor is elected. Class II directors terms expire at the 2003 annual meeting or until their successors are elected, and Class III directors terms expire at the 2004 annual meeting or until their successors are elected.

Subject to certain contractual rights, each officer serves at the discretion of the board of directors.

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S. Daniel Ponce. Mr. Ponce has been Chairman of the Board of the Company since 1988. Mr. Ponce has been engaged in the practice of law for over twenty five years and is currently a stockholder in the law firm of Wallace, Bauman, Legon, Fodiman, Ponce & Shannon, P.A. Ponce is a member of the Board of Directors of the University of Florida Foundation, Inc. and serves as Chairman of its audit committee. He is also a non-practicing certified public accountant.

Lisa M. Brock. Mrs. Brock has been a director of the Company since 1988. Mrs. Brock was employed by the Company and its subsidiaries, Premix and Acrocrete, as Vice President for over 5 years until December, 1994 when she retired. Mrs. Brock continues to serve as a consultant to the Company.

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### Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant (continued)

-----

Milton J. Wallace. Mr. Wallace has been a director of the Company since February 1999. Mr. Wallace has been a practicing attorney in Miami for over 40 years and is currently a shareholder in the law firm of Wallace, Bauman, Legon, Fodiman, Ponce & Shannon, P.A. He was a co-founder and Chairman of the Board of Renex Corp, a provider of dialysis services, from 1993 through February 2000 when Renex Corp. was acquired by National Nephrology Associates, Inc. Mr. Wallace was Chairman of the Board of Med/Waste, Inc., a provider of medical waste management services, until February 13, 2002 when such company filed for bankruptcy protection under Chapter 7 of the Federal Bankruptcy Code. He is a director of several private companies.

Morton L. Weinberger, CPA. Mr. Weinberger has been a director of the Company since 1988. Mr. Weinberger, a certified public accountant, has been self-employed as a consultant to various professional organizations for the past sixteen years. He provides consulting services for the Company. For the previous twenty-five years, he was engaged in the practice of public accounting. During such period, he was a partner with Peat Marwick Mitchell & Co., now known as KPMG Peat Marwick, and thereafter BDO Seidman, both public accounting firms.

Howard L. Ehler, Jr. Mr. Ehler has been Principal Executive Officer of the Company since March 1990 and Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary of the Company since April 1988. Prior thereto he was Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Assistant Secretary of the Company for over five years.

Gary J. Hasbach. Mr. Hasbach became President of Premix and Acrocrete in March 2001, and President of Just-Rite, in February 2000. Prior thereto, he had been Executive Vice President of Sales and Marketing for Premix and Acrocrete since January 1, 1999. Mr. Hasbach was formerly President of Premix and Acrocrete from September 1990 to May 1996. From May 1996 to December 1997, Mr. Hasbach served as Executive Vice President of Marketing for Florida Tile Industries, Inc, a distributor of tile and flooring products. In addition, Mr. Hasbach was a director of the Company from 1993 to February 1997.

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Betty J. Murchison. Ms. Murchison has been the Company's Chief Accounting Officer since June 1995. Prior thereto, from October, 1991 to June 1995, she was Principal Accounting Officer of Royce Laboratories, Inc., a manufacturer of generic pharmaceutical products. For over 25 years prior thereto, she was employed by the Company, the last three years acting as the Company's Chief Accounting Officer.

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### Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant (continued)

-----

#### Board of Directors Meetings and Attendance

-----

The Board of Directors met four (4) times in fiscal 2001. Each director attended all of the Board of Directors meetings in 2000.

#### Compensation and Stock Option Committee

-----

The Compensation and Stock Option Committee, composed of Ms. Brock, as Chairman and Messrs. Ponce and Weinberger met three (3) times during 2001. Every member attended all of such meetings. The Compensation Committee reviews the Company's general compensation policies and procedures; establishes salaries and benefit programs for the Chief Executive Officer and other executive officers of the Company and its subsidiaries; reviews, approves and establishes performance targets and awards under incentive compensation plans for its executive officers; and reviews and approves employment agreements. The Compensation and Stock Option Committee also administers the Company's Employee Stock Option Plan and has the authority to determine, among other things, to whom to grant options, the amount of options, the terms of options and the exercise prices thereof.

