

FLANDERS CORP
Form 10-Q
October 30, 2008
[Table of Contents](#)

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2008

Commission File Number **000-27958**

FLANDERS CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

North Carolina

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

13-3368271

(IRS Employer ID Number)

2399 26th Avenue North, St. Petersburg, Florida

(Address of principal executive offices)

33713

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(727) 822-4411**

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Indicate by check mark whether the issuer (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

YES ☒ NO

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer ☒ Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

YES NO ☒

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock, as of September 30, 2008 was 25,724,074.

FLANDERS CORPORATION
FORM 10-Q
FOR QUARTER ENDED September 30, 2008

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Page

Item 1 -

Financial Statements

Consolidated Condensed Balance Sheets for September 30, 2008 (unaudited) and December 31, 2007 3

Consolidated Condensed Statements of Operations (unaudited) for the Three and Nine months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 4

Consolidated Condensed Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the Nine months ended September 30, 2008 (unaudited) and the year ended December 31, 2007 5

Consolidated Condensed Statements of Cash Flows (unaudited) for the Three and Nine months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 6

Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements (unaudited) 7

Item 2 -

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations 12

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Item 3 -	
<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	17
Item 4 -	
<u>Controls and Procedures</u>	18
<u>PART II - OTHER INFORMATION</u>	
<u>Item 1 - Legal Proceedings</u>	18
<u>Item 1A Risk Factors</u>	18
<u>Item 2 - Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	22
<u>Item 3 Defaults Upon Senior Securities</u>	22
<u>Item 4 - Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders</u>	22
<u>Item 5 - Other Information</u>	22
<u>Item 6 - Exhibits</u>	23
<u>SIGNATURES</u>	24

Table of Contents**PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements****FLANDERS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands)**

	September 30, 2008	December 31, 2007
ASSETS		
	(unaudited)	
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 798	\$ 498
Receivables:		
Trade, less allowance:		
9/30/2008 \$2,961; 12/31/2007 \$3,663	46,522	49,094
Other	427	1,260
Inventories	48,149	47,236
Deferred taxes	3,213	4,197
Income Taxes	2,819	8,549
Other current assets	6,280	2,672
Total current assets	108,208	113,506
Property and equipment , less accumulated depreciation: 9/30/2008 \$56,257; 12/31/2007 \$54,232	54,704	61,468
Intangible assets , less accumulated amortization: 9/30/2008 \$999; 12/31/2007 \$903	3,188	3,872
Notes Receivable	14,394	3,529
Other assets	1,184	1,180
	\$ 181,678	\$ 183,555
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Current maturities of long-term debt and capital lease obligations	\$ 1,150	\$ 2,736
Accounts payable	24,622	30,046
Accrued expenses	15,850	24,593
Other Current Liabilities	5,880	5,880
Total current liabilities	47,502	63,255
Long-term capital lease obligations, less current maturities	742	943
Long-term debt, less current maturities	32,096	28,669
Long-term liabilities, other	3,341	2,112
Deferred taxes	495	1,174
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity		
Preferred stock, \$.001 par value, 10,000 shares authorized; none issued		
Common stock, \$.001 par value; 50,000 shares authorized; issued and outstanding: 25,724 and 25,691 shares at September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively	26	26
Additional paid-in capital	87,202	87,305
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(739)	(782)
Retained earnings	11,013	853

97,502 87,402

	\$	181,678	\$	183,555
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Table of Contents

FLANDERS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(In thousands, except per share data)
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Net sales	\$ 61,070	\$ 62,578	\$ 167,533	\$ 187,111
Cost of goods sold	50,252	56,017	139,495	159,905
Gross profit	10,818	6,561	28,038	27,206
Operating expenses	9,418	24,214	28,007	46,315
Operating income (loss)	1,400	(17,653)	31	(19,109)
Nonoperating income (expense):				
Other income (expense), net	588	(802)	4,633	802
Interest expense	(498)	(743)	(1,623)	(2,012)
	90	(1,545)	3,010	(1,210)
Earnings (Losses) before income taxes and extraordinary item	1,490	(19,198)	3,041	(20,319)
Provision (Benefit) for income taxes	596	(7,680)	1,216	(8,128)
Income (Loss) before extraordinary item	894	(11,518)	1,825	(12,191)
Extraordinary gain (loss) on Fire (net of taxes)		(4,697)	8,335	(3,233)
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 894	\$ (16,215)	\$ 10,160	\$ (15,424)
Income (Loss) before extraordinary item Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.03	\$ (0.43)	\$ 0.07	\$ (0.46)
Extraordinary item	\$	\$ (0.18)	\$ 0.32	\$ (0.12)
Net earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.03	\$ (0.61)	\$ 0.39	\$ (0.58)
Income (Loss) before extraordinary item Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.03	\$ (0.43)	\$ 0.07	\$ (0.46)
Extraordinary item	\$	\$ (0.18)	\$ 0.32	\$ (0.12)
Net earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.03	\$ (0.61)	\$ 0.39	\$ (0.58)
Weighted average common shares outstanding				
Basic	25,724	26,774	25,724	26,542
Diluted	26,184	26,774	26,178	26,542

Table of Contents

FLANDERS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(In thousands)

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Notes Receivable	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance, January 1, 2007	\$ 26	\$ 90,872	\$ (7,441)	\$ (698)	\$ 24,620	\$ 107,379
Stock option award compensation		859				859
Accrued interest on notes receivable secured by common shares			(360)			(360)
Proceeds from notes receivable secured by common stock			2,355			2,355
Purchase and retirement of 826 shares of common stock	(1)	(4,327)				(4,328)
Issuance of 1,159 shares of common stock upon exercise of options	1	2,958				2,959
Common shares issued for satisfaction of trade accounts payable		1,454				1,454
Common shares received in lieu of Equity note receivable		(5,445)	5,446			1
Loss of controlling interest in affiliate					(4,080)	(4,080)
Tax Benefit from Stock Options		934				934
Comprehensive earnings						
Net earnings					(19,687)	(19,687)
Gain on cash flow hedges				(84)		(84)
Total Comprehensive earnings, net of tax						(19,771)
Balance, December 31, 2007	\$ 26	\$ 87,305	\$ (0)	\$ (782)	\$ 853	\$ 87,402
Stock Option Award Compensation		175				175
Purchase and retirement of 106 shares of common stock		(704)				(704)
Issuance of 138 shares of common stock upon exercise of options		426				426
Comprehensive earnings						
Net earnings					10,160	10,160
Gain on cash flow hedges				43		43
Total Comprehensive earnings, net of tax						10,203
Balance, September 30, 2008 (unaudited)	\$ 26	\$ 87,202	\$ (0)	\$ (739)	\$ 11,013	\$ 97,502

