

P&F INDUSTRIES INC
Form 10-Q
November 13, 2006

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2006

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 1 - 5332

P&F INDUSTRIES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

22-1657413

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

**445 Broadhollow Road, Suite 100, Melville, New
York**

(Address of principal executive offices)

11747

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(631) 694-9800**

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, and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer (see definition of accelerated filer and large accelerated filer in rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

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Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer Non-Accelerated Filer

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

As of November 10, 2006, there were 3,577,760 shares of the registrant's Class A Common Stock outstanding.

P&F INDUSTRIES, INC.

FORM 10-Q

FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2006

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PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION**Item 1. Financial Statements****P&F INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS**

	September 30, 2006 (unaudited)	December 31, 2005 (derived from audited financial statements)
ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,373,132	\$ 1,771,624
Accounts receivable net	18,709,934	12,567,256
Notes and other receivables	837,256	2,727,393
Inventories net	27,346,342	26,173,990
Deferred income taxes net	1,496,000	1,496,000
Assets held for sale	575,519	623,519
Assets of discontinued operations	315,829	76,538
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,509,581	1,111,164
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	52,163,593	46,547,484
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT		
Land	1,174,773	1,174,773
Buildings and improvements	5,614,131	5,219,993
Machinery and equipment	9,200,484	8,087,469
	15,989,388	14,482,235
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	8,301,001	7,620,626
NET PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT	7,688,387	6,861,609
GOODWILL	24,763,793	23,821,240
OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS net	11,196,709	8,794,833
OTHER ASSETS net	506,953	808,381
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 96,319,435	\$ 86,833,547

See accompanying notes to consolidated condensed financial statements (unaudited).

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	September 30, 2006 (unaudited)	December 31, 2005 (derived from audited financial statements)
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Short-term borrowings	\$ 5,500,000	\$ 3,000,000
Accounts payable	9,256,832	2,927,133
Income taxes payable	535,062	1,366,146
Accrued compensation	2,241,443	2,518,196
Other accrued liabilities	4,180,522	2,338,909
Current maturities of long-term debt	7,547,956	4,058,729
Liabilities of discontinued operations	1,737,824	2,357,573
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	30,999,639	18,566,686
LONG-TERM DEBT, less current maturities	13,074,586	19,572,651
DEFERRED INCOME TAXES net	978,000	978,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	45,052,225	39,117,337
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
Preferred stock - \$10 par; authorized - 2,000,000 shares; no shares outstanding		
Common stock		
Class A - \$1 par; authorized - 7,000,000 shares; issued - 3,850,367 and 3,814,367 shares at September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively	3,850,367	3,814,367
Class B - \$1 par; authorized - 2,000,000 shares; no shares issued		
Additional paid-in capital	9,173,807	8,947,855
Retained earnings	40,614,213	36,969,119
Treasury stock, at cost - 272,607 and 244,576 shares at September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively	(2,371,177) (2,015,131)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	51,267,210	47,716,210
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	\$ 96,319,435	\$ 86,833,547

See accompanying notes to consolidated condensed financial statements (unaudited).

P & F INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS (unaudited)

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Net revenues	\$ 32,318,961	\$ 29,754,959	\$ 88,028,825	\$ 82,209,282
Cost of sales	22,617,245	20,682,189	60,671,557	56,288,976
Gross profit	9,701,716	9,072,770	27,357,268	25,920,306
Selling, general and administrative expenses	6,715,792	6,439,811	19,763,637	17,976,878
Operating income	2,985,924	2,632,959	7,593,631	7,943,428
Interest expense net	493,495	530,488	1,507,507	1,431,591
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes	2,492,429	2,102,471	6,086,124	6,511,837
Income taxes	997,000	889,000	2,435,000	2,743,000
Earnings from continuing operations before discontinued operations	1,495,429	1,213,471	3,651,124	3,768,837
Discontinued operations (net of taxes):				
Loss from operation of discontinued operations (net of tax benefits of \$34,000 and \$3,000 for 2006 and \$3,000 and \$93,000 for 2005, respectively)	(51,491)	(33,164)	(6,030)	(211,434)
Gain on sale of discontinued operations (net of tax expense of \$178,000 and \$214,000 for 2005)		344,792		416,024
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations	(51,491)	311,628	(6,030)	204,590
Net earnings	\$ 1,443,938	\$ 1,525,099	\$ 3,645,094	\$ 3,973,427
Basic earnings (loss) per common share:				
Continuing operations	\$.42	\$.34	\$ 1.02	\$ 1.06
Discontinued operations	(.02)	.09		.05
	\$.40	\$.43	\$ 1.02	\$ 1.11
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share:				
Continuing operations	\$.40	\$.31	\$.96	\$.97
Discontinued operations	(.01)	.08		.05
	\$.39	\$.39	\$.96	\$ 1.02
Weighted average common shares outstanding:				
Basic	3,577,760	3,581,326	3,579,798	3,569,897
Diluted	3,741,052	3,890,138	3,799,522	3,881,970

See accompanying notes to consolidated condensed financial statements (unaudited).

P&F INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY (unaudited)

	Total	Class A Common Stock, \$1 Par		Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	
		Shares	Amount			Shares	Amount
Balance, January 1, 2006	\$ 47,716,210	3,814,367	\$ 3,814,367	\$ 8,947,855	\$ 36,969,119	(244,576)	\$ (2,015,131)
Net earnings	3,645,094				3,645,094		
Issuance of Class A common stock upon exercise of stock options	208,580	36,000	36,000	172,580			
Share-based compensation	53,372			53,372			
Shares surrendered as payment for exercise of stock options	(61,850)					(5,000)	(61,850)
Purchase of Class A common stock	(294,196)					(23,031)	(294,196)
Balance, September 30, 2006	\$ 51,267,210	3,850,367	\$ 3,850,367	\$ 9,173,807	\$ 40,614,213	(272,607)	\$ (2,371,177)

See accompanying notes to consolidated condensed financial statements (unaudited).

P&F INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (unaudited)

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2006	2005
Cash Flows from Operating Activities of Continuing Operations:		
Net earnings	\$ 3,645,094	\$ 3,973,427
(Earnings) loss from discontinued operations net of taxes	6,030	(204,590)
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of continuing operations:		
Non-cash charges and credits:		
Depreciation and amortization	680,375	602,665
Amortization of other intangible assets	898,124	828,750
Amortization of other assets	3,000	4,500
Provision for losses on accounts receivable - net	3,051	7,367
Share-based compensation	53,372	
Deferred income taxes net		924,000
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of assets and liabilities acquired:		
Accounts receivable	(5,568,735)	(5,363,046)
Notes and other receivables	1,890,137	665,039
Inventories	(837,541)	(4,442,834)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(398,417)	(437,250)
Other assets	298,428	(26,335)
Accounts payable	6,327,559	401,759
Accruals and other	733,776	(1,361,538)
Total adjustments	4,089,159	(8,401,513)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of continuing operations	\$ 7,734,253	\$ (4,428,086)

See accompanying notes to consolidated condensed financial statements (unaudited).

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	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2006	2005
Cash Flows from Investing Activities of Continuing Operations:		
Capital expenditures	\$ (1,257,153)	\$ (404,238)
Purchase of certain assets, net of certain liabilities, of Pacific Stair Products	(5,232,916)	
Additional payments for acquisition-related expenses	(206,915)	
Additional purchase price adjustment	37,613	
Proceeds from sale of certain assets of Green s Access Division		880,069
Proceeds from sale of certain assets of Green s Agricultural Division		225,000
Additional payments for purchase of Nationwide Industries, Inc.		(944,219)
Net cash used in investing activities of continuing operations	(6,659,371)	(243,388)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities of Continuing Operations:		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	11,000,000	13,500,000
Repayments of short-term borrowings	(8,500,000)	(6,000,000)
Repayments of term loan	(2,850,000)	(4,200,000)
Principal payments on long-term debt	(158,838)	(158,483)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	146,730	147,074
Purchase of Class A common stock	(294,196)	
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities of continuing operations	(656,304)	3,288,591
Cash Flows from Discontinued Operations:		
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(732,205)	2,641,822
Net cash used in investing activities		(1,201,617)
Net cash used in financing activities	(84,865)	(84,865)
Net cash (used in) provided by discontinued operations	(817,070)	1,355,340
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(398,492)	(27,543)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,771,624	1,189,869
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 1,373,132	\$ 1,162,326

Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:

Cash paid for:

Interest	\$1,367,000	\$1,388,000
Income taxes	\$3,645,000	\$3,501,000

Non-cash investing and financing activities were as follows:

During the nine months ended September 30, 2006, the Company received 5,000 shares of Class A Common Stock in connection with the exercise of options to purchase 15,000 shares of Class A Common Stock. The value of these shares was recorded at \$61,850.

In connection with the sale of certain assets of Green s Access Division in February 2005, the Company received interest-bearing promissory notes of approximately \$877,000, as adjusted.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2005, the Company received 6,418 shares of Class A Common Stock in connection with the exercise of options to purchase 14,000 shares of Class A Common Stock. The value of these shares was recorded at \$107,241.

See accompanying notes to consolidated condensed financial statements (unaudited).

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P&F INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principles of Consolidation

The unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements contained herein include the accounts of P&F Industries, Inc. and its subsidiaries (P&F). All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

P&F conducts its business operations through two of its wholly-owned subsidiaries: Florida Pneumatic Manufacturing Corporation (Florida Pneumatic) and Countrywide Hardware, Inc. (Countrywide). P&F and its subsidiaries are herein referred to collectively as the Company. In addition, the words we , our and us refer to the Company.

Florida Pneumatic is engaged in the importation, manufacture and sale of pneumatic hand tools, primarily for the industrial, retail and automotive markets, and the importation and sale of compressor air filters. Florida Pneumatic also markets, through its Berkley Tool division (Berkley), a line of pipe cutting and threading tools, wrenches and replacement electrical components for a widely-used brand of pipe cutting and threading machines. In addition, through its Franklin Manufacturing (Franklin) division, Florida Pneumatic imports a line of door and window hardware. Countrywide conducts its business operations through Nationwide Industries, Inc. (Nationwide), through Woodmark International, L.P. (Woodmark), a limited partnership between Countrywide and WILP Holdings, Inc., a subsidiary of Countrywide, and through Pacific Stair Products, Inc. (Pacific Stair). Nationwide is an importer and manufacturer of door, window and fencing hardware. Woodmark is an importer of builders hardware, including staircase components and kitchen and bath hardware and accessories. In January 2006, Countrywide acquired substantially all of the operating assets of Pacific Stair, a manufacturer of premium stair rail products and a distributor of Woodmark s staircase components to the building industry, primarily in southern California and the southwestern region of the United States (see Note 6).

The Company s wholly-owned subsidiary, Embassy Industries, Inc. (Embassy), was engaged in the manufacture and sale of baseboard heating products and the importation and sale of radiant heating systems until it exited that business in October 2005 (see Note 7) through the sale of substantially all of its non-real estate assets. The Company s wholly-owned subsidiary, Green Manufacturing, Inc. (Green), was primarily engaged in the manufacture, development and sale of heavy-duty welded custom designed hydraulic cylinders until it exited that business in December 2004 through the sale of certain assets. Green also manufactured a line of access equipment for the petro-chemical industry until it exited that business in February 2005 through the sale of certain assets and a line of post hole digging equipment for the agricultural industry until it exited that business in July 2005 through the sale of certain assets. Green has effectively ceased all operating activities (see Note 7). Note 12 presents financial information for the segments of the Company s business.

Basis of Financial Statement Presentation

The accompanying unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial information, and with the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission regarding interim financial reporting. Accordingly, these interim financial statements do not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of

America for complete financial statements. In the opinion of the Company, these unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements include all adjustments necessary to present fairly the information set forth therein. All such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. Results for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for a full year.

The results of operations for Embassy and Green have been segregated from continuing operations and are reflected on the consolidated condensed statements of earnings as discontinued operations.

The unaudited consolidated condensed balance sheet information as of December 31, 2005 was derived from the audited financial statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005. The interim financial statements contained herein should be read in conjunction with that Report.