#### Audit Committee

-----

The Audit Committee is presently composed of Mr. Weinberger, as Chairman, and Messrs. Ponce and Wallace. The Audit Committee met two (2) times during 2001. Every member attended all of such meetings. The principal duties of the Audit Committee are to recommend the appointment of independent auditors, meet with the Company's independent auditors to review the arrangements for, and scope of the audit by the independent auditors and the fees related to such work; review the independence of the independent auditors; consider the adequacy of the system of internal accounting controls; review and monitor the Company's policies regarding conflicts of interest; and discuss with management and the independent accountants the Company's annual and quarterly financial statements.

#### Reports Pursuant to Section 16(a) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934

-----

The Company's officers and directors are required to file Forms 3, 4 and 5 with the Securities and Exchange Commission in accordance

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with Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. Based solely on a review of such reports furnished to the Company as required by Rule 16a-3(e), in 2001 no officer or director other than Mr. Wallace failed to file any such report on a timely basis. Mr. Wallace filed Form 4's for the months of October 2000 and April 2001 untimely.

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Item 11. Executive Compensation

Summary Compensation Table

The following table summarizes the compensation paid or accrued for each of the three fiscal years in the period ended December 31, 2000 for the Company's chief executive officer and each other executive officer whose total annual salary and bonus exceeded \$100,000 for any fiscal year, (the "Named Executive Officers").

Name and Principal Position	Year	Annual Compensation			Long-Term Compensation
		Salary	Bonus (1)	Other Annual Compen- sation(2)	Securities Underlying Options to Purchase Shares (3)
Howard L. Ehler Jr. Principal Executive Officer, Executive Vice President and Secretary	2001	\$150,000	\$ -	\$ -	20,000
	2000	\$140,000	30,000	60,000	10,000
	1999	\$130,000	30,000	2,000	20,000
Gary Hasbach President, Premix, Acrocrete and Just-Rite	2001	140,000	-	\$15,000	20,000
	2000	130,000	30,000	-	10,000
	1999	110,000	47,000	-	10,000

(1) Bonuses shown were earned in the year indicated even though actually paid in a subsequent year. Bonuses for year 2001 have not yet been determined.

(2) Except as indicated, none of the named individuals above have received personal benefits or perquisites that exceed the lesser of \$50,000 or 10% of the total annual salary and bonus reported for the named executive officer in the above table. Mr. Ehler's other Annual Compensation in 2000 and 1999 represents the market price at date of grant of 100,000 and 7,863 shares of common stock. Although 100,000 such shares were issued in calendar year 2000, the Compensation Committee awarded such shares as services and performance tendered over the previous several years. Mr. Hasbach's other Annual Compensation in 2001 represents Mr. Hasbach's relocation expenses

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provided by the Company.

(3) Stock options are granted under the terms and provisions of the 1999 Employee Stock Option Plan. For a description of the stock options see "Executive Compensation-Options Granted in Year Ended December 31, 2001".

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### Item 11. Executive Compensation (continued)

#### ----- Compensation Agreements -----

The Company is party to a one year renewable employment agreement, (the "Employment Agreement") with Howard L. Ehler, Jr. (the "Executive"). Mr. Ehler serves as Executive Vice President, Principal Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company at a current base salary of \$150,000. The Employment Agreement provides for automatic renewal for additional one year periods on July 1st of each year, unless the Company or Executive notifies the other party of such party's intent not to renew at least 90 days prior to each June 30 of the initial term and any extended term thereafter. The Executive receives the use of a Company car, as well as certain other benefits, such as health and disability insurance. The Executive is also entitled to receive incentive compensation based upon targets formulated by the Compensation Committee.

Prior to a Change in Control (as defined in the Employment Agreement), the Company has the right to terminate the Employment Agreement, without cause, at any time upon thirty days written notice, provided the Company pays to the Executive a severance payment equivalent to 50% of his then current annual base salary. As part of the Employment Agreement, the Executive has agreed not to disclose information and not to compete with the Company during his term of employment and, in certain cases, for a two (2) year period following his termination.

In the event of a Change in Control, the Employment Agreement is automatically extended to a three year period. Thereafter, the Executive will be entitled to terminate his employment with the Company for any reason at any time. In the event the Executive so terminates employment, the Executive will be entitled to receive the lesser of (i) a lump sum equal to the base salary payments and all other compensation and benefits the Executive would have received had the Employment Agreement continued for the full term; or (ii) three times the Executive's base salary then in effect on the effective date of termination. The Executive would also be entitled to such severance in the event the Company terminates the Executive without cause after a Change of Control.