Table of Contents

FLANDERS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (In thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ (3,003)	\$ (7,993)	\$ 2,465	\$ 178
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Disposal, net of cash acquired		(98)	(11)	(98)
Purchase of property and equipment	(4,417)	(1,907)	(9,654)	(5,207)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	3,397	8	3,407	482
Proceeds from insurance claim		2,500		5,500
Deferred gain on property sale	1,441		1,441	
Increase in notes receivables		123		114
Decrease in other assets	612	(23)	1,290	141
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	1,033	603	(3,527)	932
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Principal payments on long-term borrowings	(1,449)	(809)	(1,822)	(2,433)
Net proceeds from revolving credit agreement	3,868	7,464	3,462	1,442
Purchase and Retirement of Common Stock			(334)	
Proceeds from Sales of Common Stock			56	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	2,419	6,655	1,362	(991)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	449	(735)	300	119
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS				
Beginning of period	349	1,422	498	568
End of period	\$ 798	\$ 687	\$ 798	\$ 687
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION				
Cash paid during the period for:				
Income taxes	\$ 46	\$ 53	\$ 839	\$ 139
Interest	\$ 477	\$ 784	\$ 1,599	\$ 2,005
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF NONCASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Sale of equipment for note receivable	\$ 332	\$	\$ 747	\$
Common shares received in lieu of note	\$	\$ 5,446	\$	\$ 5,446
Stock issued in lieu of trade accounts payable	\$	\$	\$	\$ 1,454
Note receivable in lieu of account receivable trade	\$	\$	\$ 677	\$

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Cashless exercise of common stock (Net)	\$	\$	\$	(370)	\$	
Offset of accrued expenses against other receivables	\$	\$	\$	900	\$	
Offset of accrued expenses against trade accounts receivable	\$	2,766	\$	\$	11,591	\$

DISPOSAL OF COMPANIES

DISPOSAL OF COMPANIES			
Working Capital surplus disposed, net of cash and cash equivalents disposed	3,880	1,425	3,880
Fair value of other assets disposed, principally property and equipment	(1,466)	8,637	(1,466)
Goodwill disposed	(1,428)	589	(1,428)
Minority interest		141	
	\$	\$	
	986	10,792	986

Table of Contents

Note A. Nature of Business and Interim Financial Statements

Nature of business:

The Company designs, manufactures and markets air filters and related products, and is focused on providing environmental filtration systems for end uses ranging from controlling contaminants in residences and commercial office buildings through specialized manufacturing environments for semiconductors, pharmaceuticals and nuclear related activities. The Company also designs and manufactures much of its own production equipment to automate processes to decrease labor costs associated with its standard products. The vast majority of the Company's current revenues come from the sale of after-market replacement filters, since air filters are typically placed in equipment designed to last much longer than the filters.

The Company sells some products for end users outside of the United States through domestic clean room contractors. These sales are accounted for as domestic sales. The Company also sells products through foreign distributors, primarily in Europe, the Pacific Rim and the Far East. Sales through foreign distributors and its wholly owned foreign subsidiary total less than 5% of net sales. Assets held outside the United States are negligible.

The Company has one reportable segment which is air filtration systems.

Interim financial statements:

The interim consolidated condensed financial statements presented herein are unaudited and have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. These statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007. In the opinion of management the interim statements include all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) necessary to summarize fairly our financial position, results of operations, and cash flows. The results of operations and cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 may not be indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2008.

Other comprehensive loss:

Other comprehensive loss is defined as the change in equity during a period, from transactions and other events not included in net earnings, excluding changes resulting from investments by owners (e.g., supplemental stock offerings) and distributions to owners (e.g., dividends).

As of September 30, 2008, accumulated comprehensive loss consisted of the following:

Balance at December 31, 2007	\$	(782)
Net change during the period related to cash flow hedges		43
Balance at September 30, 2008	\$	(739)

Accounts receivable:

The majority of the Company's accounts receivables are due from large retail, wholesale, construction and other companies. Credit is extended based on evaluation of the customers' financial condition. Accounts receivable terms are within normal time frames for the respective industries. The Company maintains allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses, which are reviewed regularly by management. The estimated losses are based on the aging of accounts receivable balances and historical write-off experience, net of recoveries. If the financial condition of the Company's customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required.

Principles of consolidation:

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts and operations of the Company and its subsidiaries, all of which are wholly owned. All intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated in consolidation.

Table of Contents

Prior to February 1, 2008, Air Filter Sales and Service, Inc. was 39% owned by Flanders Corporation and 61% was owned by other shareholders unrelated to the Company or any of its officers and directors. As of February 1, 2008, Air Filter Sales and Service, Inc. ceased to be consolidated, due to the Stock Purchase Agreement dated February 1, 2008. The accompanying financial statements present the consolidated result including Air Filter Sales and Service, Inc. up until February 1, 2008 with all intercompany transactions eliminated. After that date the financial statements do not include the financial results of Air Filter Sales and Service, Inc. The revenues and expense of Air Filter Sales and Service, Inc. through February 1, 2008 were \$254 and \$216, respectively. The revenues and expense for the quarter ended September 30, 2007 were \$720 and \$784, respectively.

Derivative financial instruments:

The Company has two interest rate swap agreements to hedge against the potential impact on earnings from increases in market interest rates of two variable rate bonds. Under the interest rate swap agreements, the Company receives or makes payments on a monthly basis, based on the differential between 5.14% and a tax exempt interest rate as determined by a remarketing agent. These interest rate swap agreements are accounted for as a cash flow hedge in accordance with SFAS No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities (SFAS 133) as amended by SFAS 138, Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities -- an Amendment to FASB Statement No. 133. The tax affected fair market value of the interest rate swaps of \$739 at September 30, 2008 is included in other comprehensive loss. This fair value was determined using level 2 inputs as defined in SFAS No. 157. The interest rate swap contracts expire in 2013 and 2015.

Revenue recognition:

The Company's products are sold with terms and conditions, which vary depending on particular business environments in which the Company operates. The standard policy of the Company is to recognize revenue in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; specifically SAB Topic 13A.

Generally, sales are recognized when shipments are made to customers. Rebates, allowances for damaged goods and other advertising and marketing program rebates, are accrued pursuant to contractual provisions and included in accrued expenses. An insignificant amount of our revenues fall under the percentage-of-completion method of accounting used for long-term contracts. Under this method, sales and gross profit are recognized as work is performed based on the relationship between actual costs incurred and total estimated costs at completion. Sales and gross profit are adjusted prospectively for revisions in estimated total contract costs and contract values. Estimated losses are recorded when identified.

Advertising costs:

Advertising costs are charged to operations when incurred and are included in operating expenses. Advertising costs were \$1,120 and \$3,772 for the quarter and nine month period ending September 30, 2008 and \$1,806 and \$4,042 for the quarter and nine month period ending September 30, 2007, respectively.

Reclassifications:

Certain reclassifications to the 2007 financial information have been made to conform to the 2008 presentation of the consolidated condensed balance sheet.

Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) 157 Fair Value Measurements. SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and expanded disclosures about fair value measurements. This Statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. We have adopted SFAS No. 157 on January 1, 2008. The adoption of SFAS No. 157 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements or condition.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Liabilities - Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115. SFAS No. 159 permits entities to choose to measure certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses, arising subsequent to adoption, are reported in earnings. SFAS No. 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. SFAS No. 159 was effective for us in the first quarter of 2008. The adoption of SFAS No. 159 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements or condition.