In preparing its unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the Company is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the 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. On an ongoing basis, the Company evaluates estimates, including those related to bad debts, inventory reserves, goodwill and intangible assets. The Company bases its estimates on historical data and experience, when available, and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the combined results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings (loss) per common share is based only on the average number of shares of common stock outstanding for the periods. Diluted earnings (loss) per common share reflects the effect of shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of options, unless the effect on earnings is antidilutive.

Diluted earnings (loss) per common share is computed using the treasury stock method. Under this method, the aggregate number of shares of common stock outstanding reflects the assumed use of proceeds from the hypothetical exercise of any outstanding options or warrants to purchase shares of the Company's Class A Common Stock. The average market value for the period is used as the assumed purchase price.

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The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings (loss) per common share:

	Three months ended September 30, 2006		2005		Nine months ended September 30, 2006		2005	
Numerator:								
Numerator for basic and diluted earnings (loss) per common share:								
Earnings from continuing operations	\$	1,495,000	\$	1,213,000	\$	3,651,000	\$	3,769,000
Discontinued operations, net of taxes		(51,000)		312,000		(6,000)		204,000
Net earnings	\$	1,444,000	\$	1,525,000	\$	3,645,000	\$	3,973,000
Denominator:								
Denominator for basic earnings per share weighted average common shares outstanding								
		3,577,760		3,581,326		3,579,798		3,569,897
Effect of dilutive securities:								
Stock options		163,292		308,812		219,724		312,073
Denominator for diluted earnings per share adjusted weighted average common shares and assumed conversions								
		3,741,052		3,890,138		3,799,522		3,881,970

At September 30, 2006 and during the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2006, there were outstanding stock options whose exercise prices were higher than the average market values of the underlying Class A Common Stock for the period. These options are anti-dilutive and are excluded from the computation of earnings per share. The weighted average anti-dilutive stock options outstanding were as follows:

	Three months ended September 30, 2006		2005		Nine months ended September 30, 2006		2005	
Weighted average anti-dilutive stock options outstanding		29,500		27,500		29,500		9,167

NOTE 3 STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

Stock-based Compensation

On January 1, 2006, the Company adopted the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123(R), Share-Based Payment (Statement 123(R)), which revises FASB SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation , and supersedes APB Opinion 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees . Statement 123(R) requires the Company to recognize expense related to the fair value of our stock-based compensation awards, including employee stock options.

Prior to the adoption of Statement 123(R), the Company accounted for stock-based compensation awards using the intrinsic value method of APB Opinion 25. Accordingly, the Company did not recognize compensation expense in its statement of earnings for options granted that had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant. As required by Statement 123, the Company also provided certain pro forma disclosures for stock-based awards as if the fair-value-based approach of Statement 123 had been applied.

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The Company has elected to use the modified prospective transition method as permitted by Statement 123(R) and therefore has not restated its financial results for prior periods. Under this transition method, the Company applied the provisions of Statement 123(R) to new awards and to awards modified, repurchased, or cancelled after January 1, 2006. Additionally, the Company will recognize compensation cost for the portion of the awards for which the requisite service has not been rendered (unvested awards) that are outstanding as of January 1, 2006, as the remaining service is rendered. The compensation cost the Company records for these awards will be based on their grant-date fair value as calculated for the pro forma disclosures required by Statement 123.

No stock-based compensation cost related to stock options was recognized in the statements of earnings for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, as all options granted in these periods had an exercise price equal to the market price at the date of grant. As a result of adopting Statement 123(R), the Company's earnings before income taxes and net earnings for the three-month period ended September 30, 2006 were approximately \$17,000 and \$11,000 lower, and for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2006 were approximately \$53,000 and \$32,000 lower, than if we had continued to account for stock-based compensation under APB Opinion 25. Compensation expense is recognized in the general and administrative expenses line item of the Company's statements of earnings on a straight-line basis over the vesting periods. There are no capitalized stock-based compensation costs at September 30, 2006 and 2005. The adoption of Statement 123(R) had no material impact on our basic and dilutive earnings per common share for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2006.

The following table illustrates the effect on net earnings after tax and net earnings per common share as if we had applied the fair value recognition provisions of Statement 123 to stock-based compensation for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2005:

	Three months ended September 30, 2005	Nine months ended September 30, 2005
Net earnings as reported	\$ 1,525,000	\$ 3,973,000
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value method, net of related tax effects	(46,000)	(58,000)
Pro forma net earnings	\$ 1,479,000	\$ 3,915,000
Basic earnings per common share		
As reported	\$.43	\$ 1.11
Pro forma	\$.41	\$ 1.10
Diluted earnings per common share		
As reported	\$.39	\$ 1.02
Pro forma	\$.38	\$ 1.01

The fair value of options granted is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

Stock Option Plan

The Company's 2002 Incentive Stock Option Plan (the "Current Plan") authorizes the issuance, to employees and directors, of options to purchase a maximum of 1,100,000 shares of Class A Common Stock.

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These options must be issued within ten years of the effective date of the Plan and are exercisable for a ten year period from the date of grant, at prices not less than 100% of the market value of the Class A Common Stock on the date the option is granted. Options granted to any 10% stockholder are exercisable for a five year period from the date of grant, at prices not less than 110% of the market value of the Class A Common Stock on the date the option is granted. Options typically vest immediately. In the event options granted contain a vesting schedule over a period of years, the Company recognizes compensation cost for these awards on a straight-line basis over the service period. The Current Plan, which terminates in 2012, is the successor to the Company's 1992 Incentive Stock Option Plan (the Prior Plan).

The following is a summary of the changes in outstanding options for the nine months ended September 30, 2006:

	Option Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding, January 1, 2006	596,900	\$ 7.58	4.7	
Granted				
Exercised	(36,000)	5.79		
Forfeited				
Expired				
Outstanding, September 30, 2006	560,900	\$ 7.69	3.9	\$ 1,137,000
Vested, September 30, 2006	511,412	\$ 7.53	4.0	\$ 1,120,000

There were no stock options granted during the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 27,500 options were granted during the nine months ended September 30, 2005. The total intrinsic value of stock options exercised during the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 was \$223,000 and \$311,000, respectively.

The following is a summary of changes in non-vested shares for the nine months ended September 30, 2006:

	Option Shares	Weighted Average Grant- Date Fair Value
Non-vested shares, January 1, 2006	49,488	\$ 3.77
Granted		
Vested		
Forfeited		
Non-vested shares, September 30, 2006	49,488	\$ 3.77

The Company recognizes compensation cost over the requisite service period. However, the exercisability of the respective non-vested options, which are at pre-determined dates on a calendar year, do not necessarily correspond to the period(s) in which straight-line amortization of compensation cost is recorded.

Other Information

As of September 30, 2006, the Company had approximately \$48,000 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested awards granted under our share-based plans, which we expect to recognize over a weighted-average period of 2.3 years.

The Company received cash from options exercised during the nine-months ended September 30, 2006 of approximately \$147,000. The impact of these cash receipts is included in financing activities in the

accompanying consolidated condensed statements of cash flows. Statement 123(R) requires that cash flows from tax benefits attributable to tax deductions in excess of the compensation cost recognized for those options (excess tax benefits) be classified as financing cash flows.

The number of shares of Class A common stock reserved for stock options available for issuance under the Current Plan as of September 30, 2006 was 683,400. Of the options outstanding at September 30, 2006, 348,100 were issued under the Current Plan and 212,800 were issued under the Prior Plan.

NOTE 4 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company uses derivatives to reduce its exposure to fluctuations in foreign currencies, principally Japanese yen. Derivative products, specifically foreign currency forward contracts, are used to hedge the foreign currency market exposures underlying certain debt and forecasted transactions with foreign vendors. The Company does not enter into such contracts for speculative purposes.

For derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges (i.e., hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of an asset or a liability or an identified portion thereof that is attributable to a particular risk), the gain or loss on the derivative instrument as well as the offsetting gain or loss on the hedge item attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in earnings in the current period. For derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as a cash flow hedge (i.e., hedging the exposure of variability in the expected future cash flows that would be attributable to a particular risk), the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative instrument is reported as a component of accumulated comprehensive loss (a component of shareholders' equity) and reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. The remaining gain or loss on the derivative instrument, if any (i.e., the ineffective portion and any portion of the derivative instrument excluded from the assessment of effectiveness), is recognized in earnings in the current period. For derivative instruments not designated as hedging instruments, changes in the fair market values are recognized in earnings as a component of cost of sales.

The Company accounts for changes in the fair value of its foreign currency contracts by marking them to market and recognizing any resulting gains or losses through its statement of earnings. The Company also marks its yen-denominated payables to market, recognizing any resulting gains or losses in its statement of earnings. At September 30, 2006, the Company had foreign currency forward contracts, maturing in 2006, to purchase Japanese yen at contracted forward rates. The value of these contracts at September 30, 2006, based on that day's closing spot rate, was approximately \$1,157,000, which was the approximate value of the Company's yen-denominated accounts payable. During the three-month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, the Company recorded in its cost of sales net realized losses of approximately \$13,000 and \$29,000, respectively, on foreign currency transactions. During the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, the Company recorded in its cost of sales net realized losses of approximately \$6,000 and \$119,000, respectively, on foreign currency transactions. At September 30, 2006 and 2005, the Company had no unrealized gains or losses in foreign currency transactions.

NOTE 5 NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS No. 157) to eliminate the diversity in practice that exists due to the different definitions of fair value. SFAS No. 157 retains the exchange price notion in earlier definitions of fair value, but clarifies that the exchange price is the price in an orderly transaction between market

participants to sell an asset or liability in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability. SFAS No. 157 states that the transaction is hypothetical at the measurement date, considered from the perspective of the market participant who holds the asset or liability. As such, fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (an exit price), as opposed to the price that would be paid to acquire the asset or received to assume the liability at the measurement date (an entry price).

SFAS No. 157 also stipulates that, as a market-based measurement, fair value measurement should be determined based on the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, and establishes a fair value hierarchy that distinguishes between (a) market participant assumptions developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity (observable inputs) and (b) the reporting entity's own assumptions about market participant assumptions developed based on the best information available in the circumstances (unobservable inputs). SFAS No. 157 expands disclosures about the use of fair value to measure assets and liabilities in interim and annual periods subsequent to initial recognition.

SFAS No. 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years, although earlier application is encouraged. Additionally, prospective application of the provisions of SFAS No. 157 is required as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which it is initially applied, except when certain circumstances require retrospective application. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of SFAS No. 157 on its consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the SEC staff issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108, *Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements*. SAB 108 was issued to provide consistency between how registrants quantify financial statement misstatements.

Historically, there have been two widely-used methods for quantifying the effects of financial statement misstatements. These methods are referred to as the *roll-over* and *iron curtain* method. The *roll-over* method quantifies the amount by which the current year income statement is misstated. Exclusive reliance on an income statement approach can result in the accumulation of errors on the balance sheet that may not have been material to any individual income statement, but which may misstate one or more balance sheet accounts. The *iron curtain* method quantifies the error as the cumulative amount by which the current year balance sheet is misstated. Exclusive reliance on a balance sheet approach can result in disregarding the effects of errors in the current year income statement that results from the correction of an error existing in previously issued financial statements. The Company currently uses the *roll-over* method for quantifying identified financial statement misstatements.

SAB 108 established an approach that requires quantification of financial statement misstatements based on the effects of the misstatement on each of the company's financial statements and the related financial statement disclosures. This approach is commonly referred to as the *dual approach* because it requires quantification of errors under both the *roll-over* and *iron curtain* methods.

SAB 108 allows registrants to initially apply the *dual approach* either by (1) retroactively adjusting prior financial statements as if the *dual approach* had always been used or by (2) recording the cumulative effect of initially applying the *dual approach* as adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities as of January 1, 2006 with an offsetting adjustment recorded to the opening balance of

retained earnings. Use of this cumulative effect transition method requires detailed disclosure of the nature and amount of each individual error being corrected through the cumulative adjustment and how and when it arose.

The Company will initially apply SAB 108 using the cumulative effect transition method in connection with the preparation of our annual financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2006. When the Company initially applies the provisions of SAB 108, the Company does not expect to record any adjustments.

In June 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation, or FIN, No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes . FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes . FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. This interpretation also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. Earlier application of the provisions of this Interpretation is encouraged if the enterprise has not yet issued financial statements, including interim statements, in the period this Interpretation is adopted. The Company is presently evaluating the effect of the adoption of this interpretation on its results of operations or financial position.