#### Options Granted in Year Ended December 31, 2001 -----

The following table sets forth certain summary information concerning the number of stock options granted and the potential realizable value of the stock options granted to the Company's Named Executive Officers during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001.

Item 11. Executive Compensation (continued)

Options Granted in Year Ended December 31, 2001 (continued)

Name	Number of Securities Underlying Options Granted in 2000 (1)	% of Total Options Granted to Employees in Fiscal Year	Exercise Price (\$/Share) (2)	Expiration Date
Howard L. Ehler, Jr. Principal Executive Officer, Executive Vice President and Secretary	20,000	10.8%	\$.20	11/14/01
Gary J. Hasbach President Premix, Acrocrete and Just-Rite	20,000	10.8%	\$.20	11/14/01

(1) Options were granted pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Company's 1999 Employee Stock Option Plan.

(2) The exercise price of \$.20 per share was equal to the fair market value of the Company's common stock at date of grant.

(3) The amounts disclosed in the columns which noted appreciation of the Company's common stock price at the 5% and 10% rates dictated by the Securities and Exchange Commission, are not intended to be a forecast of the Company's common stock price and are not necessarily indicative of the actual value which may be realized by the named Executive Officers or the stockholders. These assumed rates of 5% and 10% would result in the Company's common stock price increasing from \$.20 per share to approximately \$.26 per share and \$.32 per share, respectively. As of December 31, 2001, the market price for the common stock was \$.18 per share.

Aggregated Option Exercises in Year Ended December 31, 2001

The following table provides certain summary information concerning the value of unexercised stock options held by the Company's Named Executive Officers as of December 31, 2001.

Item 11. Executive Compensation (continued)

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-----  
 Aggregated Option Exercises in Year Ended December 31, 2001  
 (continued)  
 -----

Name	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options at Fiscal Year End		Value of Unexercised "In the Money" Options at Fiscal Year End(\$)(1)	
	Exercisable	Unexercisable	Exercisable	Unexercisable
Howard L Ehler, Jr. Principal Executive Officer, Executive Vice President and Secretary	50,000	-	-	-
Gary J. Hasbach President Premix, Acrocrete and Just-Rite	40,000	-	-	-

No options were exercised by the Named Executive Officers during the year ended December 31, 2001.

(1) The options are exercisable at \$.57 and \$.20 per share. At December 31, 2001 the fair market value of the Company's common stock was deemed to be \$.18 per share, the average of the closing bid and asked price of the common stock at such date.

The Company has two stock option plans, the Director's Stock Option Plan and the 1999 Employee Stock Option Plan (collectively, the "1999 Plans"). The 1999 Plans provide for options to be granted at generally no less than the fair market value of the Company's stock at the grant date. The 1999 Plans are administered by the Company's Compensation and Stock Option Committee. Options granted under the 1999 Plans have a term of up to 10 years and are exercisable six months from the grant date. A total of 600,000 and 200,000 shares are reserved for issuance under the Employee and Director Plans. As of December 31, 2001 there were outstanding options to purchase 240,000 and 160,000 shares under the Employee and Director Plans respectively. The exercise price for all options currently outstanding are \$.20 and \$.57 per share. All options expire five years from date of grant and are fully vested.

Director Compensation  
 -----

During the year ended December 31, 2001, each director received an annual retainer of \$6,000, payable in quarterly installments. Effective June 1, 1994, January 1, 1995 and January 1, 2001, the Company entered into separate consulting agreements with Mr.

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Item 11. Executive Compensation (continued)  
-----

Director Compensation (continued)  
-----

Weinberger, Ms. Brock and Mr. Wallace, respectively, to provide various management consulting services to the Company. Mr. Wallace and Ms. Brock receive monthly fees of \$833. In connection with the Company's acquisition program adopted in 1999, Mr. Weinberger was requested to expend additional time in consulting with the Company's management on acquisition possibilities, including performing due diligence, administrative, accounting and other services. As a result of the increased time and effort spent by Mr. Weinberger, Mr. Weinberger's consulting fee for 2000 and 2001 was \$3,500 per month. Effective January 1, 2002 the fee was reduced to \$2,500 per month. Each consulting agreement is terminable on sixty (60) days notice by either party.

