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REUNION INDUSTRIES INC
Form 10-K
April 15, 2005

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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549-1004
FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

X ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 (NO FEE REQUIRED)

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004, Or

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

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number 01-15739

REUNION INDUSTRIES, INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE 06-1439715
(State of Incorporation) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

11 STANWIX STREET, SUITE 1400, PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15236
(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

(412) 281-2111

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of Each Class: COMMON STOCK, \$.01 par value

Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered: AMERICAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

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

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

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Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Act). Yes No X
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At March 15, 2005, 16,278,519 shares of common stock were issued and outstanding. As of June 30, 2004, the aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant (computed by reference to the average of the high and low sales prices on the American Stock Exchange) was \$3,333,774.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE: Part III, Items 10 through 14 of this report are incorporated from the Registrant's definitive proxy statement to be filed on or before May 2, 2005.
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FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act that are intended to be covered by the safe harbors created thereby. The forward-looking statements contained in this report are enclosed in brackets [] for ease of identification. Note that all forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties. Factors which could cause the future results and shareholder values to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, the strengths of the markets which the Company serves, the Company's ability to generate liquidity and the Company's ability to service its debts and meet financial covenants. Although the Company believes that the assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements contained in this report are reasonable, any of the assumptions could be inaccurate and, therefore, there can be no assurances that the forward-looking statements included or incorporated by reference in this report will prove to be accurate. In light of the significant uncertainties inherent in the forward-looking statements included or incorporated by reference herein, the inclusion of such information should not be regarded as a representation by the Company or any other person that the Company's objectives and plans will be achieved. In addition, the Company does not intend to, and is not obligated to, update these forward-looking statements after filing and distribution of this report, even if new information, future events or other circumstances have made them incorrect or misleading as of any future date.

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

GENERAL

Reunion Industries, Inc., a Delaware corporation ("Reunion Industries" or "Reunion"), is the successor by merger, effective March 16, 2000, of Chatwins Group, Inc. ("Chatwins Group") with and into Reunion Industries, Inc. The terms "Company" and "We" refer to Reunion after the merger. Reunion Industries' executive offices are located at 11 Stanwix Street, Suite 1400, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222 and its telephone number is (412) 281-2111.

The Company owns and operates industrial manufacturing operations that design and manufacture engineered, high-quality products for specific customer requirements, such as large-diameter seamless pressure vessels, hydraulic and pneumatic cylinders, grating and precision plastic components. Until December 2004, the Company's products also included leaf springs. Such business was sold in January 2005. Additionally, during the year 2004, the Company decided to exit the thermoset plastics portion ("Rostone") of its plastics segment. Rostone was both a compounder and molder of thermoset polyester resins. Prior to 2003, the Company's products also included heavy duty cranes, bridge structures and materials handling systems. These businesses were sold during 2002. All of these sold businesses, as well as Rostone, are reported as discontinued operations.

The Company's customers include original equipment manufacturers and end-users in a variety of industries, such as transportation, power generation, chemicals, metals, home electronics, office equipment and consumer goods. The

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Company's business units are organized into two major product categories:

* Metals manufactures and markets fabricated and machined industrial metal parts and products including large-diameter seamless pressure vessels, hydraulic and pneumatic cylinders and grating. .

* Plastics manufactures precision molded plastic parts and provides engineered plastics services.

Metals includes three reportable segments: Pressure vessels; Cylinders and Grating. Plastics is a single segment.

METALS

Our Metals businesses include:

CPI - CPI, founded in 1897 and located in McKeesport, Pennsylvania, specializes in manufacturing large, seamless pressure vessels for the above ground storage and transportation of highly pressurized gases such as natural gas, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen and helium. These pressure vessels are provided to customers such as industrial gas producers and suppliers, the alternative fueled vehicle compressed natural gas fuel industry, chemical and petrochemical processing facilities, shipbuilders, NASA, public utilities and gas transportation companies.