Table of Contents

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (Revised) Business Combinations (SFAS 141(R)). SFAS 141(R) is intended to improve, simplify, and converge internationally the accounting for business combinations. Under SFAS 141(R), an acquiring entity in a business combination must recognize the assets acquired, liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquired entity at the acquisition date fair values, with limited exceptions. In addition, SFAS 141(R) requires the acquirer to disclose all information that investors and other users need to evaluate and understand the nature and financial impact of the business combination. SFAS 141(R) applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period on or after December 15, 2008. Earlier adoption is prohibited. Accordingly, Flanders Corporation will record and disclose business combinations under the revised standard beginning January 1, 2009.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements an Amendment of Accounting Research Bulletin (ARB) 51 , (SFAS 160). This statement amends ARB 51 to establish accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest (minority interest) in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. SFAS 160 establishes accounting and reporting standards that require (i) noncontrolling interests to be reported as a component of equity, (ii) changes in a parent's ownership interest while the parent retains its controlling interest be accounted for as equity transactions, and (iii) any retained noncontrolling equity investment upon the deconsolidation of a subsidiary be initially measured at fair value. SFAS 160 is to be applied prospectively to business combinations consummated on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period on or after December 15, 2008. SFAS 160 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. Flanders Corporation does not expect the adoption of SFAS 160 to have a material impact on its financial statements or condition.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, Disclosures About Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities (SFAS 161). SFAS 161 is intended to improve financial reporting about derivative instruments and hedging activities by requiring enhanced disclosures to enable investors to better understand their effects on an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. The new standard is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008. Flanders Corporation does not expect the adoption of SFAS 161 to have a material impact on its financial statements or condition.

In May 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 162, The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (SFAS 162). The new standard is intended to improve financial reporting by identifying a consistent framework, or hierarchy, for selecting accounting principles to be used in preparing financial statements that are presented in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for nongovernmental entities. The new standard is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008. Flanders Corporation does not expect the adoption of SFAS 162 to have a material impact on its financial statements or condition.

In October 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS 157-3, Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market For That Asset Is Not Active (FSP FAS 157-3), with an immediate effective date, including prior periods for which financial statements have not been issued. FSP FAS 157-3 amends FAS 157 to clarify the application of fair value in inactive markets and allows for the use of management's internal assumptions about future cash flows with appropriately risk-adjusted discount rates when relevant observable market data does not exist. The objective of FAS 157 has not changed and continues to be the determination of the price that would be received in an orderly transaction that is not a forced liquidation or distressed sale at the measurement date. The adoption of FSP FAS 157-3 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements or condition.

Other recent accounting pronouncements issued by the FASB, the AICPA, and the SEC did not or are not believed by management to have a material impact on the Company's present or future financial statements.

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Table of Contents

Stock Options and Warrants:

The following table summarizes the activity related to all Company stock options and warrants for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 and the year ended December 31, 2007:

	Warrants	Stock Options	Exercise Price per Share		Weighted Average Exercise Price per Share	
			Warrants	Options	Warrants	Options
Outstanding at January 1, 2007		5,752		\$ 1.50 - 11.72		\$ 6.08
Granted		620		4.99 - 9.52		5.23
Exercised		(1,105)		1.50 - 5.21		2.55
Canceled or expired		(2,000)		7.50 - 11.10		8.68
Outstanding at December 31, 2007		3,267		1.74 - 11.72		5.53
Granted		11		5.71 - 5.71		5.71
Exercised		(138)		1.74 - 5.21		3.09
Canceled or expired		(265)		3.93 - 11.72		9.23
Outstanding at September 30, 2008		2,875		2.50 - 11.72		\$ 5.30
Exercisable at September 30, 2008		2,525		2.50 - 11.72		\$ 5.34

The options expire at various dates ranging from October 2008 through December 2017.

Share-Based Compensation

As of September 30, 2008, total unrecognized stock-based compensation expense related to non-vested stock options was \$875.

The following table represents our non-vested stock option activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2008:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Nonvested options - December 31, 2007	400	\$ 4.99
Granted		\$
Vested	(50)	\$ (4.99)
Forfeited		\$
Nonvested options - September 30, 2008	350	\$

The aggregate intrinsic value of options outstanding at September 30, 2008, based on the Company's closing stock price of \$6.30 as of the last business day of the period ended September 30, 2008, which would have been received by the optionees had all options been exercised on that date was \$4,677. The aggregate intrinsic value of options exercisable at September 30, 2008, based on the Company's closing stock price of \$6.30 as of the last business day of the period ended September 30, 2008, which would have been received by the optionees had all options exercisable been exercised on that date was \$4,219. The aggregate intrinsic value of options exercised during the nine months ended September 30, 2008 was \$439. Intrinsic value is the amount by which the fair value of the underlying stock exceeds the exercise price of the options.

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Table of Contents

Options on 1,180 shares of common stock were not included in computing diluted EPS for the quarter period ended September 30, 2008, because their effects were anti-dilutive.

Note B. Inventories

Inventories consist of the following at September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007:

	9/30/2008	12/31/2007
Finished goods	\$ 24,048	\$ 27,209
Work in progress	4,224	3,254
Raw materials	20,651	19,631
	48,923	50,094
Less allowances	774	2,858
	\$ 48,149	\$ 47,236

Note C. Pledged Assets and Debt

As of September 30, 2008 the Company's total obligations to Bank of America were approximately \$19,481. During July 2008, the Company entered into an amendment to the credit facility with its bank. The new current revolving credit agreement with the bank provides a maximum line of credit of \$36 million (subject to availability) and bears interest at (i) LIBOR plus 2.25%; or (ii) the bank's base rate plus .5%. The revolving credit agreement is part of a combined facility with a bank that also includes a \$12 million facility to guarantee letters of credit. The line of credit is due in 2011. The combined facility is collateralized by substantially all of the Company's assets and restricts capital expenditures, payment of dividends and share repurchases. As of September 30, 2008 the Company is in compliance with its financial covenants.

Note D. Extraordinary Gain and Loss on Fire

In July 2007 a manufacturing facility in Florida was destroyed by fire. The extraordinary gain of \$8,335 was calculated as the gain on the costs that were attributable to these natural disasters (\$1,587) that were less than the insurance proceeds (\$15,479), net of taxes of \$5,557. The extraordinary loss of \$3,233 during 2007 was calculated as the loss on the costs that were attributable to these natural disasters (\$12,888) that exceeded the insurance proceeds (\$7,500), net of taxes of \$2,155.

In September 2008 a manufacturing facility in Pennsylvania was partially destroyed by fire. All anticipated losses resulting from this fire are expected to be covered by insurance.

Note E. Income Taxes

The IRS is currently examining the Company's federal income tax returns of 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006. To date the IRS has proposed certain changes for the 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006 examinations, resulting in additional liabilities due. The Company has submitted a petition to the IRS for a redetermination of the changes with the U.S. Tax Court. These liabilities have been included in the Company's FIN 48 liability which is included in other current liabilities.

Note F. Litigation

From time to time, the Company is a party to various legal proceedings incidental to our business. None of these proceedings are material to our business, operations or financial condition.

In the opinion of management, although the outcome of any legal proceeding cannot be predicted with certainty, the ultimate liability of the Company in connection with its legal proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, but could be

material to the results of operations in any one future accounting period.

Table of Contents**Note G. Sale of Media Facility**

Flanders Corporation closed on an Asset Purchase Agreement effective April 30, 2008 and related documents for our media supply business located in Clarkton, North Carolina (Media Supply Assets). The closing of this transaction is part of Flanders' focus of shedding verticality and making operations efficient and profitable.

The Media Supply Assets had a net book value of approximately \$9,315. The Media Supply Assets sold consisted of the following:

Inventory	\$ 804
Building Improvements	\$ 1,835
Manufacturing Equipment	\$ 6,654
Office Equipment/ Miscellaneous	\$ 22
Total	\$9,315

The Media Supply Assets were sold to Superior Filters, LLC, an unrelated party.