In March 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 156, Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140. SFAS No. 156 requires the recognition of a servicing asset or liability each time a company undertakes an obligation to service a financial asset in certain situations. It requires all separately recognized servicing assets and liabilities to be initially measured at fair value, if practical. SFAS No. 156 is effective as of the beginning of a company's first fiscal year that begins after September 15, 2006. The Company does not expect adoption of SFAS No. 156 to have a material effect on its results of operations or financial position.

In February 2006, FASB issued SFAS No. 155, Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments an amendment of FASB Statements No. 133 and 140. SFAS No. 155 allows companies to elect to measure at fair value entire financial instruments containing embedded derivatives that would otherwise have to be accounted for separately. It also requires companies to identify interests in securitized financial assets that are freestanding derivatives or contain embedded derivatives that would have to be accounted for separately, clarifies which interest- and principal-only strips are subject to SFAS No. 133, and amends SFAS No. 140 to revise the conditions of a qualifying special purpose entity due to the new requirement to identify whether interests in securitized financial assets are freestanding derivatives or contain embedded derivatives. SFAS No. 155 is effective for all financial instruments acquired, issued or subject to a remeasurement event after the beginning of a company's first fiscal year that begins after September 15, 2006. The Company does not expect adoption of SFAS No. 155 to have a material effect on its results of operations or financial position.

NOTE 6 ACQUISITION

Pacific Stair Products, Inc.

Pursuant to an Asset Purchase Agreement (the PSP APA), dated December 20, 2005, between Pacific Stair Products, a California corporation (Old PSP), and Pacific Stair Products, Inc., a newly-formed Delaware corporation (Pacific Stair) and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Countrywide, effective

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January 3, 2006, Pacific Stair purchased substantially all of the operating assets of Old PSP. The total purchase price for the assets was approximately \$5,233,000, subject to adjustments, plus the assumption of certain liabilities and obligations by Pacific Stair. The assets purchased pursuant to the PSP APA include, among others, accounts receivable, inventory, machinery and equipment and certain intangibles. Certain assets were retained by Old PSP including cash and title to any real property. The purchase price, including direct acquisition costs, represents a premium over the fair value of the assets purchased of approximately \$4,243,000, which has been allocated among goodwill and other intangible assets. Pacific Stair is a manufacturer of premium stair rail products and a distributor of staircase components to the building industry, primarily in southern California and the southwestern region of the United States. As a result of this transaction, Countrywide has increased its purchasing power and geographic distribution. The acquisition was financed through the Company's credit facility with Citibank. The consolidated condensed financial statements presented herein include the results of operations for Pacific Stair for the period from January 3, 2006 to September 30, 2006.

The purchase price for this acquisition, negotiated on the basis of Pacific Stair's historical financial performance, was as follows:

Cash paid at closing from short-term borrowings	\$ 5,233,000
Purchase price reduction for working capital adjustment	(38,000)
Direct acquisition costs	207,000
Total purchase price	\$ 5,402,000

The following table presents the estimated fair values of the net assets acquired and the amount allocated to goodwill:

Accounts receivable	\$ 576,000
Inventories	335,000
Property and equipment	250,000
Identifiable intangible assets:	
Customer relationships	\$ 1,800,000
Tradename	1,450,000
Non-compete and employment agreements	50,000
	3,300,000
	4,461,000
Less: liabilities assumed	2,000
Total fair value of net assets acquired	4,459,000
Goodwill	943,000
Total purchase price	\$ 5,402,000

The Company obtained an independent third-party valuation of the identifiable intangible assets. The excess of the total purchase price over the fair value of the net assets acquired, including the value of the identifiable intangible assets, has been allocated to goodwill. Goodwill will be amortized, for fifteen years, for tax purposes but not for financial reporting purposes. The fair values of the identifiable intangible assets are based on current information and are subject to change. The intangible assets subject to amortization will be amortized over fifteen years for tax purposes and for financial reporting purposes and have been assigned useful lives as follows:

Customer relationships	25 years
Tradename	Indefinite
Non-compete and employment agreements	5 years

The following unaudited pro forma financial information presents the combined results of operations of the Company and its Pacific Stair acquisition as if it had occurred at the beginning of the periods presented. The pro forma financial information reflects appropriate adjustments for amortization of intangible assets, additional compensation related to an employment agreement, interest expense and income taxes. The pro forma financial information presented is not necessarily indicative of either the actual consolidated operating results had the acquisition been completed at the beginning of each period or future operating results of the consolidated entities.

	Three months ended September 30, 2005	Nine months ended September 30, 2005
Net revenues	\$ 31,169,000	\$ 86,204,000
Net earnings from continuing operations	\$ 1,362,000	4,259,000
Earnings per common share from continuing operations:		
Basic	\$.47	\$ 1.25
Diluted	\$.43	\$ 1.15

NOTE 7 DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

Embassy Industries, Inc.

Pursuant to an Asset Purchase Agreement (the Embassy APA), dated as of October 11, 2005, among P&F, Embassy, Mestek, Inc. (Mestek) and Embassy Manufacturing, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mestek (EMI), Embassy sold substantially all of its operating assets to EMI. The assets sold pursuant to the Embassy APA include, among others, machinery and equipment, inventory, accounts receivable and certain intangibles. Certain assets were retained by Embassy, including, but not limited to, cash and title to any real property owned by Embassy at the consummation of the sale to EMI. The consideration paid by EMI for the assets acquired pursuant to the Embassy APA was approximately \$8,433,000 plus the assumption of certain liabilities and obligations of Embassy by EMI.

Pursuant to a Lease, dated as of October 11, 2005, between Embassy, as landlord and EMI, as tenant (the EMI Lease), Embassy agreed to lease certain space (approximately 60,000 rentable square feet) in the building located at 300 Smith Street, Farmingdale, New York to EMI in connection with the operation of EMI's business, at an annual rental rate of \$480,000, payable in monthly installments of \$40,000 each. The term of the EMI Lease was for a period of six (6) months commencing October 11, 2005 and terminating April 10, 2006; provided however, that, in the event EMI served notice on Embassy by December 31, 2005, the EMI Lease could be extended on a month to month basis to, and including, September 30, 2006. EMI served notice on Embassy to extend the EMI Lease through May 31, 2006.

Embassy has effectively ceased all operating activities. The Company recognized a gain on the sale of these assets of approximately \$1,467,000, net of taxes, during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005.

On July 24, 2006, Embassy received a letter (the Purchaser Letter) from counsel to J. D. Addario & Company, Inc., a New York corporation (Purchaser), purporting to terminate that certain contract entered into by Embassy and Purchaser on January 13, 2006 (the Agreement), and as amended, the Contract of Sale). Pursuant to the Contract of Sale, Embassy agreed to sell its Farmingdale, New York premises (the Farmingdale Premises) to Purchaser for a purchase price of \$6,403,000.

The sale of the Farmingdale Premises was contingent upon completion of due diligence and other conditions set forth in the Contract of Sale, including, without limitation, that upon the expiration of the Investigation Period (as defined in the Contract of Sale), Embassy was to proceed with certain

environmental remediation at the Farmingdale Premises (the Required Environmental Remediation) to the satisfaction of the Suffolk County Department of Health Services (SCDHS), to obtain a No Further Action letter from SCDHS, and to provide a copy of said letter to Purchaser upon Embassy's receipt thereof.

Upon the expiration of the Investigation Period, Embassy completed the Required Environmental Remediation. On May 30, 2006, SCDHS issued a letter (the SCDHS Letter) stating that no further remediation will be required by SCDHS at such time with respect to the Required Environmental Remediation. The SCDHS Letter also noted that laboratory data provided for the upgradient groundwater sample (the Sample) indicated that groundwater contamination exists, and that, due to the significant exceedences noted, this information was reported to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Spills Unit, and a NYSDEC Spill Number (the DEC Spill Number) was assigned. Embassy delivered a copy of the SCDHS Letter to Purchaser pursuant to the terms of the Contract of Sale.

The Sample was contaminated with petroleum, and, to the Company's knowledge, no petroleum products were used, stored or handled by Embassy at the Farmingdale Premises at or near the location where the Sample was collected. The Sample was collected from an upgradient location near the northern border of the Farmingdale Premises, which is in close proximity to a neighboring property that experienced a petroleum release. Shortly following receipt of the SCDHS Letter, NYSDEC verbally advised Embassy that it approved an investigation work-plan submitted by Embassy; the purpose of the investigation was to confirm that the contamination does not originate at the Farmingdale Premises. The investigation was completed on August 2, 2006 and the investigation results, which confirmed that the source of the petroleum contamination is not the Farmingdale Premises, were submitted to the NYSDEC on August 7, 2006. On August 11, 2006, the NYSDEC advised Embassy that, based on the results of the investigation, it is apparent that the Farmingdale Premises is not the source of groundwater contamination that was discovered based on the Sample, and that therefore the NYSDEC database has been modified to remove the Farmingdale Premises as the source of the contamination.

The Purchaser Letter purports to terminate the Contract of Sale based upon Purchaser's assertion that the SCDHS Letter does not constitute a No Further Action letter as required by the Contract of Sale, and demands that the escrow agent return the downpayment with accrued interest, and that Purchaser be reimbursed for the costs of survey and title examination.

Embassy has informed Purchaser that, in light of the contents of the SCDHS Letter, Purchaser's purported termination of the Contract of Sale is without effect, and that Purchaser is in default of its obligation to consummate the purchase of the Farmingdale Premises under the terms of the Contract of Sale. On August 2, 2006, Purchaser instituted an action against Embassy in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Suffolk, for breach of contract and return of downpayment, seeking \$650,000, together with costs of title and survey and interest thereon, and the cost of the action. Embassy believes the action is without merit and intends to vigorously defend it.

Green Manufacturing, Inc. - Agricultural Products Division

Pursuant to an Asset Purchase Agreement (the Agricultural APA), dated as of July 14, 2005, between Green and Benko Products, Inc. (Benko), Green sold certain of its assets comprising its Agricultural Products Division (the Agricultural Division) to Benko. The assets sold pursuant to the Agricultural APA include, among others, certain machinery and equipment. Certain assets of the Agricultural Division were retained by Green, including, but not limited to, certain of the Agricultural Division's accounts receivable and inventories existing at the consummation of the sale to Benko (the

Agricultural Closing).

The purchase price paid by Benko in consideration for the assets acquired pursuant to the Agricultural APA was \$530,000, consisting of (a) a payment to Green at Agricultural Closing of \$225,000; (b) \$25,000 payable pursuant to the terms of a Promissory Note (Agricultural Note 1), dated July 14, 2005, payable in equal monthly amounts over a five (5) month period commencing as of the Agricultural Closing; and (c) \$280,000 payable pursuant to the terms of a Promissory Note (collectively with Agricultural Note 1, the Agricultural Notes), dated July 14, 2005, payable in equal monthly amounts over a four (4) year period commencing as of the Agricultural Closing. In addition, Benko assumed certain of Green's contractual obligations. The obligations of Benko under the Agricultural APA and the Agricultural Notes were guaranteed by each of a principal shareholder and an affiliate of Benko, and partially secured by certain collateral.

In connection with the transaction, Green and Benko entered into an agreement which provided for Benko to purchase from Green 100% of Benko's requirements for products of the type that constitute part of Green's inventory of raw materials and finished goods as of the acquisition date with all purchases by Benko being binding and non-cancelable at pre-established prices. The term was for a period of one year from the acquisition date. All of Green's inventory was purchased by Benko.

The Company recognized a gain on the sale of these assets of approximately \$312,000, net of taxes, in fiscal 2005.

Green Manufacturing, Inc. - Access Division

Pursuant to an Asset Purchase Agreement (the Access APA), dated as of February 2, 2005, between Green and Benko Products, Inc. (Benko), Green sold certain of its assets comprising its Access Division (the Access Division) to Benko. The assets sold pursuant to the Access APA include, among others, certain machinery and equipment, accounts receivable (Purchased Receivables), inventory, intellectual property and other intangibles. Certain assets of the Access Division were retained by Green, including, but not limited to, certain of the Access Division's accounts receivable existing at the consummation of the sale to Benko (the Access Closing).