On November 14, 2001, each director was granted stock options to purchase 20,000 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$.20 per shares until November 14, 2006. Since September 1994, Mr. Ponce has been provided the use of a Company car at a current cost of approximately \$775 per month.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation  
-----

During the year ended December 31, 2001, the Compensation and Stock Option Committee consisted of Messrs. Ponce, Weinberger and Ms. Brock. None of these directors has been an officer or employee of the Company or its subsidiaries during the last ten years, except Ms. Brock, who was formerly Vice President of Premix and Acrocrete until December 31, 1994. There are no other relationships required to be disclosed pursuant to applicable Securities and Exchange Commission rules and regulations.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management  
-----

The following table sets forth certain information as of March 22, 2002 with respect to the beneficial ownership of the Company's common stock by (i) each director of the Company, (ii) each Named Executive Officer, (iii) each person known to the Company to own more than 5% of such shares, and (iv) all executive officers and directors as a group. (Except as otherwise provided herein, the information below is supplied by the holder):

	Shares (1) Beneficially Owned	Percent of Class (2)
	-----	-----
Maureen P. Ferri 120 Simmons Road Statesboro, GA. 30458	656,981	7.1%
Lisa M. Brock	309,006 (3)	3.3%
Howard L. Ehler, Jr.	456,108 (4)	4.9%



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Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management  
(continued)

Gary J. Hasbach	290,400 (5)	3.1%
S. Daniel Ponce	611,966 (6)	6.6%
Milton J. Wallace	183,000 (7)	2.0%
Morton L. Weinberger	249,210 (8)	2.7%
All directors and officers as a group (8 persons)	 2,125,808 (9)	 22.4%

(1) Except as set forth herein, all securities are directly owned and the sole investment and voting power are held by the person named. Unless otherwise indicated, the address for each beneficial owner is 1259 N.W. 21st Street, Pompano Beach, Florida 33069-1428.

(2) The percent of class for common stockholders is based upon 9,220,434 shares of common stock outstanding and such shares of common stock such individual has the right to acquire within 60 days upon exercise of options that are held by such person (but not those held by any other person).

(3) Includes 40,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of stock options.

(4) Includes 50,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of stock options.

(5) Includes 40,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of stock options.

(6) Includes 40,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of stock options.

(7) Includes 40,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of stock options.

(8) Includes 40,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of stock options.

(9) Includes 270,000 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

The law firm of Wallace, Bauman, Legon, Fodiman, Ponce and Shannon, P.A. of which Mr. Ponce, the Company's Chairman of the Board, and Mr. Wallace, a Director, are stockholders, served as general counsel to the Company. The law firm received \$275,000 in 2001 for legal services rendered to the Company.

Item 14. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules and Reports on Form 8-K

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(a) The following documents are filed as part of this report:

1. Financial Statements: -----	Page ----
Imperial Industries, Inc. and Subsidiaries:	
Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants	27
Consolidated Balance Sheets - December 31, 2001 and 2000	28
Consolidated Statements of Operations - Years Ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999.	29
Consolidated Statement of Changes of Common Stock and Other Stockholders' Equity - Three Years Ended December 31, 2001.	30
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows - Years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999	31
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	33
2. Financial Statement Schedules: -----	
II - Valuation and Qualifying Accounts and Reserves	61
3. Exhibits -----	
Incorporated by reference to the Exhibit Index at the end of this Report.	62
(b) Reports on Form 8-K: No Form 8-K Reports were filed during the last quarter of the period covered by this Report.	

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Schedule II

IMPERIAL INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
Valuation and Qualifying Accounts and Reserves  
Years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999

Description -----	Balance beginning of period -----	Charged to cost and expenses -----	Charged to other accounts- describe -----	Deductions- describe -----
Year ended December 31, 2001:				