In consideration for the sale of the Media Supply Assets, we received promissory notes in the face amount totaling \$10,065. The majority of these promissory notes balances are secured by the Media Supply Assets. One promissory note has the term of 10 years, payable on a monthly basis, at a floating rate of interest tied to LIBOR plus 2.25% and the other promissory note has a term of 1 year, payable on a monthly basis, interest free.

In connection with the sale of the Media Supply Assets, Flanders and Superior Fibers, LLC entered into a Supply Agreement for fiberglass media and Ashrae media ordered by Flanders from Superior Fibers, LLC. The Supply Agreement provides that the prices to be paid by Flanders shall be competitive with the medium mean market pricing for the specified products. If the supplier rejects any purchase order on the basis that it cannot economically produce and supply such products, then Flanders has the right to purchase such products from other sources.

Note H. Sale Leaseback of Property

In August 2008, the Company sold its Bartow property to Wal-Pat II, LLC, a related party. The property was sold for \$3.7 million and part of the proceeds were used to pay down the existing debt on this property in the amount of approximately \$1.8 million. The Company has the intent to lease this property back in the future. Although no lease has currently been executed, the Company has recorded a deferred gain on the sale which will be amortized to rent expense over the lease term, once a lease agreement is executed.

The above terms and amounts are not necessarily indicative of the terms and amounts that would have been incurred had comparable transactions been entered into with independent parties.

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

The following discussions should be read in conjunction with our Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements and the notes thereto presented in Item 1 Financial Statements and our audited financial statements and the related Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in our report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007. The information set forth in this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations includes forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Many factors, including those discussed below under Factors That May Affect Future Results and Outlook could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in the forward-looking statements below.

Overview

Flanders is a full-range air filtration product company engaged in designing, manufacturing and marketing high performance, mid-range and standard-grade air filtration products and related products and services. Our focus has evolved from expansion through acquisition to increasing the quality and efficiency of our high-volume replacement filtration products, and using these benefits to compete more effectively in the marketplace. We also design and manufacture much of our own production equipment.

Table of Contents**Critical Accounting Policies**

The following discussion and analysis is based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of our financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenses, and assets and liabilities during the periods reported. Estimates are used when accounting for certain items such as revenues, allowances for returns, early payment discounts, customer discounts, doubtful accounts, employee compensation programs, depreciation and amortization periods, taxes, inventory values, insurance programs, and valuations of investments, goodwill, other intangible assets and long-lived assets. We base our estimates on historical experience where applicable, and other assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from our estimates under different assumptions or conditions. In the ordinary course of accounting for items such as allowance for doubtful accounts, inventory valuation, and other items mentioned above, we make changes in estimates as appropriate in the circumstances. Such changes and refinements in estimation methodologies are reflected in report results of operations and, if material, the approximate effects of changes in estimates are disclosed in the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements. We believe that the following critical accounting policies reflect our more significant judgments and estimates used in preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

We maintain allowances for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. We base our estimates on the aging of our accounts receivable balances and our historical write-off experience, net of recoveries. Actual results could differ materially from this estimate, making it reasonably possible that a change in this estimate could occur in the near term.

We value our inventories at the lower of cost or market. We write down inventory balances for estimated obsolescence or unmarketable inventory equal to the difference between the cost of the inventory and the estimated market value based upon assumptions about future demand and market conditions. If actual market conditions are less favorable than those projected by management, additional inventory write-downs may be required.

Estimates of our insurance costs are developed by management's evaluation of the likelihood and probable amount of potential claims based on historical experience and evaluation of each claim. Changes in the key assumptions may occur in the future, which would result in changes to related insurance costs.

Poor operating performance of the business activities related to intangible assets or long-lived assets could result in future cash flows of these assets declining below carrying values, which could require a write-down of the carrying value of these assets, which would adversely affect operating results.

Generally, sales are recognized when shipments are made to customers. Rebates, allowances for damaged goods and other advertising and marketing program rebates are accrued pursuant to contractual provisions and included in accrued expenses. An insignificant amount of our revenues fall under the percentage-of-completion method of accounting used for long-term contracts. Under this method, sales and gross profit are recognized as work is performed based on the relationship between actual costs incurred and total estimated costs at completion. Sales and gross profit are adjusted prospectively for revisions in estimated total contract costs and contract values. Estimated losses are recorded when identified.

Results of Operations for Three Months Ended September 30, 2008 Compared to September 30, 2007

The following table summarizes our results of operations as a percentage of net sales for the three months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007.

	Three Months Ended September 30,			
	2008		2007	
Net sales	\$ 61,070	100.0%	\$ 62,578	100.0%
Gross profit	10,818	17.7	6,561	10.5
Operating expenses	9,418	15.4	24,214	38.7
Operating income (loss)	1,400	2.3	(17,653)	(28.2)
Nonoperating income (expense)	90	0.1	(1,545)	(2.5)

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Provision (Benefit) for income taxes	596	1.0	(7,680)	(12.3)
Extraordinary loss on Fire and Flood (net of taxes)			(4,697)	(7.5)
Net earnings (loss)	894	1.5	(16,215)	(25.9)

Net sales: Net sales for the third quarter of 2008 decreased by \$1,508, or 2.4%, to \$61,070 from \$62,578 for the third quarter of 2007. Sales were down during the third quarter of 2008 compared to the third quarter of 2007 due to the general downturn in the economy.

Table of Contents

Gross Profit: Gross profit for the third quarter of 2008 increased by \$4,257, or 64.9%, to \$10,818, which represented 17.7% of net sales, from \$6,561, which represented 10.5% of net sales for the third quarter of 2007. The gross profit increased during the third quarter of 2008 due to certain inefficiencies related to the start up of three new plants in Clarkton, North Carolina, Dallas, Texas, and Matamoros, Mexico as well as new production lines for the EnergyAire and nested filters during the third quarter of 2007. The Company also increased its reserve for obsolete inventory during the third quarter of 2007. In 2008 the Company has had certain price increases which have increased the gross profit in 2008.

Operating expenses: Operating expenses for the third quarter of 2008 decreased by \$14,796, or 61.1%, to \$9,418, representing 15.4% of net sales, from \$24,214, representing 38.7% of net sales, for the third quarter of 2007. The decrease in operating expenses as a percentage of sales is primarily due to an increase in management's estimate of allowance for doubtful accounts during the third quarter 2007. Additionally, the Company disposed of assets considered impaired during the third quarter of 2007. There was also a decline in sales of our Arm & Hammer product line during the third quarter 2008 which reduced our royalty expenses.

Nonoperating income (expense): Net nonoperating income (expense) for the third quarter of 2008 increased by \$1,635, to \$90 representing .1% of net sales, from \$(1,545), representing (2.5)% of net sales, for the third quarter of 2007 due to the sale of certain sales divisions for a loss as well as the Company disposing of goodwill during the third quarter 2007.

Provision for income taxes:

The IRS is currently examining the Company's federal income tax returns of 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006. To date the IRS has proposed certain changes for the 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006 examinations, resulting in additional liabilities due. The Company has submitted a petition to the IRS for a redetermination of the changes with the U.S. Tax Court. These liabilities have been included in the Company's FIN 48 liability which is included in other current liabilities. Our provision for the three months of 2008 and 2007 were a blended state and federal rate of approximately 40% of pretax earnings and losses.