Hanna - Hanna, founded in 1901 and located in Libertyville, Illinois, designs and manufactures a broad line of hydraulic and pneumatic cylinders, actuators, accumulators and manifolds. These products are used in a wide variety of industrial and mobile machinery and equipment requiring the application of force in a controlled and repetitive process. Hanna's specialty is custom cylinders in both small quantities packaged by its distributors with valves, pumps and controls as complete fluid power systems and large quantities sold directly to equipment manufacturers.

Shanghai Klemp Metal Products Co., Ltd. Located in Shanghai, China, this business was formed in 1995 when the Company entered into a joint venture agreement with two other Chinese based affiliates. The Company has a 65%

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interest in the joint venture. In 1999, the Company adopted a plan to exit the grating manufacturing business and was able to sell all of its grating businesses, with the exception of this business in China, in that year. This grating business was classified as a discontinued business from that time until the year 2004. In the four years since adopting this plan, the Company has made several unsuccessful attempts to dispose of its investment in the joint venture and now perceives that a presence in China is consistent with its future plans for certain of its continuing operations. As a result and in connection with our Chinese partners' expressed desire to return control of the business to the Company for various reasons, the Company has decided to retain its investment in the Chinese joint venture and returned it to continuing operations effective at the beginning of 2004

Markets and Customers. Metals operates in mature markets. Except for pressure vessels, Metals' products are sold in highly competitive markets both in the U.S. and internationally and compete with a significant number of companies of varying sizes, including divisions or subsidiaries of larger

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companies, on the basis of price, service, quality and the ability to supply customers in a timely manner. CPI is the dominant provider of pressure vessels in the U.S. Many of our competitors have financial and other resources that are substantially greater than ours. [Competitive pressures or other factors could cause us to lose market share or erode prices which could negatively impact the Company's results of operations.]

Individual customers sometimes account for more than 10% of Metals' sales. However, during 2004, no customer accounted for more than 10% of Metals' sales.

Sales and Marketing. Metals markets and distributes its products in a variety of ways including in-house marketing and sales personnel at all of its divisions, domestic independent and manufacturer representatives, domestic and international agents and independent distributors that specialize in metal products.

Raw Materials. The major raw materials used by Metals include welded and seamless steel tubing and pipe, steel alloy bars, steel plates, brass tubing and bars and aluminum extrusions, all of which are supplied by various domestic sources. Prices began to rise half way through the 2004 year and continue to rise into 2005. [Increases in the prices of raw materials could negatively affect our operating results if they can not be passed on to our customers.]

Backlog. Metals' U.S. backlog, which the Company believes is firm, was \$16.0 million at December 31, 2004 and \$10.5 million at December 31, 2003. As of February 28, 2005, Metals backlog continued to increase and was more than \$21 million at that date.

Research and Development. Our Metals research and development activities relate to improving the quality and performance of our products. We also develop ways to meet the design requirements and specifications of customers that require customized products. To do this, there are engineering departments at all major metals manufacturing divisions. Metals' products are not materially dependent on any patents, licenses or trademarks.

PLASTICS

Our Plastics Segment operates under the name ORC Plastics. Founded in 1964 as Oneida Molded Plastics, this Plastics division designs and produces injection molded parts and provides secondary services, such as hot stamping, welding, printing, painting and assembly of such products, and designs and builds custom molds at its tool shop in order to produce component parts for specific customers. The division's principal products consist of specially designed and manufactured components for office equipment; business machines; computers and peripherals; telecommunications, packaging and industrial equipment; and recreational and consumer products.

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Markets and Customers. The markets for Plastics' products exceeded \$25 billion annually and are very competitive. The competitors are international companies with multi-plant operations based in the United States, Germany, France and Japan, and approximately 3,800 independent companies located in the United States engaged in the custom molding business. Most of these companies are privately owned and have sales volumes ranging from \$3 million to \$7 million per year. About one-half of the total injection molding market is

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supplied by in-house molding shops. The Plastics division competes on the basis of customer service, product quality and price.