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Reserves and allowances deducted from asset accounts:				
Allowance for doubtful accounts:				
Trade	\$ 400,000	\$ 375,000	\$-	\$ 322,000 (A)
	-----	-----	---	-----
Valuation allowance for deferred taxes	\$ --	\$ --	\$-	\$ --
	-----	-----	---	-----
Year ended December 31, 2000:				
Reserves and allowances deducted from asset accounts:				
Allowance for doubtful accounts:				
Trade	\$ 254,000	\$ 283,000	\$-	\$ 137,000 (A)
	-----	-----	---	-----
Valuation allowance for deferred taxes	\$1,633,000	\$ --	\$-	\$1,633,000 (B)
	-----	-----	---	-----
Year ended December 31, 1999:				
Reserves and allowances deducted from asset accounts:				
Allowance for doubtful accounts:				
Trade	\$ 200,000	\$ 177,000	\$-	\$ 123,000 (A)
	-----	-----	---	-----
Valuation allowance for deferred taxes	\$2,207,000	\$ --	\$-	\$ 574,000 (C)
	-----	-----	---	-----

- (A) Uncollectible accounts written off, net of recoveries.  
 (B) Expiration of related net operating loss carryforwards.  
 (C) Deferred tax benefit.

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Certain of the following exhibits, designated with an asterisk (\*), are filed herewith. The exhibits not so designated have been filed previously with the Commission, and are incorporated herein by reference to the documents indicated in parentheses following the descriptions of such exhibits.

Exhibit No.	Description
-----	-----
2.1	Agreement and Plan of Merger, by and between Imperial Industries, Inc. and Imperial Merger Corp. dated October 12, 1998 (Form S-4 Registration Statement, Exhibit 2).
2.2	Asset Purchase Agreement entered into as of December 31, 1999 between Just-Rite Supply, Inc., Imperial Industries, Inc., A&R Supply, Inc., A&R Supply of Foley, Inc., A&R of Destin, Inc., Ronald A. Johnson, Rita E. Ward and Jaime E. Granat (Form 8-K dated January 19, 2000, File No. 1-7190, Exhibit 2.1).
2.3	Asset Purchase Agreement dated June 5, 2000 between Just-Rite

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Supply, Inc., Imperial Industries, Inc., A&R Supply of Mississippi, Inc., A&R Supply of Hattiesburg, Inc., Ronald A. Johnson, Dennis L. Robertson and Richard Williamson, (Form 8-K dated June 13, 2000, File No. 1-7190, Exhibit 2.1).

- 3.1 Certificate of Incorporation of the Company, (Form S-4 Registration Statement, Exhibit 3.1).
- \*3.2 Amendment to Certificate of Incorporation of the Company.
- 3.2 By-Laws of the Company, (Form S-4 Registration Statement, Exhibit 3.2).
- 4.1 Form of Common Stock Purchase Warrant issued to Auerbach, Pollak & Richardson, Inc., (Form S-4 Registration Statement, Exhibit 4.1).
- 10.1 Consolidating, Amended and Restated Financing Agreement by and between Congress Financial Corporation and Premix-Marbletite Manufacturing Co., Acrocrete, Inc. and Just-Rite Supply, Inc. dated January 28, 2000.
- 10.2 Employment Agreement dated July 26, 1993 between Howard L. Ehler, Jr. and the Company. (Form 8-K dated July 26, 1993).
- 10.3 License Agreement between Bermuda Roof Company and Premix Marbletite Manufacturing Co., (Form S-4 Registration Statement, Exhibit 10.5).
- 10.4 Employee Stock Option Plan (Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000).
- 10.5 Directors Stock Option Plan (Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000).

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### EXHIBIT INDEX (continued)

- \*11 Statement recomputation of earnings per share.
- \*21 Subsidiaries of the Company

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### SIGNATURES -----

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

IMPERIAL INDUSTRIES, INC.

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March 28, 2002

By: /s/ Howard L. Ehler, Jr.

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Howard L. Ehler, Jr., Executive Vice President/  
Principal Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, this Report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

/s/ S. Daniel Ponce                      Chairman of the Board of                      March 28, 2002  
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Directors  
S. Daniel Ponce

/s/    Director  
-----  
Lisa M. Brock

/s/ Milton J. Wallace                      Director    March 28, 2002  
-----  
Milton J. Wallace

/s/ Morton L. Weinberger                      Director    March 28, 2002  
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Morton L. Weinberger

/s/ Howard L. Ehler, Jr.                      Director, Executive Vice                      March 28, 2002  
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President, Principal  
Howard L. Ehler, Jr.                      Executive Officer, Chief  
Financial Officer and  
Secretary

/s/ Betty J. Murchison                      Assistant Vice President                      March 28, 2002  
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and Chief Accounting  
Betty J. Murchison                      Officer