Extraordinary loss on Fire and Flood (net of taxes): The extraordinary loss of \$4,697 in 2007 was calculated as the loss on the costs that were attributable to these natural disasters (\$9,828) that exceeded the insurance proceeds (\$2,000), net of taxes \$3,131.

Results of Operations for Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008 Compared to September 30, 2007

The following table summarizes our results of operations as a percentage of net sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007.

	Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2008		2007	
Net sales	\$ 167,533	100.0%	\$ 187,111	100.0%
Gross profit	28,038	16.7	27,206	14.5
Operating expenses	28,007	16.7	46,315	24.8
Operating income (loss)	31	0.0	(19,109)	(10.2)
Nonoperating income (expense)	3,010	1.8	(1,210)	(0.6)
Provision (Benefit) for income taxes	1,216	0.7	(8,128)	(4.3)
Extraordinary gain (loss) on Fire and Flood (net of taxes)	8,335	5.0	(3,233)	(1.7)
Net earnings (loss)	10,160	6.1	(15,424)	(8.2)

Net sales: Net sales for the first nine months ended September 30, 2008 decreased by \$19,578, or 10.5%, to \$167,533 from \$187,111 for the first nine months ended September 30, 2007. Sales growth decreased during the first nine months ended September 30, 2008 due to the release of two new products, our EnergyAire and nested products during 2007. Additionally, during the first nine months of 2007 the Company released its new Microparticle Plus product at Home Depot. During 2008 there has also been a general downturn in the economy.

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Table of Contents

Gross Profit: Gross profit for the first nine months ended September 30, 2008 increased by \$832, or 3.1%, to \$28,038, which represented 16.7% of net sales, from \$27,206, which represented 14.5% of net sales, for the first nine months of 2007. This increase in 2008 is partially due to the Company increasing its reserve for obsolete inventory in 2007. Additionally, in 2007, gross profit was down due to the start up of new production lines for the EnergyAire and nested filters. In 2008 the Company has had certain price increases which have increased the gross profit in 2008.

Operating expenses: Operating expenses for the first nine months ended September 30, 2008 decreased by \$18,308, or 39.5%, to \$28,007, representing 16.7% of net sales, from \$46,315, representing 24.8% of net sales, for the first nine months ended September 30, 2007. The decrease in operating expenses was due primarily to an increase in management's estimate of allowance for doubtful accounts and the Company disposing of assets considered impaired during 2007. There was also a decline in sales of our Arm & Hammer product line during 2008 which reduced our royalty expenses. Freight out also decreased during 2008 which is attributable to the decrease in sales.

Nonoperating income (expense): Net nonoperating income for the first nine months ended September 30, 2008 increased by \$4,220, or 348.8%, to \$3,010, representing 1.8% of net sales, from \$(1,210), representing (.6)% of net sales, for the first nine months ended September 30, 2007. The increase is due to the Company disposing of goodwill during the third quarter 2007 as well as the sale of certain sales divisions for a loss in 2007. Additionally, during the third quarter 2008, the Company sold its Clarkton media facility and a direct sales office for gains.

Provision for income taxes: The IRS is currently examining the Company's federal income tax returns of 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006. To date the IRS has proposed certain changes for the 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006 examinations, resulting in additional liabilities due. The Company has submitted a petition to the IRS for a redetermination of the changes with the U.S. Tax Court. These liabilities have been included in the Company's FIN 48 liability which is included in other current liabilities. Our provision for the nine months of 2008 and 2007 were a blended state and federal rate of approximately 40% of pretax earnings and losses.

Extraordinary gain on Fire and Flood (net of taxes): The extraordinary gain of \$8,335 during 2008 was calculated as the gain on the costs that were attributable to these natural disasters (\$1,587) that were less than the insurance proceeds (\$15,479), net of taxes of \$5,557. The extraordinary loss of \$3,233 during 2007 was calculated as the loss on the costs that were attributable to these natural disasters (\$12,888) that exceeded the insurance proceeds (\$7,500), net of taxes of \$2,155

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our working capital was approximately \$60,706 at September 30, 2008, compared to approximately \$50,251 at December 31, 2007. This includes cash and cash equivalents of \$798, at September 30, 2008 and \$498 at December 31, 2007.

Our trade receivables decreased \$2,572, or 5.2% to \$46,522 at September 30, 2008, from \$49,094 at December 31, 2007. The sales decrease during the nine months ended September 30, 2008 contributed to a reduced trade receivables balance. Trade receivables are typically higher during the second and third quarters due to higher sales volume; however, our sales volume typically decreases during the fourth and first quarters.

Inventories increased \$913, or 1.9%, to \$48,149 at September 30, 2008 from \$47,236 at December 31, 2007. The increase in inventory was primarily due to the increase in the reserve estimate for bad inventory during 2007 offset by the Company typically carrying higher inventory levels at year end due to delayed orders and lower sales volume than expected at the end of the previous year.

Our continuing operations used \$3,003 and \$7,993 of cash during the third quarter of 2008 and 2007, respectively. The increase in cash flows from operating activities was primarily due to a decrease in the provisions for inventory and accounts receivable, extraordinary losses, losses on disposal of property and equipment, and net loss, offset by a decrease in other current assets.

Our financing activities generated \$2,419 of cash during the third quarter of 2008, primarily consisting of proceeds on the line of credit, net of payments on other long term borrowings. Our investing activities provided \$1,033 of cash during the third quarter of 2008, primarily due to purchase of property and equipment offset by proceeds received along with the deferred gain on the Bartow property sale.

During July 2008, we entered into an amendment to the credit facility with its bank. Our new current revolving credit agreement with the bank provides a maximum line of credit of \$36 million (subject to availability) and bears interest at (i) LIBOR plus 2.25%; or (ii) the bank's base rate plus .5%. The revolving credit agreement is part of a combined facility with a bank that also includes a \$12 million facility to guarantee letters of credit. The line of credit is due in 2011. The combined facility is collateralized by substantially all of the Company's assets and restricts capital expenditures, payment of dividends and share repurchases. As of September 30, 2008 the Company is in compliance with its financial

covenants.

Table of Contents

In connection with the working capital credit facility and notes payable to a regional development authority and bank, the Company and its majority owned subsidiaries have agreed to certain restrictive covenants which include, among other things, not paying dividends or repurchasing its stock without prior written consent, and maintenance of certain financial ratios at all times including: a minimum current ratio; a minimum tangible net worth; a maximum ratio of total liabilities to tangible net worth; a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio; and a minimum earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization amount. As of September 30, 2008 the financial covenants of the Company are in compliance with the credit facility.

We believe that our cash on hand, cash generated by operations, and cash available from our existing credit facilities is sufficient to meet the capital demands of our current operations during the 2008 fiscal year. Any major increases in sales, particularly in new products, may require substantial capital investment for the manufacture of filtration products. Failure to obtain sufficient capital could materially adversely impact our growth potential.

Outlook

Global Containment Systems, Inc. (GCS), which manufactures critical environments for the nuclear and pharmaceutical industries, was rolled into Charcoal Services Corporation, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Flanders Corporation during the first quarter of 2008. We have received a Notification of Award for gloveboxes and are awaiting the relevant contract documents.

Additionally, during the first quarter of 2008, the Company closed down Flanders Complete Service Division (Flanders CSD), an air filtration service provider. Flanders CSD offered weekly, monthly and quarterly service contracts for commercial, industrial, retail and residential surveys; and complete filtration management.