During 2004, three customers accounted for approximately 34% of the Plastics division's sales, with each individual customer exceeding 10% of the Plastics division sales. [Loss of any of these customers could adversely affect our results of operations]. The Plastics division is trying to diversify its customer base and has approximately 500 customers. ORC Plastics wants more customers in the business machines, consumer products and medical products industries. [We believe that growth opportunities exist in these industries.]

Sales and Marketing. Sales are made through an internal sales staff and a network of independent manufacturers' representatives working from regional offices throughout the eastern United States. We pay commissions of between 2% and 5% percent of sales based upon volume.

Raw Materials. The Plastics division uses thermoplastic polymers which are available from a number of suppliers. Prices for these materials are affected by changes in market demand. Although many of our contracts provide that price increases can be passed through to the customers, [increases in the prices of raw materials could negatively affect our operating results if they can not be passed on to our customers.]

Research and Development. Plastics' research and development activities relate to meeting design requirements and specifications of customers that require customized products. To meet these objectives, the division has engineering personnel at each of its manufacturing locations. The division's business is not materially dependent on any patents, licenses or trademarks.

Backlog. Plastics backlog, which the Company believes is firm, was \$8.2 million at December 31, 2004 and \$5.1 million at December 31, 2003. As of February 28, 2005, the Plastics backlog continued to increase and was more than \$8.5 million at that date.

REPORTABLE SEGMENT DATA - See Note 17 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of this report for financial information about Reunion's segments.

See Item 7A "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" of this report for financial information about geographic areas.

Employees

At December 31, 2004, in its ongoing operations, Reunion Industries employed 533 full time employees, both in the United States and in China, of whom 334 were employed in Metals and 188 were employed in Plastics. There were 11 corporate employees. The Company believes its relations with its employees are good. A breakdown of the Company's workforce by location and function at December 31, 2004 is as follows.

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Group	Location	Manufacturing		General and Administrative		Total
		Union	Non-Union	Union	Non-Union	
Metals:	McKeesport, PA	83(1)	6	8(2)	14	111

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	Libertyville, IL	96	20	116
	Shanghai, China	77	29	106
	Beijing, China		1	1
 Plastics:				
	Oneida, NY	66	13	79
	Phoenix, NY	59	3	62
	Siler City, NC	42	5	47
 Corporate:				
	Pittsburgh, PA		11	11
	---	---	-	----
Totals		83	346	8
		===	===	=
			96	533
			===	=====

(1) United Steelworkers of America - Contract expires May 31, 2006.

(2) United Steelworkers of America - Contract expires May 31, 2006.

The employee in Beijing, China is a Chinese national and relates to seamless pressure vessel sales efforts in that region. The employees in Shanghai, China are Chinese nationals and relate to the Company's grating subsidiary. These Chinese nationals are not covered by a union nor are they covered by any benefit or insurance plans sponsored by the Company.

As of December 31, 2004, approximately 17% of the Company's workforce was covered by collective bargaining agreements, none of which expire within one year of December 31, 2004.

Available Information

Reunion's website is <http://www.reunionindustries.com>. Reunion makes available free of charge, through its website, its annual, quarterly and current reports, and any amendments to those reports, as soon as reasonably practicable after electronically filing such reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Information contained on Reunion's website is not part of this report.

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ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

The Company has a total of 83.1 acres and approximately 1.2 million square feet under roof being used for ongoing operations. Except for CPI's sales office in Beijing, China and the Company's corporate offices sites in Pittsburgh, PA, which are administrative, all locations are both manufacturing and administrative facilities:

Group	Location	Approx. Square Feet	Land Acres	Title	Expiration Date
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Metals:	McKeesport, PA	603,000	37.0	Owned	-
	Beijing, China	1,000	-	Leased	10/31/07
	Shanghai, China	20,500		Leased	01/01/25
	Libertyville, IL	56,000	-	Leased	12/31/13
	Milwaukee, WI	68,000	3.2	Owned	-
Plastics:	Oneida, NY	84,000	9.8	Owned	-
	Phoenix, NY	28,000	2.8	Owned	

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Phoenix, NY	20,000	2.0	Owned	-
Siler City, NC	130,000	8.3	Owned	-
Lafayette, IN	168,000	20.0	Owned	-
Headquarters: Pittsburgh, PA	8,000	-	Leased	4/30/05

The operations of the Company's Milwaukee, WI facility were relocated to its leased facility in Libertyville, IL. [We are exploring our options with regard to the Milwaukee facility.] During the year 2004, we combined Hanna's Chicago operations with operations in the facility in Libertyville.