The purchase price agreed to by Benko in consideration for the assets acquired pursuant to the Access APA, giving effect to certain adjustments, was approximately \$1,756,655, consisting of (a) a payment to Green at the Access Closing of approximately \$880,069; (b) \$755,724 payable pursuant to the terms of a Promissory Note (Access Note 1), dated February 2, 2005, payable in various amounts over a twenty-one (21) month period commencing as of the Access Closing; and (c) \$120,862 payable pursuant to the terms of a Promissory Note (collectively with Access Note 1, the Access Notes), dated February 2, 2005, payable in various amounts over a four (4) month period commencing as of the Access Closing. Benko agreed to pay additional consideration on an annual basis for the two (2) successive twelve (12) month periods commencing as of the Access Closing, dependent on certain sales by Benko, subject to certain other conditions. In addition, Benko assumed certain of Green's contractual obligations. The obligations of Benko under the Access APA and the Access Notes were guaranteed by each of a principal shareholder and an affiliate of Benko, and partially secured by certain collateral.

Benko had withheld certain payments regarding its outstanding Access Note as a result of a disagreement regarding certain representations made by the Company in the Access APA. As such, the Company recorded a reserve of \$150,000 at December 31, 2005. In August 2006, the Company and Benko negotiated a settlement under both the Access Note and the outstanding Agricultural Note and received a payment of approximately \$477,000 to resolve the matter.

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The Company recognized a gain on the sale of these assets of approximately \$71,000, net of taxes, in fiscal 2005.

The following amounts related to Embassy and Green have been segregated from the Company's continuing operations and are reported as assets held for sale and assets and liabilities of discontinued operations in the consolidated condensed balance sheets:

	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Assets held for sale and assets of discontinued operations:		
Prepaid expenses	\$ 316,000	\$ 77,000
Assets held for sale	575,000	623,000
Total assets held for sale and assets of discontinued operations	\$ 891,000	\$ 700,000
Liabilities of discontinued operations:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 456,000	\$ 991,000
Mortgage payable	1,282,000	1,367,000
Total liabilities of discontinued operations	\$ 1,738,000	\$ 2,358,000

Results of operations for Embassy and Green are included from the beginning of each fiscal period presented through the respective dates of asset disposition, and have been segregated from continuing operations and reflected as discontinued operations approximately as follows:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Net revenues	\$	\$ 2,960,000	\$	\$ 8,884,000
Loss from operation of discontinued operations, before taxes	\$ (85,000)	\$ (36,000)	\$ (9,000)	\$ (304,000)
Income tax benefit	34,000	3,000	3,000	93,000
Loss from operation of discontinued operations	(51,000)	(33,000)	(6,000)	(211,000)
Gain on sale of discontinued operations, before taxes		523,000		630,000
Income tax expense		(178,000)		(214,000)
Gain on sale of discontinued operations		345,000		416,000
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations	\$ (51,000)	\$ 312,000	\$ (6,000)	\$ 205,000

NOTE 8 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND ALLOWANCE FOR DOUBTFUL ACCOUNTS

Accounts receivable -net consists of:

	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Trade accounts receivable	\$ 18,903,000	\$ 12,757,000
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(193,000)	(190,000)
	\$ 18,710,000	\$ 12,567,000

NOTE 9 INVENTORIES

Inventories - net consist of:

	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Raw material	\$ 2,518,000	\$ 2,209,000
Work in process	436,000	349,000
Finished goods	26,385,000	25,597,000
	29,339,000	28,155,000
Reserve for obsolete and slow-moving inventories	(1,993,000)	(1,981,000)
	\$ 27,346,000	\$ 26,174,000

NOTE 10 GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The changes in the carrying amounts of goodwill for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 are as follows:

	Consolidated	Tools and other products	Hardware
Balance, January 1, 2006	\$ 23,821,000	\$ 2,394,000	\$ 21,427,000
Acquisition of Pacific Stair	943,000		943,000
Balance, September 30, 2006	\$ 24,764,000	\$ 2,394,000	\$ 22,370,000

Other intangible assets were as follows:

	September 30, 2006		December 31, 2005	
	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Cost	Accumulated amortization
Other intangible assets:				
Customer relationships	\$ 10,960,000	\$ 2,821,000	\$ 9,160,000	\$ 2,119,000
Vendor relationship	890,000	200,000	890,000	134,000
Non-compete and Employment agreements	810,000	679,000	760,000	557,000
Trademark/tradename	2,140,000		690,000	
Licensing	105,000	8,000	105,000	
Total	\$ 14,905,000	\$ 3,708,000	\$ 11,605,000	\$ 2,810,000

Amortization expense for intangible assets subject to amortization was as follows:

Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
2006	2005	2006	2005
\$ 299,000	\$ 276,000	\$ 898,000	\$ 829,000

Amortization expense for each of the twelve-month periods ending September 30, through the twelve-month period ending September 30, 2011, is estimated to be as follows: 2007 - \$976,000; 2008 - \$666,000; 2009 - \$666,000; 2010 - \$666,000; and 2011 - \$658,000. The weighted average amortization period for intangible assets was 14.1 years at September 30, 2006 and 10.96 years at December 31, 2005.

NOTE 11 WARRANTY LIABILITY

The Company offers to its customers warranties against product defects for periods primarily ranging from one to three years, with certain faucet hardware having a limited lifetime warranty, depending on the specific product and terms of the customer purchase agreement. The Company's typical warranties require it to repair or replace the defective products during the warranty period at no cost to the customer. At the time the product revenue is recognized, the Company records a liability for estimated costs under its warranties, which costs are estimated based on historical experience. The Company periodically assesses the adequacy of its recorded warranty liability and adjusts the amounts as necessary. While the Company believes that its estimated liability for product warranties is adequate, the estimated liability for the product warranties could differ materially from future actual warranty costs.

Changes in the Company's warranty liability, included in other accrued liabilities, were as follows:

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2006	2005
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 419,000	\$ 566,000
Warranties issued and changes in estimated pre-existing warranties	530,000	410,000
Actual warranty costs incurred	(491,000)	(409,000)
Balance, end of period	\$ 458,000	\$ 567,000

NOTE 12 BUSINESS SEGMENTS

The Company has organized its business into two reportable business segments: Tools and other products, and Hardware. The Company is organized around these two distinct product segments, each of which has very different end users. For reporting purposes, Florida Pneumatic and Franklin are combined in the Tools and other products segment, while Woodmark, Pacific Stair and Nationwide are combined in the Hardware segment. Results for Pacific Stair have been included since January 3, 2006. The Company evaluates segment performance based primarily on segment operating income. The accounting policies of each of the segments are the same as those described in Note 1.

The following presents financial information by segment for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005. Segment operating income excludes general corporate expenses, interest expense and income taxes. Identifiable assets are those assets directly owned or utilized by the particular business segment.

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Three months ended September 30, 2006	Consolidated	Tools and other products	Hardware
Revenues from unaffiliated customers	\$ 32,319,000	\$ 15,043,000	\$ 17,276,000
Segment operating income	4,287,000	\$ 1,608,000	\$ 2,679,000
General corporate expense	(1,302,000)		
Interest expense net	(493,000)		
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes	\$ 2,492,000		
Segment assets	\$ 91,571,000	\$ 29,575,000	\$ 61,996,000
Corporate assets and assets of discontinued operations	4,748,000		
Total assets	\$ 96,319,000		

Three months ended September 30, 2005	Consolidated	Tools and other products	Hardware
Revenues from unaffiliated customers	\$ 29,755,000	\$ 13,933,000	\$ 15,822,000
Segment operating income	4,023,000	\$ 1,184,000	\$ 2,839,000
General corporate expense	(1,391,000)		
Interest expense net	(530,000)		
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes	\$ 2,102,000		
Segment assets	\$ 87,419,000	\$ 33,818,000	\$ 53,601,000
Corporate assets and assets of discontinued operations	10,069,000		
Total assets	\$ 97,488,000		

Nine months ended September 30, 2006	Consolidated	Tools and other products	Hardware
Revenues from unaffiliated customers	\$ 88,029,000	\$ 34,071,000	\$ 53,958,000
Segment operating income	11,755,000	\$ 2,910,000	\$ 8,845,000
General corporate expense	(4,161,000)		
Interest expense net	(1,508,000)		
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes	\$ 6,086,000		

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Nine months ended September 30, 2005	Consolidated	Tools and other products	Hardware
Revenues from unaffiliated customers	\$ 82,209,000	\$ 36,008,000	\$ 46,201,000
Segment operating income	11,657,000	\$ 3,092,000	\$ 8,565,000
General corporate expense	(3,713,000)		
Interest expense net	(1,432,000)		
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes	\$ 6,512,000		

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P&F INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

General

The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (the "Reform Act") provides a safe harbor for forward-looking statements made by or on behalf of P&F Industries, Inc. and subsidiaries. The Company and its representatives may, from time to time, make written or verbal forward-looking statements, including statements contained in the Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission and in its reports to stockholders. Generally, the inclusion of the words "believe," "expect," "intend," "estimate," "anticipate," "will," and their opposites and similar expressions identify statements that constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that are intended to come within the safe harbor protection provided by those sections. Any forward-looking statements contained herein, including those related to the Company's future performance, are based upon the Company's historical performance and on current plans, estimates and expectations. All forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties. These risks and uncertainties could cause the Company's actual results for the 2006 fiscal year and beyond to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statement made by or on behalf of the Company for a number of reasons, as previously disclosed in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 in response to Item 1A. to Part I of Form 10-K. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date on which they are made. The Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise.

Business

P&F Industries, Inc. ("P&F") conducts its business operations through two of its wholly-owned subsidiaries: Florida Pneumatic Manufacturing Corporation ("Florida Pneumatic") and Countrywide Hardware, Inc. ("Countrywide"). P&F and its subsidiaries are herein referred to collectively as the "Company." In addition, the words "we," "our" and "us" refer to the Company.

Florida Pneumatic is engaged in the importation, manufacture and sale of pneumatic hand tools, primarily for the industrial, retail and automotive markets, and the importation and sale of compressor air filters. Florida Pneumatic also markets, through its Berkley Tool division ("Berkley"), a line of pipe cutting and threading tools, wrenches and replacement electrical components for a widely-used brand of pipe cutting and threading machines. In addition, through its Franklin Manufacturing ("Franklin") division, Florida Pneumatic imports a line of door and window hardware. Countrywide conducts its business operations through Nationwide Industries, Inc. ("Nationwide"), through Woodmark International, L.P. ("Woodmark"), a limited partnership between Countrywide and WILP Holdings, Inc., a subsidiary of Countrywide, and through Pacific Stair Products, Inc. ("Pacific Stair"). Nationwide is an importer and manufacturer of door, window and fencing hardware. Woodmark is an importer of builders' hardware, including staircase components and kitchen and bath hardware and accessories. In January 2006, Countrywide acquired substantially all of the operating assets of Pacific Stair, a manufacturer of premium stair rail products and a distributor of Woodmark's staircase components to the building industry, primarily in southern California and the southwestern region of the United States (see Note 6).

The Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Embassy Industries, Inc. ("Embassy"), was engaged in

the manufacture and sale of baseboard heating products and the importation and sale of radiant heating systems until it exited that business in October 2005 (see Note 7) through the sale of substantially all of its non-real estate assets. The Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Green Manufacturing, Inc. (Green), was primarily engaged in the manufacture, development and sale of heavy-duty welded custom designed hydraulic cylinders until it exited that business in December 2004 through the sale of certain assets. Green also manufactured a line of access equipment for the petro-chemical industry until it exited that business in February 2005 through the sale of certain assets and a line of post hole digging equipment for the agricultural industry until it exited that business in July 2005 through the sale of certain assets. Green has effectively ceased all operating activities (see Note 7). Note 12 presents financial information for the segments of the Company's business.

Overview

On January 3, 2006, Pacific Stair acquired certain assets comprising the business of the former Pacific Stair Products, and assumed certain related liabilities. The Company's consolidated results of operations include the results of operations for Pacific Stair for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 within its hardware business segment. In addition, the Company's consolidated results of operations present Embassy and Green as discontinued operations.