We have adapted our bio-containment products for use as part of a system for hardening government buildings, commercial office complexes and public venues against airborne bio-weapons such as anthrax and smallpox. Any interest towards hardening these types of facilities against airborne bio-weapons could have a significant impact on our business.

Sales of air filtration products for semiconductor facilities, historically a major market, are expected to be slow again during 2008, with most analysts pushing recovery for this sector out until 2009. We need to state that our sales to the Pharmaceutical Industry have been strong, since introducing several new cleanroom products.

A key to our success is the ability to capture additional market share among big box retailers like The Home Depot, Lowes and Wal-Mart. We utilize our ability to service national accounts from regional distribution centers and our excellent on-time delivery performance. We anticipate additional market gains among these types of retailers during the next two years and are introducing new products focused on their marketing and end-user requirements. Sales to these retail outlets, while seasonal, also tend to follow progress in the overall economy. Additional gains in market share in this market may not have a significant impact on revenues without some recovery in the overall U.S. economy. Additionally, significant revenue enhancement to these customers is largely dependent upon the success of the new products we are introducing to this marketplace.

We have collected data that indicates that residential filter users replace their filters, on average, approximately one and a half times per year. Manufacturers of residential furnace and air conditioning systems recommend that these filters be changed every month. A minor trend toward increased maintenance of these residential heating and cooling systems could have a positive impact on our business.

Our most common products, in terms of both unit and dollar volume, are residential throw-away spun-glass and pleat filters. Any increase in consumer concern regarding air pollution, airborne pollens, allergens, and other residential airborne contaminants could result in replacement of some of these products with higher value products. Our higher value products include our NaturalAire® higher-efficiency filters for residential use, and our Arm&Hammer® co-branded product. Any such trend would have a beneficial effect on our business.

We believe there is currently a gradually increasing public awareness of the issues surrounding indoor air quality and that this trend will continue for the next several years. We also believe there is an increase in public concern regarding the effects of indoor air quality on employee productivity, as well as an increase in interest by standards-making bodies in creating specifications and techniques for detecting, defining and solving indoor air quality problems. We further believe there will be an increase in interest in our Absolute Isolation Barriers in the future because these products may be used in both semiconductor and pharmaceutical manufacturing plants to prevent cross-contamination between different lots and different processes being performed at the same facility. These products also increase production yields in many applications.

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Table of Contents

Currently, the largest domestic market for air filtration products is for mid-range ASHRAE-rated products and HVAC systems, typically used in commercial and industrial buildings. To date, our penetration of this market has been relatively small. We believe our ability to offer a one stop supply of air filtration products to HVAC distributors and wholesalers may increase our share of this market. We intend our new products to serve as high profile entrants with distributors and manufacturers' representatives, who can then be motivated to carry our complete product line.

We have looked for cost reductions in our products. During the past five years, we have continued to complete the development and redesigning of numerous systems and products which were only partially completed when we acquired the companies which originally claimed to have fully developed them. These products include the automated machinery necessary for high-speed production of our pleated filters, acquired with Precisionaire, and the mass-production processes for bonded carbon high-mass zero-density products. During 2006, we built our first fully automated production lines which are expected to significantly reduce our labor related costs.

The Company has secured a contract with Lowe's to sell its fiberglass and pleat filters and has begun shipping this account in May 2008.

The Company has reached an agreement with a software firm to purchase and install the latest version of ERP/LX. This Enterprise Resource Planning business software will provide a unified IT strategy starting with the database system and includes major applications that allow the engineer to-order and repetitive manufacturing operations to merge to one IT platform. The structure of the database and system, selected as part of the IT strategy, will create a seamless link between all points of production, distribution, purchasing and service. ERP/LX will allow integration with a recently purchased 3D modeling application. This will enable engineering to automate the design and validation process while reducing engineering lead times and increasing engineering capacity. It will also provide us with a competitive edge by enabling us to supply value added solutions to engineering and consulting firms by providing them with 3D models of the products they purchase.

In an effort to reduce overhead costs, we are relocating the corporate office to our Washington, N.C. facility.

We are increasing marketing efforts including communicating to our customers through our website and via newsletters which will provide the customers with on demand information. We are also providing customers with technical literature to assist them in their daily sales activities. To obtain more customer insight, we are attending a Rep Council Meeting which consists of six top foremarket and aftermarket Flanders distributors/rep's and four Flanders Corporation staff members.

This Outlook section, and other portions of this Form 10-Q, include certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of that term in Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, including, among others, those statements preceded by, following or including the words believe, expect, intend, anticipate or similar expressions. These forward-looking statements are based largely on the current expectations of management and are subject to a number of assumptions, risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from these forward-looking statements. Important factors to consider in evaluating such forward-looking statements include those discussed in Factors That May Affect Future Results in our Form 10-K for 2007 and in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in our 2007 Annual Report and in this Form 10-Q as well as:

the shortage of reliable market data regarding the air filtration market,

changes in external competitive market factors or in our internal budgeting process which might impact trends in our results of operations,

anticipated working capital or other cash requirements,

changes in our business strategy or an inability to execute our strategy due to unanticipated changes in the market,

product obsolescence due to the development of new technologies

various competitive factors that may prevent us from competing successfully in the marketplace, and

catastrophic losses due to fire, floods or other factors beyond our control.

In light of these risks and uncertainties, there can be no assurance that the events contemplated by the forward-looking statements contained in this Form 10-Q will in fact occur.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are exposed to various market risks, primarily changes in interest rates. Market risk is the potential loss arising from adverse change in market rates and prices, such as foreign currency exchange and interest rates. For Flanders, these exposures are primarily related to changes in interest rates. We do not hold any derivatives or other financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

Table of Contents

The fair value of the Company's total long-term debt, including capital leases and current maturities of long-term debt, at September 30, 2008 was approximately \$33,988. Market risk was estimated as the potential decrease (increase) in future earnings and cash flows resulting from a hypothetical 10% increase (decrease) in the Company's estimated weighted average borrowing rate at September 30, 2008. Although most of the interest on the Company's debt is indexed to a market rate, there would be no material effect on the future earnings or cash flows related to the Company's total debt for such a hypothetical change.

The Company has only a limited involvement with derivative financial instruments. The Company has two interest rate swap agreements to hedge against the potential impact on earnings from increases in market interest rates of two variable rate bonds. Under the interest rate swap agreements, the Company receives or make payments on a monthly basis, based on the differential between 5.14% and a tax exempt interest rate as determined by a remarketing agent. These agreements are accounted for as a cash flow hedge in accordance with SFAS 133 and SFAS 138. The tax effected fair market value of the interest rate swap of \$739 is included in Accumulated other comprehensive loss on the balance sheet. The interest rate swap contracts expire in 2013 and 2015.

The Company's financial position is not materially affected by fluctuations in currencies against the U.S. dollar, since assets held outside the United States are negligible. Risks due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates are negligible, as the preponderance of our foreign sales occur over short periods of time or are demarcated in U.S. dollars.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer, the Company conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operations of its disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on their evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective such that the material information required to be included in our Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) reports (i) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms and (ii) is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the third quarter of 2008, which were identified in connection with management's evaluation required by paragraph (d) of rules 13a-15 and 15d-15 under the Exchange Act, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

From time to time, we are a party to various legal proceedings incidental to our business. None of the current proceedings in which we are involved are material to our business, operations or financial condition.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Our business, financial condition, operating results and cash flows can be impacted by a number of factors, including, but not limited to those set forth below, any one of which could cause our actual results to vary materially from recent results or from our anticipated future results. For a discussion identifying additional risk factors and important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated, see the discussion in Factors That May Affect Future Results in our Form 10-K for 2007 and in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in our 2007 Annual Report and in this Form 10-Q.