We also own certain oil and gas properties in Louisiana that were retained when we disposed of our oil and gas operations in 2000. We retained these properties because of litigation concerning environmental matters. [We plan to operate the wells on the property for the net production revenues as required by a litigation settlement agreement]

We also hold title to or recordable interests in federal and state leases totaling approximately 55,000 acres near Moab, Utah, known as Ten Mile Potash.

Sylvanite, a potash mineral, is the principal mineral of interest and occurrence in the Ten Mile Potash property. To date, Ten Mile Potash has not yielded any significant revenues from mining operations or any other significant revenues. [We are exploring our options with regard to these interests.]

All of our facilities have been in operation for a sufficient period of time to demonstrate their suitability for manufacturing and administrative purposes. [The production capacities of our facilities are sufficient for future needs.]

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ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company is and has been involved in a number of lawsuits and administrative proceedings, which have arisen in the ordinary course of business of the Company and its subsidiaries. A summary of pending legal proceedings follows.

Asbestos (ORC)

Since July 10, 2001, various legal actions, some involving multiple plaintiffs, alleging personal injury/wrongful death from asbestos exposure have been filed in multiple states, including California, Oregon, Washington, New York and Mississippi, against a large number of defendants, including Oneida Rostone Corporation (ORC), pre-merger Reunion's Plastics subsidiary and the Company's Plastics segment. In October 2001, Allen-Bradley Company, a former owner of the Rostone business of ORC, accepted Reunion Industries' tender of its defense and indemnification in the first such lawsuit filed, pursuant to a contractual obligation to do so. Subsequent to the acceptance of the tender of defense and indemnification in the first lawsuit, Allen-Bradley Company has accepted the Company's tender of defense and indemnification in a total of 135 separate actions, all of which have been defended by Allen-Bradley Company.

Asbestos (Alliance)

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The Company has been named in approximately 2,400 separate asbestos suits filed since January 1, 2001 by various plaintiffs' law firms in Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Maryland, Alabama and W. Virginia. The claims are primarily directed against over 100 defendants, including Reunion, and allege that cranes from the Company's former crane manufacturing location in Alliance, OH, were present in various steel mills located in those states and that those cranes contained asbestos to which plaintiffs were exposed over a 40 year span. Counsel for the Company has filed an answer to each complaint denying liability by the Company and asserting all alternative defenses permitted under the various Courts' Case Management Orders. Counsel for the Company has successfully resolved approximately 500-600 cases with no cost to the Company. The Company denies that it manufactured any products containing asbestos or otherwise knew or should have known that any component part manufacturers provided products containing asbestos. It has been further denied that the Company was otherwise advised by component part manufacturers that component parts could be hazardous, or otherwise constitutes a health risk. The Company intends to vigorously defend against these lawsuits.