Consolidated revenues for the quarter ended September 30, 2006 increased \$2,564,000, or 8.6%, from \$29,755,000 to \$32,319,000. Revenues increased approximately \$1,454,000, or 9.2%, at Countrywide, which includes revenues at Woodmark, Pacific Stair and Nationwide. Woodmark had third quarter revenues of \$11,245,000, increasing \$539,000, or 5.0%. Newly-acquired Pacific Stair reported third quarter revenues of \$1,526,000. Nationwide reported revenues of \$4,505,000, decreasing \$610,000, or 11.9%. Revenues at Florida Pneumatic for the third quarter increased \$1,110,000, or 8.0%, to \$15,043,000. Consolidated gross profit increased \$629,000, or 6.9%, for the third quarter primarily due to an increase in revenues, which included Pacific Stair in 2006. Consolidated earnings from continuing operations increased \$282,000, or 23.2%, from \$1,213,000 to \$1,495,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2006.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The Company prepares its consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Certain of these accounting policies require the Company to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and the related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses. On an ongoing basis, the Company evaluates estimates, including those related to bad debts, inventory reserves, goodwill and intangible assets and warranty reserves. The Company bases its estimates on historical data and experience, when available, and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the combined results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

There have been no material changes in the Company's critical accounting policies and estimates from those discussed in Item 7 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

ACQUISITION

For acquisitions, results of operations are included in the Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements from the date of acquisition.

Pacific Stair Products, Inc.

Pursuant to an Asset Purchase Agreement (the "PSP APA"), dated December 20, 2005, between Pacific Stair Products, a California corporation ("Old PSP"), and Pacific Stair Products, Inc., a newly-formed Delaware corporation ("Pacific Stair") and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Countrywide, effective January 3, 2006, Pacific Stair purchased substantially all of the operating assets of Old PSP. The total purchase price for the assets was approximately \$5,233,000, subject to adjustments, plus the assumption of certain liabilities and obligations by Pacific Stair. The assets purchased pursuant to the PSP APA include, among others, accounts receivable, inventory, machinery and equipment and certain intangibles. Certain assets were retained by Old PSP including cash and title to any real property. The purchase price, including direct acquisition costs, represents a premium over the fair value of the assets purchased of approximately \$4,243,000, which has been allocated among goodwill and other intangible assets. Pacific Stair is a manufacturer of premium stair rail products and a distributor of staircase components to the building industry, primarily in southern California and the southwestern region of the United States. As a result of this transaction, Countrywide has increased its purchasing power and geographic distribution. The acquisition was financed through the Company's credit facility with Citibank. The consolidated condensed financial statements presented herein include the results of operations for Pacific Stair for the period from January 3, 2006 to September 30, 2006.

As part of the acquisition, the Company recorded approximately \$3,300,000 in other identifiable intangible assets, principally related to the value of customer relationships and a tradename, and approximately \$943,000 of goodwill, including direct acquisition costs, through September 30, 2006.

DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

Embassy Industries, Inc.

Pursuant to an Asset Purchase Agreement (the "Embassy APA"), dated as of October 11, 2005, among P&F, Embassy, Mestek, Inc. ("Mestek") and Embassy Manufacturing, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mestek ("EMI"), Embassy sold substantially all of its operating assets to EMI. The assets sold pursuant to the Embassy APA include, among others, machinery and equipment, inventory, accounts receivable and certain intangibles. Certain assets were retained by Embassy, including, but not limited to, cash and title to any real property owned by Embassy at the consummation of the sale to EMI. The consideration paid by EMI for the assets acquired pursuant to the Embassy APA was approximately \$8,433,000 plus the assumption of certain liabilities and obligations of Embassy by EMI.

Pursuant to a Lease, dated as of October 11, 2005, between Embassy, as landlord and EMI, as tenant (the "EMI Lease"), Embassy agreed to lease certain space (approximately 60,000 rentable square feet) in the building located at 300 Smith Street, Farmingdale, New York to EMI in connection with the operation of EMI's business, at an annual rental rate of \$480,000, payable in monthly installments of \$40,000 each. The term of the EMI Lease was for a period of six (6) months commencing October 11, 2005 and terminating April 10, 2006; provided however, that, in the event EMI served notice on Embassy by December 31, 2005, the EMI Lease could be extended on a month to month basis to, and including, September 30, 2006. EMI served notice on Embassy to extend the EMI Lease through May 31, 2006.

Embassy has effectively ceased all operating activities. The Company recognized a gain on the

sale of these assets of approximately \$1,467,000, net of taxes, during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005.

On July 24, 2006, Embassy received a letter (the Purchaser Letter) from counsel to J. D. Addario & Company, Inc., a New York corporation (Purchaser), purporting to terminate that certain contract entered into by Embassy and Purchaser on January 13, 2006 (the Agreement , and as amended, the Contract of Sale). Pursuant to the Contract of Sale, Embassy agreed to sell its Farmingdale, New York premises (the Farmingdale Premises) to Purchaser for a purchase price of \$6,403,000.

The sale of the Farmingdale Premises was contingent upon completion of due diligence and other conditions set forth in the Contract of Sale, including, without limitation, that upon the expiration of the Investigation Period (as defined in the Contract of Sale), Embassy was to proceed with certain environmental remediation at the Farmingdale Premises (the Required Environmental Remediation) to the satisfaction of the Suffolk County Department of Health Services (SCDHS), to obtain a No Further Action letter from SCDHS, and to provide a copy of said letter to Purchaser upon Embassy s receipt thereof.

Upon the expiration of the Investigation Period, Embassy completed the Required Environmental Remediation. On May 30, 2006, SCDHS issued a letter (the SCDHS Letter) stating that no further remediation will be required by SCDHS at such time with respect to the Required Environmental Remediation. The SCDHS Letter also noted that laboratory data provided for the upgradient groundwater sample (the Sample) indicated that groundwater contamination exists, and that, due to the significant exceedences noted, this information was reported to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Spills Unit, and a NYSDEC Spill Number (the DEC Spill Number) was assigned. Embassy delivered a copy of the SCDHS Letter to Purchaser pursuant to the terms of the Contract of Sale.

The Sample was contaminated with petroleum, and, to the Company s knowledge, no petroleum products were used, stored or handled by Embassy at the Farmingdale Premises at or near the location where the Sample was collected. The Sample was collected from an upgradient location near the northern border of the Farmingdale Premises, which is in close proximity to a neighboring property that experienced a petroleum release. Shortly following receipt of the SCDHS Letter, NYSDEC verbally advised Embassy that it approved an investigation work-plan submitted by Embassy; the purpose of the investigation was to confirm that the contamination does not originate at the Farmingdale Premises. The investigation was completed on August 2, 2006 and the investigation results, which confirmed that the source of the petroleum contamination is not the Farmingdale Premises, were submitted to the NYSDEC on August 7, 2006. On August 11, 2006, the NYSDEC advised Embassy that, based on the results of the investigation, it is apparent that the Farmingdale Premises is not the source of groundwater contamination that was discovered based on the Sample, and that therefore the NYSDEC database has been modified to remove the Farmingdale Premises as the source of the contamination.

The Purchaser Letter purports to terminate the Contract of Sale based upon Purchaser s assertion that the SCDHS Letter does not constitute a No Further Action letter as required by the Contract of Sale, and demands that the escrow agent return the downpayment with accrued interest, and that Purchaser be reimbursed for the costs of survey and title examination.

Embassy has informed Purchaser that, in light of the contents of the SCDHS Letter, Purchaser s purported termination of the Contract of Sale is without effect, and that Purchaser is in default of its obligation to consummate the purchase of the Farmingdale Premises under the terms of the Contract of Sale. On August 2, 2006, Purchaser instituted an action against Embassy in the Supreme Court of the

State of New York, County of Suffolk, for breach of contract and return of downpayment, seeking \$650,000, together with costs of title and survey and interest thereon, and the cost of the action. Embassy believes the action is without merit and intends to vigorously defend it.

Green Manufacturing, Inc. - Agricultural Products Division

Pursuant to an Asset Purchase Agreement (the Agricultural APA), dated as of July 14, 2005, between Green and Benko Products, Inc. (Benko), Green sold certain of its assets comprising its Agricultural Products Division (the Agricultural Division) to Benko. The assets sold pursuant to the Agricultural APA include, among others, certain machinery and equipment. Certain assets of the Agricultural Division were retained by Green, including, but not limited to, certain of the Agricultural Division 's accounts receivable and inventories existing at the consummation of the sale to Benko (the Agricultural Closing).

The purchase price paid by Benko in consideration for the assets acquired pursuant to the Agricultural APA was \$530,000, consisting of (a) a payment to Green at Agricultural Closing of \$225,000; (b) \$25,000 payable pursuant to the terms of a Promissory Note (Agricultural Note 1), dated July 14, 2005, payable in equal monthly amounts over a five (5) month period commencing as of the Agricultural Closing; and (c) \$280,000 payable pursuant to the terms of a Promissory Note (collectively with Agricultural Note 1, the Agricultural Notes), dated July 14, 2005, payable in equal monthly amounts over a four (4) year period commencing as of the Agricultural Closing. In addition, Benko assumed certain of Green 's contractual obligations. The obligations of Benko under the Agricultural APA and the Agricultural Notes were guaranteed by each of a principal shareholder and an affiliate of Benko, and partially secured by certain collateral.

In connection with the transaction, Green and Benko entered into an agreement which provided for Benko to purchase from Green 100% of Benko 's requirements for products of the type that constitute part of Green 's inventory of raw materials and finished goods as of the acquisition date with all purchases by Benko being binding and non-cancelable at pre-established prices. The term was for a period of one year from the acquisition date. All of Green 's inventory was purchased by Benko.

The Company recognized a gain on the sale of these assets of approximately \$312,000, net of taxes, in fiscal 2005.

Green Manufacturing, Inc. - Access Division

Pursuant to an Asset Purchase Agreement (the Access APA), dated as of February 2, 2005, between Green and Benko Products, Inc. (Benko), Green sold certain of its assets comprising its Access Division (the Access Division) to Benko. The assets sold pursuant to the Access APA include, among others, certain machinery and equipment, accounts receivable (Purchased Receivables), inventory, intellectual property and other intangibles. Certain assets of the Access Division were retained by Green, including, but not limited to, certain of the Access Division 's accounts receivable existing at the consummation of the sale to Benko (the Access Closing).

The purchase price agreed to by Benko in consideration for the assets acquired pursuant to the Access APA, giving effect to certain adjustments, was approximately \$1,756,655, consisting of (a) a payment to Green at the Access Closing of approximately \$880,069; (b) \$755,724 payable pursuant to the terms of a Promissory Note (Access Note 1), dated February 2, 2005, payable in various amounts over a twenty-one (21) month period commencing as of the Access Closing; and (c) \$120,862 payable

pursuant to the terms of a Promissory Note (collectively with Access Note 1, the Access Notes), dated February 2, 2005, payable in various amounts over a four (4) month period commencing as of the Access Closing. Benko agreed to pay additional consideration on an annual basis for the two (2) successive twelve (12) month periods commencing as of the Access Closing, dependent on certain sales by Benko, subject to certain other conditions. In addition, Benko assumed certain of Green's contractual obligations. The obligations of Benko under the Access APA and the Access Notes were guaranteed by each of a principal shareholder and an affiliate of Benko, and partially secured by certain collateral.

Benko had withheld certain payments regarding its outstanding Access Note as a result of a disagreement regarding certain representations made by the Company in the Access APA. As such, the Company recorded a reserve of \$150,000 at December 31, 2005. In August 2006, the Company and Benko negotiated a settlement under both the Access Note and the outstanding Agricultural Note and received a payment of approximately \$477,000 to resolve the matter.

The Company recognized a gain on the sale of these assets of approximately \$71,000, net of taxes, in fiscal 2005.