Table of Contents

Failure to Manage Future Growth Could Adversely Impact Our Business Due to the Strain on Our Management, Financial and Other Resources

If our business expands in the future, the additional growth will place burdens on management to manage such growth while maintaining profitability. Our ability to compete effectively and manage future growth depends on our ability to:

- recruit, train and manage our work force, particularly in the areas of corporate management, accounting, research and development and operations,

- manage production and inventory levels to meet product demand,

- manage and improve production quality,

- expand both the range of customers and the geographic scope of our customer base, and

- improve financial and management controls, reporting systems and procedures.

Any failure to manage growth effectively could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Failure to Adequately Ramp-Up Production Capacity to Meet Demand Could Adversely Impact Our Business Due to Strain on Financial Resources.

Any delays in an untried supply chain, new production chains, and other delays common to the launch of a new product line could also adversely impact the success of the products, as well as current relationships with major accounts.

Our Business May Suffer If Our Competitive Strategy is Not Successful

Our continued success depends on our ability to compete in an industry that is highly competitive. This competition may increase as new competitors enter the market. Several of our competitors may have longer operating histories and greater financial, marketing and other resources than we do. Additionally, our competitors may introduce new products or enhancements to products that could cause a decline in sales or loss of market acceptance of our existing products. Under our current competitive strategy, we endeavor to remain competitive by:

- increasing our market share,

- expanding our market through the introduction of new products which require periodic replacement, and

- improving operating efficiencies.

Although our executive management team continues to review and monitor our strategic plans, we have no assurance that we will be able to follow our current strategy or that this strategy will be successful.

Our Business May Suffer if Our Strategy to Increase the Size and Customer Base of the Air Filtration Market is Unsuccessful

We are developing new products as part of our strategy to increase the size and customer base of the air filtration market. We have no assurance that this strategy will be successful. We have no guarantee that any new products we develop will gain acceptance in the marketplace, or that these products will be successful. Additionally, we have no assurance we will be able to recoup the expenditures associated with the development of these products. To succeed in this area we must:

- increase public awareness of the issues surrounding indoor air quality,

- adequately address the unknown requirements of the potential customer base,

- develop new products that are competitive in terms of price, performance and quality, and

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avoid significant increases in current expenditure levels in development, marketing and consumer education.

We May Experience Critical Equipment Failure Which Could Have a Material Adverse Effect on Our Business

If we experience extended periods of downtime due to the malfunction or failure of our automated production equipment, our business, financial condition and operations may suffer. We design and manufacture much of the automated production equipment used in our facilities. We also use other technologically advanced equipment for which manufacturers may have limited production capability or service experience. If we are unable to quickly repair our equipment or quickly obtain new equipment or parts from outside manufacturers, we could experience extended periods of downtime in the event of malfunction or equipment failure.

Table of Contents

Our Plan to Centralize Overhead Functions May Not Produce the Anticipated Benefits to Our Operating Results

We are currently completing the implementation of plans to centralize overhead functions and eliminate duplication of efforts between our subsidiaries in the following areas:

purchasing,
production planning,
shipping coordination,
marketing,
accounting,
personnel management,
risk management, and
benefit plan administration.

We have no assurance that cutting overhead in this fashion will have the anticipated benefits to our operating results. Additionally, we have no assurance that these reorganizations will not significantly disrupt the operations of the affected subsidiaries.

Our Success Depends on Our Ability to Retain and Attract Key Personnel

Our success and future operating results depend in part upon our ability to retain our executives and key personnel, many of whom would be difficult to replace. Our success also depends on our ability to attract highly qualified engineering, manufacturing, technical, sales and support personnel for our operations. Competition for such personnel, particularly qualified engineers, is intense, and there can be no assurance that we will be successful in attracting or retaining such personnel. Our failure to attract or retain such persons could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our Current Distribution Channels May be Unavailable if Our Manufacturers' Representatives Decide to Work Primarily With One of Our Competitors

We provide our manufacturers' representatives with the ability to offer a full product line of air filtration products to existing and new customers. Some of our competitors offer similar arrangements. We do not have exclusive relationships with all of our representatives. Consequently, if our representatives decide to work primarily with one of our competitors, our current distribution channels, and hence, our sales, could be significantly reduced.

Management Controls a Significant Percentage of Our Stock

As of September 30, 2008, our directors and executive officers beneficially held approximately 34.5% of our outstanding common stock. As a result, such shareholders effectively control or significantly influence all matters requiring shareholder approval. These matters include the election of directors and approval of significant corporate transactions. Such concentration of ownership may also have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control that may otherwise be advantageous to the non-affiliated shareholders.

We May be Required to Issue Stock in the Future That Will Dilute the Value of Our Existing Stock

We have granted options to purchase a total of 2,875,000 shares of common stock to various parties with exercise prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$11.72 per share. The majority of these options are currently exercisable. Additionally, if the option holders exercise their options, the interests of current shareholders may be diluted.

Even though our common stock is currently traded on the NASDAQ Stock Market's Global Select Market, it has less liquidity than many other stocks quoted on a national securities exchange.

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The trading volume in our common stock on the NASDAQ Global Select Market has been relatively low when compared with larger companies listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market or other stock exchanges. Although we have experienced increased liquidity in our stock, we cannot say with any certainty that a more active and liquid trading market for our common stock will continue to develop. Because of this, it may be more difficult for shareholders to sell a substantial number of shares for the same price at which shareholders could sell a smaller number of shares.

We cannot predict the effect, if any, that future sales of our common stock in the market, or the availability of shares of common stock for sale in the market, will have on the market price of our common stock. We can give no assurance that sales of substantial amounts of common stock in the market, or the potential for large amounts of sales in the market, would not cause the price of our common stock to decline or impair our future ability to raise capital through sales of our common stock.

Table of Contents

The market price of our common stock has fluctuated significantly, and may fluctuate in the future. These fluctuations may be unrelated to our performance. General market or industry price declines or overall market volatility in the future could adversely affect the price of our common stock, and the current market price may not be indicative of future market prices.

Our Shareholders May Not Realize Certain Opportunities Because of Our Charter Provisions and North Carolina Law

Our Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws contain provisions that are designed to provide our Board of Directors with time to consider whether a hostile takeover offer is in our best interest and the best interests of our shareholders. These provisions may discourage potential acquisition proposals and could delay or prevent a change of control in our business. Additionally, we are subject to the Control Shares Acquisition Act of the State of North Carolina. This act provides that any person who acquires control shares of a publicly held North Carolina corporation will not have voting rights with respect to the acquired shares unless a majority of the disinterested shareholders of the corporation vote to grant such rights. This could deprive shareholders of opportunities to realize takeover premiums for their shares or other advantages that large accumulations of stock would typically provide.