The following amounts related to Embassy and Green have been segregated from the Company's continuing operations and are reported as assets held for sale and assets and liabilities of discontinued operations in the consolidated condensed balance sheets:

	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Assets held for sale and assets of discontinued operations:		
Prepaid expenses	\$ 316,000	\$ 77,000
Assets held for sale	575,000	623,000
Total assets held for sale and assets of discontinued operations	\$ 891,000	\$ 700,000
Liabilities of discontinued operations:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 456,000	\$ 991,000
Mortgage payable	1,282,000	1,367,000
Total liabilities of discontinued operations	\$ 1,738,000	\$ 2,358,000

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Results of operations for Embassy and Green are included from the beginning of each fiscal period presented through the respective dates of asset disposition, and have been segregated from continuing operations and reflected as discontinued operations approximately as follows:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Net revenues	\$	\$ 2,960,000	\$	\$ 8,884,000
Loss from operation of discontinued operations, before taxes	\$ (85,000)	\$ (36,000)	\$ (9,000)	\$ (304,000)
Income tax benefit	34,000	3,000	3,000	93,000
Loss from operation of discontinued operations	(51,000)	(33,000)	(6,000)	(211,000)
Gain on sale of discontinued operations, before taxes		523,000		630,000
Income tax expense		(178,000)		(214,000)
Gain on sale of discontinued operations		345,000		416,000
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations	\$ (51,000)	\$ 312,000	\$ (6,000)	\$ 205,000

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Quarters ended September 30, 2006 and 2005

Revenues

Revenues for the quarters ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 were approximately as follows:

Three months ended September 30, 2006	Consolidated	Tools and other products	Hardware	
	\$ 32,319,000	\$ 15,043,000	\$ 17,276,000	
2005	\$ 29,755,000	\$ 13,933,000	\$ 15,822,000	
% increase (decrease)	8.6	% 8.0	% 9.2	%

Revenues from tools and other products increased due primarily to approximately \$2,043,000 in retail revenues from new products shipped to a significant customer. Partially offsetting this increase was approximately \$509,000 less in retail promotions in the period, as well as a decrease in base sales of approximately \$331,000. Base sales decreased as a result of decreased purchasing activity of approximately \$973,000 from a significant customer as part of a program to reduce its overall inventory levels. This was offset by an increase in base sales of approximately \$642,000 to another significant customer due primarily to the stocking of newly redesigned products that are expected to be reset in that customer's store displays on or about January 2007.

Revenues from hardware increased at Woodmark and include revenues from the recently-acquired Pacific Stair. Woodmark's revenues increased \$539,000, or 5.0%. Revenues from the sale of staircase components decreased in the third quarter by approximately \$271,000, or 3.1%, due primarily to softness in the new home construction market. Further, revenues in our kitchen and bath products sold into the mobile home and remodeling markets have increased approximately \$810,000, or 41.6%, as sales to a large customer have rebounded to 2004 levels after experiencing a decline in 2005. In addition, we have strengthened relationships with other customers. Pacific Stair's revenues were \$1,526,000 for the third quarter. Nationwide's revenues decreased by approximately \$610,000, or 11.9%, primarily attributable to a decrease of approximately \$378,000 in sales of fencing products due to market weakness and a decrease of approximately \$178,000 in sales of patio products that resulted from the discontinuation of the production and sale of screen doors.

All revenues are generated in U.S. dollars and are not impacted by changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Gross Profits

Gross profits for the quarters ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 were approximately as follows:

Three months ended September 30,	Consolidated	Tools and other products	Hardware	
2006	\$ 9,702,000	\$ 4,177,000	\$ 5,525,000	
	30.0	% 27.8	% 32.0	%
2005	\$ 9,073,000	\$ 3,728,000	\$ 5,345,000	
	30.5	% 26.8	% 33.8	%

The increase in the gross profit percentage from tools and other products was due primarily to a lower proportionate amount of retail promotional sales in the current period, which historically have lower average margins, versus the prior-year period, a shift to high-quality, lower-cost suppliers for some products and the strength of the U.S. dollar in relation to the Japanese yen and the Taiwan dollar compared to the prior-year period. The decrease in the gross profit percentage from hardware was due primarily to (a) some cost increases from Asian suppliers due to increases in the cost of metals that were not fully offset by general selling price increases, (b) the impact from significant revenue increases in the lower-margin direct container business at Woodmark, (c) competitive pricing pressures on stair products in certain markets and (d) the inclusion of Pacific Stair, which operates at a lower gross margin than the rest of the group. The gross margin percentage decrease was partially offset by a shift by Nationwide to high-quality, lower-cost suppliers for some products.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Consolidated selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses increased \$276,000, or 4.3%, from approximately \$6,440,000 to approximately \$6,716,000. SG&A expenses grew as expected at a lesser rate than the consolidated revenue increase for the quarter. This expense growth was driven by several factors, including share-based compensation expense, the inclusion of Pacific Stair expenses in the 2006 period, increased freight costs due to the increase in the price of oil and planned increases in sales and marketing expenses that are intended to generate additional revenue in the coming periods.

SG&A expenses as a percentage of revenues decreased from 21.6% to 20.8%.

Interest - Net

Net interest expense decreased \$37,000, or 7.0%, from approximately \$530,000 to approximately \$493,000. Interest expense on borrowings under the Company's revolving credit loan facility decreased by approximately \$23,000, as lower average borrowings were adversely impacted by higher average interest rates. Interest expense on borrowings under the term loan facility decreased by approximately \$40,000 as lower average borrowings during the period due to repayments were offset by higher average interest rates. Interest expense on Woodmark's acquisition-related notes increased by approximately \$9,000 due to higher average interest rates.

Income Taxes

The effective tax rates applicable to earnings from continuing operations for the quarters ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 were 40.0% and 42.3%, respectively. The decrease in the effective tax rate is attributable to the deductibility of certain compensation expenses in 2006 that were not deductible in 2005, primarily related to the approval by stockholders in May 2006 of the Executive 162(m) Bonus Plan.

Nine-month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005

Revenues

Revenues for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 were approximately as follows:

Nine months ended September 30, 2006	Consolidated	Tools and other products	Hardware	
	\$88,029,000	\$34,071,000	\$53,958,000	
2005	\$82,209,000	\$36,008,000	\$46,201,000	
% increase (decrease)	7.1	% (5.4)% 16.8	%

Revenues from tools and other products decreased due primarily to approximately \$2,963,000 less in retail promotions in the period, as well as a decrease in base sales of approximately \$1,462,000. Base sales decreased as a result of decreased purchasing activity of approximately \$2,233,000 from a significant customer as part of a program to reduce its overall inventory levels, which was partially offset by a \$771,000 increase in base sales from another significant customer due primarily to the stocking of newly redesigned products that are expected to be reset in that customer's store displays on or about January 2007. Decreases in revenues of approximately \$188,000 at Franklin were due primarily to decreased shipments to a few customers related to weak in-store sales and supply-related issues. Decreases in OEM sales of approximately \$445,000 resulted from decreased activity with a certain customer. Partially offsetting these decreases were incremental revenues from new products in the retail channel of approximately \$2,735,000 to a significant customer and increases in Berkley revenues of approximately \$324,000 due to better market penetration.

Revenues from hardware increased at Woodmark, decreased at Nationwide and include revenues from the recently-acquired Pacific Stair. Woodmark's revenues increased \$3,427,000, or 11.2%. Revenues from the sale of staircase components continued to increase by approximately \$1,712,000, or 7.3%, benefiting from better customer penetration. Further, revenues in our kitchen and bath products sold into the mobile home and remodeling markets have increased approximately \$1,715,000, or 29.2%, as sales to a large customer have rebounded to 2004 levels after experiencing a decline in 2005. In addition, we have strengthened relationships with other customers. Pacific Stair's revenues were \$4,883,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. Moreover, Nationwide's revenues decreased by approximately \$554,000, or 3.6%, primarily attributable to a decrease of approximately \$242,000 in revenues in the OEM business and a decrease of approximately \$248,000 in revenues from patio products that resulted from the discontinuation of the production and sale of screen doors.

All revenues are generated in U.S. dollars and are not impacted by changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Gross Profits

Gross profits for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 were approximately as follows:

Nine months ended September 30, 2006	Tools and		
	Consolidated	other products	Hardware
	\$ 27,357,000	\$ 10,239,000	\$ 17,118,000
	31.1	% 30.1	% 31.7
2005	\$ 25,920,000	\$ 10,194,000	\$ 15,726,000
	31.5	% 28.3	% 34.0

The increase in the gross profit percentage from tools and other products was due primarily to a lower proportionate amount of retail promotional sales in the current period, which historically have lower average margins, versus the prior-year period, a shift to high-quality, lower-cost suppliers for some products and the strength of the U.S. dollar in relation to the Japanese yen and the Taiwan dollar compared to the prior-year period. The decrease in the gross profit percentage from hardware was due primarily to (a) some cost increases from Asian suppliers due to increases in the cost of metals that were not fully offset by general selling price increases in the third quarter of 2006, (b) the impact from significant revenue increases in the lower-margin direct container business at Woodmark, (c) competitive pricing pressures on stair products in certain markets and (d) the inclusion of Pacific Stair, which operates at a lower gross margin than the rest of the group. The gross margin percentage decrease was partially offset by a favorable product mix in fencing revenues and a shift by Nationwide to high-quality, lower-cost suppliers for some products.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Consolidated selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses increased \$1,787,000, or 9.9%, from approximately \$17,977,000 to approximately \$19,764,000. SG&A expenses grew at a slightly faster rate than the consolidated revenue increase for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. This expense growth was driven by several factors, including share-based compensation expense, certain corporate non-recurring professional and tax fees, the non-recurring cost of the move of the Company's

corporate headquarters, increased freight costs and planned increases in sales and marketing expenses that are intended to generate additional revenue in the coming periods. SG&A expenses as a percentage of revenues increased from 21.9% to 22.5%.

Interest - Net

Net interest expense increased \$76,000, or 5.3%, from approximately \$1,432,000 to approximately \$1,508,000. Interest expense on borrowings under the Company's revolving credit loan facility increased by approximately \$60,000, as lower average borrowings were adversely impacted by higher average interest rates. Interest expense on trade financing at Florida Pneumatic increased approximately \$31,000 as a result of higher average borrowings and higher interest rates. Interest expense on borrowings under the term loan facility decreased by approximately \$59,000 as lower average borrowings during the period due to repayments were offset by higher average interest rates. Interest expense on Woodmark's acquisition-related notes increased by approximately \$30,000 due to higher average interest rates.

Income Taxes

The effective tax rates applicable to earnings from continuing operations for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 were 40.0% and 42.1%, respectively. The decrease in the effective tax rate is attributable to the deductibility of certain compensation expenses in 2006 that were not deductible in 2005, primarily related to the approval by stockholders in May 2006 of the Executive 162(m) Bonus Plan.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company's cash flows from operations can be somewhat cyclical, typically with the greatest demand in the second and third quarters followed by positive cash flows in the fourth quarter as receivables and inventories trend down. Due to its strong asset base, predictable cash flows and favorable banking relationships, the Company believes it has adequate access to capital, if and when needed. The Company monitors average days sales outstanding, inventory turns and capital expenditures to project liquidity needs and evaluate return on assets employed.

The Company gauges its liquidity and financial stability by the measurements shown in the following table:

	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Working Capital	\$ 21,164,000	\$ 27,981,000
Current Ratio	1.68 to 1	2.51 to 1
Shareholders' Equity	\$ 51,267,000	\$ 47,716,000

On January 3, 2006, Pacific Stair acquired certain assets comprising the business of the former Pacific Stair Products and assumed certain related liabilities.

On June 30, 2004, Woodmark acquired certain assets comprising the business of the former Woodmark International L.P. and its wholly-owned subsidiary, the former Stair House, Inc., and assumed certain related liabilities.

In connection with the Woodmark acquisition transaction, the Company is liable for additional payments to the sellers. The amount of these payments, which would be made as of either June 30, 2007 or June 30, 2009, are to be based on increases in earnings before interest and taxes, for the year ended on the respective date, over a base of \$5,100,000. Woodmark has the option to make a payment as of June 30, 2007 in an amount equal to 48% of this increase. If Woodmark does not make this payment as of June 30, 2007, the Sellers may demand payment as of June 30, 2009 in an amount equal to 40% of the increase. Any such additional payments will be treated as additions to goodwill.

In connection with the sale of certain assets of Embassy in October 2005, the Company recorded a receivable of approximately \$1,233,000, comprised of a working capital adjustment of approximately \$433,000 and approximately \$800,000 of escrow monies due, subject to certain conditions of release. In January 2006, the Company received approximately \$833,000 in cash relating to the working capital adjustment and a partial release of escrow monies. The balance of the escrow monies due are expected to be paid to the Company in June 2007.

Embassy participated in a multi-employer pension plan until it sold substantially all of its operating assets in October 2005. This plan provided defined benefits to all of its union workers. Contributions to this plan were determined by the union contract. The Company does not administer the plan funds and does not have any control over the plan funds. As a result of Embassy's withdrawal from the plan, it has estimated and recorded a withdrawal liability of approximately \$279,000, which is payable in quarterly installments of approximately \$8,200 from May 2006 through February 2026.

On July 24, 2006, Embassy received a letter (the Purchaser Letter) from counsel to J. D. Addario & Company, Inc., a New York corporation (Purchaser), purporting to terminate that certain contract entered into by Embassy and Purchaser on January 13, 2006 (the Agreement), and as amended, the Contract of Sale). Pursuant to the Contract of Sale, Embassy agreed to sell its Farmingdale, New York premises (the Farmingdale Premises) to Purchaser for a purchase price of \$6,403,000.

The sale of the Farmingdale Premises was contingent upon completion of due diligence and other conditions set forth in the Contract of Sale, including, without limitation, that upon the expiration of the Investigation Period (as defined in the Contract of Sale), Embassy was to proceed with certain environmental remediation at the Farmingdale Premises (the Required Environmental Remediation) to the satisfaction of the Suffolk County Department of Health Services (SCDHS), to obtain a No Further Action letter from SCDHS, and to provide a copy of said letter to Purchaser upon Embassy's receipt thereof.

Upon the expiration of the Investigation Period, Embassy completed the Required Environmental Remediation. On May 30, 2006, SCDHS issued a letter (the SCDHS Letter) stating that no further remediation will be required by SCDHS at this time with respect to the Required Environmental Remediation. The SCDHS Letter also noted that laboratory data provided for the upgradient groundwater sample (the Sample) indicated that groundwater contamination exists, and that, due to the significant exceedences noted, this information was reported to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Spills Unit, and a NYSDEC Spill Number (the DEC Spill Number) was assigned. Embassy delivered a copy of the SCDHS Letter to Purchaser pursuant to the terms of the Contract of Sale.

The Sample was contaminated with petroleum, and, to the Company's knowledge, no petroleum products were used, stored or handled by Embassy at the Farmingdale Premises at or near the location where the Sample was collected. The Sample was collected from an upgradient location near the northern

border of the Farmingdale Premises, which is in close proximity to a neighboring property that experienced a petroleum release. Shortly following receipt of the SCDHS Letter, NYSDEC verbally advised Embassy that it approved an investigation work-plan submitted by Embassy; the purpose of the investigation was to confirm that the contamination does not originate at the Farmingdale Premises. The investigation was completed on August 2, 2006 and the investigation results, which confirmed that the source of the petroleum contamination is not the Farmingdale Premises, were submitted to the NYSDEC on August 7, 2006. On August 11, 2006, the NYSDEC advised Embassy that, based on the results of the investigation, it is apparent that the Farmingdale Premises is not the source of groundwater contamination that was discovered based on the Sample, and that therefore the NYSDEC database has been modified to remove the Farmingdale Premises as the source of the contamination.

The Purchaser Letter purports to terminate the Contract of Sale based upon Purchaser's assertion that the SCDHS Letter does not constitute a "No Further Action" letter as required by the Contract of Sale, and demands that the escrow agent return the downpayment with accrued interest, and that Purchaser be reimbursed for the costs of survey and title examination.

Embassy has informed Purchaser that, in light of the contents of the SCDHS Letter, Purchaser's purported termination of the Contract of Sale is without effect, and that Purchaser is in default of its obligation to consummate the purchase of the Farmingdale Premises under the terms of the Contract of Sale. On August 2, 2006, Purchaser instituted an action against Embassy in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Suffolk, for breach of contract and return of downpayment, seeking \$650,000, together with costs of title and survey and interest thereon, and the cost of the action. Embassy believes the action is without merit and intends to vigorously defend it.

Cash decreased \$399,000, from \$1,772,000 as of December 31, 2005 to \$1,373,000, as of September 30, 2006. The Company's debt levels decreased, from \$26,631,000 at December 31, 2005 to \$26,123,000 at September 30, 2006, primarily from the pay down of debt from earnings. The Company's total percent of debt to total book capitalization (debt plus equity) decreased from 35.8% at December 31, 2005 to 33.8% at September 30, 2006.

Cash provided by (used in) operating activities of continuing operations for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 was approximately \$7,734,000 and \$(4,428,000), respectively. The Company believes that cash on hand derived from operations and cash available through borrowings under its credit facilities will be sufficient to allow the Company to meet its foreseeable working capital needs.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2006, net accounts receivable increased by approximately \$6,143,000. Increases were approximately \$3,508,000 and \$2,059,000 at Florida Pneumatic and Countrywide, respectively. The increase in Florida Pneumatic's net accounts receivable resulted from shipment of its redesigned product line to a major customer that occurred in the latter part of the third quarter of 2006. The increase at Countrywide was due primarily to increase in revenues of Woodmark during the current nine-month period, as well as the inclusion of Pacific Stair, which reported approximately \$576,000 in net accounts receivable at the acquisition date that increased during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2006 by approximately \$426,000.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2006, inventories increased by approximately \$1,172,000. Increases (decreases) were approximately \$(1,246,000) and \$2,080,000 at Florida Pneumatic and Countrywide, respectively. Inventory levels at Florida Pneumatic decreased as a result of a shift to high-quality, lower cost suppliers that require less lead times for inventory purchases, reducing the need

to carry the same levels of inventory as in the prior year. The increase at Countrywide was due primarily to the inclusion of Pacific Stair, which reported approximately \$335,000 in inventories at the acquisition date that increased during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2006 by approximately \$815,000 and increases at Nationwide of approximately \$1,880,000, offset by a decrease at Woodmark of approximately \$612,000.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2006, short-term borrowings increased by \$2,500,000, primarily from the acquisition of Pacific Stair and the timing of working capital requirements.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2006, accounts payable increased by approximately \$6,330,000. Increases were approximately \$6,156,000 and \$172,000 at Florida Pneumatic and Countrywide, respectively. The increase at Florida Pneumatic was due primarily to inventory purchases of redesigned product introduced in the third quarter of 2006, as well as the impact from a major foreign supplier that has granted more favorable payment terms. The increase at Countrywide was due primarily to the increase at Nationwide of approximately \$315,000 and the inclusion of Pacific Stair, which reported approximately \$2,000 in accounts payable at the acquisition date that increased during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2006 by approximately \$71,000. These increases were partially offset from a decrease at Woodmark of approximately \$214,000, primarily resulting from the timing of certain interest payments and inventory purchases.

On June 30, 2004, in conjunction with the Woodmark acquisition transaction, the Company entered into a credit agreement with Citibank and another bank. This agreement, as amended from time to time, provides the Company with various credit facilities, including revolving credit loans, term loans for acquisitions and a foreign exchange line. The credit agreement expires on June 30, 2007 and is subject to annual review by the lending banks.

The revolving credit loan facility provides a maximum of \$12,000,000, with various sublimits, for direct borrowings, letters of credit, bankers acceptances and equipment loans. There are no commitment fees for any unused portion of this credit facility. At September 30, 2006, there was \$6,500,000 outstanding against the revolving credit loan facility, and there were no open letters of credit.

The term loan facility provides a maximum commitment of \$34,000,000 to finance acquisitions subject to the approval of the lending banks. There are no commitment fees for any unused portion of this credit facility. The Company borrowed \$29,000,000 against this facility to finance the Woodmark acquisition transaction in June 2004, and there was \$14,550,000, including amounts rolled over from the prior term loan facility, outstanding against the term loan facility at September 30, 2006.

The foreign exchange line provides for the availability of up to \$10,000,000 in foreign currency forward contracts. These contracts fix the exchange rate on future purchases of Japanese yen needed for payments to foreign suppliers. The total amount of foreign currency forward contracts outstanding under the foreign exchange line at September 30, 2006, based on that day's closing spot rate, was approximately \$1,157,000.

Under its credit agreement, the Company is required to adhere to certain financial covenants. At September 30, 2006, and for the quarter then ended, the Company was in compliance with all of these covenants. Certain of the Company's mortgage agreements also require the Company to adhere to certain financial covenants. At September 30, 2006, and for the quarter then ended, the Company was in compliance with all of these covenants.

Capital spending was approximately \$1,257,000 and \$404,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively, which amounts were provided from working capital. Capital expenditures for the remainder of 2006 are expected to be approximately \$250,000, some of which may be financed through the Company's credit facilities. Included in the expected total for 2006 are capital expenditures relating to renovation and expansion of operating facilities, new products, expansion of existing product lines and replacement of equipment.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company's foreign exchange line provides for the availability of up to \$10,000,000 in foreign currency forward contracts. These contracts fix the exchange rate on future purchases of foreign currencies needed for payments to foreign suppliers. The Company has not purchased forward contracts on New Taiwan dollars. The total amount of foreign currency forward contracts outstanding at September 30, 2006, based on that day's closing spot rate, was approximately \$1,157,000.

The Company, through Florida Pneumatic, imports a significant amount of its purchases from Japan, with payment due in Japanese yen. As a result, the Company is subject to the effects of foreign currency exchange fluctuations. The Company uses a variety of techniques to protect itself from any adverse effects from these fluctuations, including increasing its selling prices, obtaining price reductions from its overseas suppliers, using alternative supplier sources and entering into foreign currency forward contracts. The decrease in the strength of the Japanese yen versus the U.S. dollar from 2005 to 2006 had a positive effect on the Company's results of operations and its financial position. During the nine-months ended September 30, 2006, the relative value of the U.S. dollar in relation to the Japanese yen was above fiscal 2005 averages. There can be no assurance as to the future trend of this value. (See Item 3 - Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.)

NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

See Note 5 to the Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements included in Item 1 of this report.

P&F INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Item 3. Quantitative And Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The Company is exposed to market risks, which include changes in U.S. and international exchange rates, the prices of certain commodities and currency rates as measured against the U.S. dollar and each other. The Company attempts to reduce the risks related to foreign currency fluctuation by utilizing financial instruments, pursuant to Company policy.

The value of the U.S. dollar affects the Company's financial results. Changes in exchange rates may positively or negatively affect the Company's gross margins through its inventory purchases and operating expenses through realized foreign exchange gains or losses. The Company engages in hedging programs aimed at limiting, in part, the impact of currency fluctuations. Using primarily forward exchange contracts, the Company hedges some of those transactions that, when remeasured according to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, impact the statement of operations. Factors that could impact the effectiveness of the Company's programs include volatility of the currency markets and availability of hedging instruments. All currency contracts that are entered into by the Company are components of hedging programs and are entered into not for speculation but for the sole purpose of hedging an existing or anticipated currency exposure. The Company does not buy or sell financial instruments for trading purposes. Although the Company maintains these programs to reduce the impact of changes in currency exchange rates, when the U.S. dollar sustains a weakening exchange rate against currencies in which the Company incurs costs, the Company's costs are adversely affected.

The Company accounts for changes in the fair value of its foreign currency contracts by marking them to market and recognizing any resulting gains or losses through its statement of earnings. The Company also marks its yen-denominated payables to market, recognizing any resulting gains or losses in its statement of earnings. At September 30, 2006, the Company had foreign currency forward contracts, maturing in 2006, to purchase Japanese yen at contracted forward rates. The value of these contracts at September 30, 2006, based on that day's closing spot rate, was approximately \$1,157,000, which was the approximate value of the Company's yen-denominated accounts payable. During the three-month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, the Company recorded in its cost of sales net realized losses of approximately \$13,000 and \$29,000, respectively, on foreign currency transactions. During the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, the Company recorded in its cost of sales net realized losses of approximately \$6,000 and \$119,000, respectively, on foreign currency transactions. At September 30, 2006 and 2005, the Company had no unrealized gains or losses in foreign currency transactions.

The potential loss in value of the Company's net investment in foreign currency forward contracts resulting from a hypothetical 10 percent adverse change in foreign currency exchange rates at September 30, 2006 was approximately \$129,000.