Our Business Can be Significantly Affected by Environmental Laws

The constantly changing body of environmental laws and regulations may significantly influence our business and products. These laws and regulations require that various environmental standards be met and impose liability for the failure to comply with such standards. While we endeavor at each of our facilities to assure compliance with environmental laws and regulations, and are currently not aware of any ongoing issues of this nature, we cannot be certain that our operations or activities, or historical operations by others at our locations, will not result in civil or criminal enforcement actions or private actions that could have a materially adverse effect on our business. We have, in the past, and may, in the future, purchase or lease properties with unresolved potential violations of federal or state environmental regulations. In these transactions, we have been successful in obtaining sufficient indemnification and mitigating the impact of the issues without recognizing significant expenses associated with litigation and cleanup. However, purchasing or leasing these properties requires us to weigh the cost of resolving these issues and the likelihood of litigation against the potential economic and business benefits of the transaction. If we fail to correctly identify, resolve and obtain indemnification against these risks, they could have a material adverse impact on our financial position.

Fire disruptions may adversely affect our business

Our raw materials and manufacturing process involves a risk of fire loss or disruption. We have recently experienced three fires. In April 2006, a manufacturing facility in Texas was destroyed by fire. In July 2007, a manufacturing facility in Bartow, Florida was destroyed by fire. In September 2008, a manufacturing facility in Auburn, Pennsylvania was burned by fire. To date we have been able to mitigate the effects of fires and floods by transferring manufacturing, warehousing and shipping to other facilities. Our management has advised us that to date we have been insured against the losses caused by such fires. Although we intend to increase security and increase fire protection equipment at our facilities, another major fire could occur and materially affect our operations. Furthermore, there is no assurance that we will be able to maintain business interruption, loss of income and physical damage insurance in sufficient amounts to fully recoup losses caused by fire or other natural disasters. It is an event of default under our credit facility with Bank of America if we are not fully insured for any loss, theft, damage or destruction to our assets, subject to agreeable insurance deductibles, that exceeds \$200.

Covenants in our credit facilities could restrict our ability to borrow additional funds, which could impair the improvement and expansion of our operations

Certain covenants in our credit facility with Bank of America restrict the types and amounts of additional indebtedness that we may incur. In addition, the credit facility contains specific financial covenants. These restrictions could inhibit our ability to improve and expand our operations. Our credit facility with Bank of America matures in October 2011. There is no assurance that we will be able to maintain covenant compliance, negotiate extensions to this credit facility or find a replacement credit facility on comparable terms. We pledged substantially all of our assets as security for the Bank of America credit facility.

A significant amount of our leased physical facilities are owned by Mr. Amerson.

We are the lessee under a series of six (6) real estate operating leases for approximately 1,016,000 square feet of warehousing, shipping and manufacturing facilities, expiring in 2025, 2026, 2027 or 2028 with Wal-Pat II, LLC (Wal-Pat), an entity owned by Robert R. Amerson. Mr. Amerson is our CEO and Chairman of our Board of Directors and beneficially owned approximately 29.6% of our outstanding common shares as of December 31, 2007.

Table of Contents

Our aggregate monthly base lease payment obligation to Wal-Pat is approximately \$233. Our total remaining aggregate obligation under the Wal-Pat operating leases is approximately \$45,224. These amounts exclude any obligations for payment of real estate taxes and repairs and maintenance, which are our responsibility as the lessee.

In September 2007, we entered into a Master Lease Modification Agreement with Wal-Pat, which requires Wal-Pat to notify us at least thirty (30) days in advance of any future proposed sale of any of the premises or a proposed sale of a majority of the equity interests in Wal-Pat. In such event, we have the right to accept, renegotiate or terminate the leases. We were granted a future right of first refusal in connection with a sale of any of the leased Wal-Pat facilities. In the event of a future sale of Flanders, which includes a merger, sale of substantially all of our assets or acquisition of greater than 50% of our shares, by a party other than Mr. Amerson, then Flanders is granted the right to terminate or renegotiate the terms of the Wal-Pat leases. We also have a fair market value purchase option for the facilities we lease from Wal-Pat.

A default by us under the terms of any of these leases or a default by Wal-Pat, or Mr. Amerson, as guarantor on their obligations to Branch Banking & Trust Company (BB&T), the financial institution which holds mortgages and deeds of trust on these properties, could adversely affect our leasehold interests in these properties. Mr. Amerson has pledged 5,118,103 shares of our common shares as collateral to BB&T in order to secure the financings to Wal-Pat and other personal loans. If BB&T forecloses upon our shares pledged to BB&T as collateral by Mr. Amerson, then BB&T would be considered a selling stockholder under a registration statement we have filed to register the pledged shares of Mr. Amerson at the request of BB&T.

Mr. Smith, the current Chief Operating Officer, has pledged 755,183 shares of our common stock to BB&T to secure a personal loan to acquire these shares from Mr. Clark in October 2007. Mr. Smith may be required to sell or otherwise dispose of these shares from time to time in order to meet his debt service obligations to BB&T.

Because of the foregoing factors, as well as other variables affecting our operating results, past financial performance should not be considered a reliable indicator of future performance, and investors should not use historical trends to anticipate results or trends in future periods. The preceding discussion should be read in conjunction with our annual report on Form 10-K, which also includes additional Factors That May Affect Future Results which are still applicable during the current period.

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

ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased	(b) Average Price Paid per Share (or Unit)	(c) Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs *	(d) Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares (or Units) that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
Jul 1 - Jul 31, 2008				1,347,465
Aug 1 - Aug 31, 2008				1,347,465
Sept 1 - Sept 30, 2008				1,347,465
Total				1,347,465

* The Plan announced September 22, 2000 authorized the repurchase of up to 2 million shares of common stock.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities - None.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders - None.

Item 5. Other Information Completion of Disposition of Assets

Flanders Corporation closed on an Asset Purchase Agreement effective April 30, 2008 and related documents for our media supply business located in Clarkton, North Carolina (Media Supply Assets). The closing of this transaction is part of Flanders' focus of shedding verticality and making operations efficient and profitable.

Table of Contents

The Media Supply Assets had a net book value of approximately \$9,315. The Media Supply Assets sold consisted of the following:

Inventory	\$ 804
Building Improvements	\$ 1,835
Manufacturing Equipment	\$ 6,654
Office Equipment/ Miscellaneous	\$ 22
Total	\$ 9,315

The Media Supply Assets were sold to Superior Filters, LLC, an unrelated party.

In consideration for the sale of the Media Supply Assets, we received promissory notes in the face amount totaling \$10,065. The majority of these promissory notes balances are secured by the Media Supply Assets. One promissory note has the term of 10 years, payable on a monthly basis, at a floating rate of interest tied to LIBOR plus 2.25% and the other promissory note has a term of 1 year, payable on a monthly basis, interest free.

In connection with the sale of the Media Supply Assets, Flanders and Superior Fibers, LLC entered into a Supply Agreement for fiberglass media and Ashrae media ordered by Flanders from Superior Fibers, LLC. The Supply Agreement provides that the prices to be paid by Flanders shall be competitive with the medium mean market pricing for the specified products. If the supplier rejects any purchase order on the basis that it cannot economically produce and supply such products, then Flanders has the right to purchase such products from other sources.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Description
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a).
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a).
32	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002.

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

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

Dated this 30th day of October, 2008.

FLANDERS CORPORATION

By: /s/ Robert Amerson

Robert Amerson
Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ Cully Bohush

Cully Bohush
Chief Accounting Officer/Principal Accounting Officer