The Company has various debt instruments that bear interest at variable rates tied to LIBOR (London InterBank Offered Rate). Any increase in LIBOR would have an adverse effect on the Company's interest costs. In addition to affecting operating results, adverse changes in interest rates could impact the Company's access to capital, certain merger and acquisition strategies and the level of capital expenditures.

The carrying amounts reported in the consolidated balance sheets for cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and short-term debt, approximate fair value as of September 30, 2006 because of the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments. The carrying amounts reported for long-term debt approximate fair value as of September 30, 2006 because, in general, the interest rates

underlying the instruments fluctuate with market rates.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures

An evaluation was performed, under the supervision of, and with the participation of, the Company's management, including the Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) to the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934). Based on that evaluation, the Company's management, including the Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were not effective for the reasons discussed below related to the weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting. To address the control weaknesses described below, the Company performed additional analysis and performed other procedures to ensure the consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Accordingly, management believes that the consolidated condensed financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, fairly present, in all material respects our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented.

P&F management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal controls. Because of its inherent limitations, internal controls may not prevent or detect misstatements. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can only provide reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the control system's objectives will be met. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness as to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with policies and procedures may deteriorate.

A material weakness is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected.

Description of Material Weaknesses

Management's assessment confirmed the following material weaknesses at September 30, 2006 that were previously identified at June 30, 2006, March 31, 2006, and December 31, 2005 in the Company's internal control over financial reporting:

1. Deficiencies in the segregation of duties, specifically as they relate to cash management, the preparation and posting of journal entries and the general controls over information technology security and user access.
2. Significant internal control deficiencies that were considered to be, in the aggregate, a material weakness, included inadequate staffing and supervision leading to the untimely identification and resolution of certain accounting matters; and failure to perform timely reviews, substantiation and evaluation of certain general ledger account balances.

The Certifications of the Company's Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer included as Exhibits 31.1 and 31.2 to this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q include, in paragraph 4 of such certifications, information concerning the Company's disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. Such certifications should be read in conjunction with the information contained in this Item 4 - Controls and Procedures for a more complete understanding of the matters

covered by such certifications.

Planned Remediation Efforts to Address Material Weaknesses

The Company has developed remediation plans and initiated action steps during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2006 designed to address each of the material weaknesses in the internal control over financial reporting identified above and to implement any and all corrective actions that are required to improve the design and operating effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, including the enhancement of the Company's policies, systems and procedures. The Company implemented the following measures to remediate the numbered control deficiencies identified above:

1. Management has implemented measures to segregate certain functions and otherwise improve cash management functions including (i) individuals that initiate a wire transfer are now prevented from transmitting the wire transfer; (ii) all wire transfers in excess of \$100,000 now require written approval and release from Corporate management; (iii) modification of its check-signing privileges such that all checks will require dual manual signatures; and (iv) all blank check stock will now be maintained in a locked cabinet that will be accessible to an individual who is not a check signer. In addition, management has implemented measures to segregate the preparation of journal entries and the subsequent posting to the General Ledger.
2. Management has initiated a review of its training and supervision policies and procedures, particularly with respect to the functions described above where significant deficiencies were noted, which is expected to include an evaluation of the specific knowledge and skills required to perform each function, an assessment of the personnel training necessary to perform such function adequately, a plan to ensure that all personnel receive the appropriate level of training, and a review and modification of the supervisory procedures over such personnel.

The Company believes that the above measures have addressed all matters identified as a material weakness by management and the independent registered public accounting firm. The Company will continue to monitor the effectiveness of its internal controls and procedures on an ongoing basis and will take further actions, as appropriate.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Except as otherwise discussed herein, there have been no significant changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the most recently completed fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting. However, the Company made changes to the design and operation of internal control over financial reporting during the second quarter in order to increase the design and operating effectiveness of internal controls in connection with implementing Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. In addition, the Company is currently implementing enhancements to the Company's internal control over financial reporting to address the material weaknesses described above.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

The Company is a defendant or co-defendant in various actions brought about in the ordinary course of conducting its business. The Company does not believe that any of these actions are material to the financial condition of the Company.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There were no material changes from risk factors previously disclosed in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 in response to Item 1A. to Part I of Form 10-K.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

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

None.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

See Exhibit Index immediately following the signature page.

SIGNATURE

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

P&F INDUSTRIES, INC.
(Registrant)

By /s/ Joseph A. Molino, Jr.
Joseph A. Molino, Jr.
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Chief Accounting Officer)

Dated: November 10, 2006

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The following exhibits are either included in this report or incorporated herein by reference as indicated below:

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit
2.1	Stock Purchase Agreement, dated as of May 3, 2002, by and between Mark C. Weldon and the Registrant (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 3, 2002). Pursuant to Item 601(b)(2) of Regulation S-K, the Registrant agrees to furnish supplementally a copy of any exhibit or schedule omitted from the Stock Purchase Agreement to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request.
2.2	Settlement Agreement and Amendment to Stock Purchase Agreement, dated as of July 22, 2005, by and between Mark C. Weldon and the Registrant (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.3 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2005).
2.3	Asset Purchase Agreement, dated as of June 30, 2004, by and among WM Texas International, L.P., a Texas limited partnership formerly known as Woodmark International, L.P., SH Georgia, Inc., a Georgia corporation formerly known as Stair House, Inc., Samuel G. Sherstad, WM Texas GP, LLC, WM Texas Partners, LLC and Woodmark International, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 14, 2004, and amended September 10, 2004). Pursuant to Item 601(b)(2) of Regulation S-K, the Registrant agrees to furnish, supplementally, a copy of any exhibit or schedule omitted from the Asset Purchase Agreement to the Commission upon request.
2.4	Asset Purchase Agreement, dated December 13, 2004, among Rosenboom Machine & Tool, Inc., Green Manufacturing, Inc. and P&F Industries, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 17, 2004, and amended March 4, 2005). Pursuant to Item 601(b)(2) of Regulation S-K, the Registrant agrees to furnish, supplementally, a copy of any exhibit or schedule omitted from the Asset Purchase Agreement to the Commission upon request.
2.5	Amendment to Asset Purchase Agreement, dated June 8, 2005, among Rosenboom Machine & Tool, Inc., Green Manufacturing, Inc. and P&F Industries, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.7 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2005).
2.6	Asset Purchase Agreement, dated as of February 2, 2005, between Green Manufacturing, Inc. and Benko Products, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 4, 2005). Pursuant to Item 601(b)(2) of Regulation S-K, the Registrant agrees to furnish, supplementally, a copy of any exhibit or schedule omitted from the Asset Purchase Agreement to the Commission upon request.
2.7	Asset Purchase Agreement, dated as of October 11, 2005, between Embassy Industries, Inc. and Mestek, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 12, 2005). Pursuant to Item 601(b)(2) of Regulation S-K, the Registrant agrees to furnish, supplementally, a copy of any exhibit or schedule

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omitted from the Asset Purchase Agreement to the Commission upon request.

- 3.1 Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004).
- 3.2 Amended By-laws of the Registrant (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004).
- 3.3 Amendment to the Amended By-laws of the Registrant (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 21, 2005).
- 3.4 Amendment to the Amended By-laws of the Registrant (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated September 16, 2005).
- 4.1 Rights Agreement, dated as of August 19, 2004, between the Registrant and American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, as Rights Agent (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form 8-A dated August 19, 2004).
- 4.2 Credit Agreement, dated as of June 30, 2004, by and among the Registrant, Florida Pneumatic Manufacturing Corporation, Embassy Industries, Inc., Green Manufacturing, Inc., Countrywide Hardware, Inc., Nationwide Industries, Inc., Woodmark International, L.P. and Citibank, N.A., as Administrative Agent, and the lenders party thereto (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 14, 2004).
- 4.3 Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated June 24, 2005, by and among the Registrant, Florida Pneumatic Manufacturing Corporation, Embassy Industries, Inc., Green Manufacturing, Inc., Countrywide Hardware, Inc., Nationwide Industries, Inc., Woodmark International, L.P. and Citibank, N.A., as Administrative Agent, and the lenders party thereto (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 27, 2005).
- 4.4 Amendment No. 2 to Credit Agreement, dated December 27, 2005, by and among the Registrant, Florida Pneumatic Manufacturing Corporation, Embassy Industries, Inc., Green Manufacturing, Inc., Countrywide Hardware, Inc., Nationwide Industries, Inc., Woodmark International, L.P. and Citibank, N.A., as Administrative Agent, and the lenders party thereto (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005).
- 4.5 Amendment No. 3 to Credit Agreement, dated February 13, 2006, by and among the Registrant, Florida Pneumatic Manufacturing Corporation, Embassy Industries, Inc., Green Manufacturing, Inc., Countrywide Hardware, Inc., Nationwide Industries, Inc., Woodmark International, L.P., Pacific Stair Products, Inc., WILP Holdings, Inc., and Citibank, N.A., as Administrative Agent, and the lenders party thereto (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005).

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- 4.6** Amendment No. 4 to Credit Agreement, dated May 11, 2006, by and among the Registrant, Florida Pneumatic Manufacturing Corporation, Embassy Industries, Inc., Green Manufacturing, Inc., Countrywide Hardware, Inc., Nationwide Industries, Inc., Woodmark International, L.P., Pacific Stair Products, Inc., WILP Holdings, Inc., and Citibank, N.A., as Administrative Agent, and the lenders party thereto (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.6 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2006).
- 4.7** Amendment No. 5 to Credit Agreement, dated June 29, 2006, by and among the Registrant, Florida Pneumatic Manufacturing Corporation, Embassy Industries, Inc., Green Manufacturing, Inc., Countrywide Hardware, Inc., Nationwide Industries, Inc., Woodmark International, L.P., Pacific Stair Products, Inc., WILP Holdings, Inc., and Citibank, N.A., as Administrative Agent, and the lenders party thereto (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 30, 2006).
- 4.8** Amendment No. 6 to Credit Agreement, dated August 31, 2006, by and among the Registrant, Florida Pneumatic Manufacturing Corporation, Embassy Industries, Inc., Green Manufacturing, Inc., Countrywide Hardware, Inc., Nationwide Industries, Inc., Woodmark International, L.P., Pacific Stair Products, Inc., WILP Holdings, Inc., and Citibank, N.A., as Administrative Agent, and the lenders party thereto (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 31, 2006).
- 4.9** Certain instruments defining the rights of holders of the long-term debt securities of the Registrant are omitted pursuant to Section (b)(4)(iii)(A) of Item 601 of Regulation S-K. The Registrant agrees to furnish supplementally copies of these instruments to the Commission upon request.
- 10.1** Second Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, dated as of May 30, 2001, between the Registrant and Richard A. Horowitz (Filed herein).
- 10.2** Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, dated as of October 24, 2005, between the Registrant and Richard A. Horowitz (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 28, 2005).
- 10.3** Agreement, dated as of October 24, 2005, among the Registrant, Richard A. Horowitz and the 1994 Richard A. Horowitz Family Trust (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 28, 2005).
- 10.4** 1992 Incentive Stock Option Plan of the Registrant, as amended and restated as of March 13, 1997 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003).
- 10.5** 2002 Stock Incentive Plan of the Registrant (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.7 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2002).

- 10.6** Contract of Sale, dated January 13, 2006, between the Registrant and J. D. Addario & Company, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 13, 2006).
- 10.7** First Amendment to Contract of Sale, dated March 8, 2006, between the Registrant and J. D. Addario & Company, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005).
- 10.8** Executive 162(m) Bonus Plan of the Registrant (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 31, 2006).
- 14.1** Code of Business Conduct and Ethics of the Registrant and its Affiliates (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 14.1 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003).
- 31.1** Certification of Richard A. Horowitz, Principal Executive Officer of the Registrant, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Filed herein).
- 31.2** Certification of Joseph A. Molino, Jr., Principal Financial Officer of the Registrant, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Filed herein).
- 32.1** Certification of Richard A. Horowitz, Principal Executive Officer of the Registrant, Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Filed herein).
- 32.2** Certification of Joseph A. Molino, Jr., Principal Financial Officer of the Registrant, Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Filed herein).

A copy of any of the foregoing exhibits to this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q may be obtained, upon payment of the Registrant's reasonable expenses in furnishing such exhibit, by writing to P&F Industries, Inc., 445 Broadhollow Road, Suite 100, Melville New York 11747, Attention: Corporate Secretary.