NAPTech Suit

On or about March 16, 2004, Shaw NAPTech, Inc. ("NAPTech"), as successor by merger to NAPTech, Inc. and NAPTech PS Corporation, filed a suit against the Company in state court in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to collect payment on a subordinated note (the "NAPTech Note") issued to NAPTech and assumed by the Company in a January 2001 acquisition. In April, 2005 the trial court in this case entered a summary judgment in favor of NAPTech in the amount of \$3,145,403 in principal, plus \$1,207,760 in unpaid interest through November 30, 2003, plus interest at 15% per annum on the unpaid principal after November 30, 2003. This judgment does not constitute a new liability, as the Company has recorded the liability under the NAPTech Note in its consolidated balance sheets since January, 2001. The trial court rejected defenses raised by the Company that the suit is currently barred by a subordination agreement to which NAPTech is a party and that the court lacks personal jurisdiction over the Company. The Company intends to appeal from this judgment on the grounds that the trial court was in error in rejecting its defenses. There is no assurance that the appeal will be successful. Also named as defendants in the suit are Charles E. Bradley, Sr. (a director of the Company), as guarantor of the NAPTech Note, and KSB Acquisition Corp. and Hanna Investment Corp. (both of which are affiliates of Mr. Bradley), as pledgors of certain assets securing the note.

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ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

At the Company's Annual Meeting held on December 15, 2004, the stockholders (1) approved an amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation (the "Charter Amendment") to increase by 10 million the number of authorized common shares of the Company and to eliminate the Company's preferred shares, (2) approved the 2004 Stock Option Plan (the "Option Plan"), which provides for up to 1 million shares of the Company's common stock to be available for future option grants under the Plan to key employees, directors and consultants of the Company, and (3) elected seven directors for a term ending at the next Annual Meeting. The votes, in thousands of shares, on the Charter Amendment and the Option Plan were as follows:

Proposal	Voted For	Voted Against	Non-Votes	Abstaining
----------	-----------	---------------	-----------	------------

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Charter Amendment	10,417	144	3,729	1,680
Option Plan	10,063	482	3,729	1,696

The votes, in thousands of shares, on the election of directors were as follows:

Nominee	Voted For	Withheld
Thomas J. Amonett	14,221	1,749
Charles E. Bradley, Sr.	14,222	1,748
Kimball J. Bradley	14,222	1,748
Thomas L. Cassidy	14,235	1,735
David E. Jackson	14,236	1,734
Joseph C. Lawyer	14,224	1,746
John G. Poole	14,224	1,746

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PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR THE REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Reunion Industries' common stock is traded on the American Stock Exchange. As of March 15, 2005, there were 1,167 holders of record of Reunion Industries' common stock with an aggregate of 16,278,519 shares outstanding. The table below reflects the high and low sales prices for the quarterly periods for 2004 and 2003.

QUARTER ENDED	High	Low
2004		
March 31.....	\$0.680	\$0.320
June 30.....	\$0.600	\$0.310
September 30.....	\$0.550	\$0.250
December 31.....	\$0.500	\$0.220
2003		
March 31.....	\$0.200	\$0.110
June 30.....	\$0.350	\$0.150
September 30.....	\$0.500	\$0.170
December 31.....	\$0.890	\$0.180

No cash dividends have been declared or paid during the past two fiscal years. Cash dividends are limited by the availability of funds, and by restrictions contained in our loan agreements. [We do not anticipate paying cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future.]

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Securities issued, and securities available, under equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2004 are as follows:

Equity Compensation Plans	
Approved by Security Holders	Not Approved by Security Holders

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Number of common stock shares to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options	614,000	-
Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options	\$0.51	-
Number of common stock shares remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding outstanding options)	1,161,100	-

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ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

All data is reported in thousands, except for per-share data. The data is derived from the consolidated financial statements presented in Item 15 which also should be read. Effective January 1, 2002, we ceased amortizing goodwill.

Year Ended December 31,	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
EARNINGS DATA:					
Net sales (1)	\$ 68,650	\$ 55,053	\$ 55,187	\$ 81,440	\$ 88,836
Cost of sales	55,651	45,775	47,086	67,987	67,889
Gross profit	12,999	9,278	8,101	13,453	20,947
Selling, general and administrative expenses	8,993	9,460	11,366	13,231	14,255
Gain on extinguishment of debt	(3,540)	(10,991)	-	-	-
Provision for restructuring	-	-	-	6,811	-
Other (income) expense, net	(788)	(299)	(805)	1,180	(6,223)
Operating profit (loss)	8,334	11,108	(2,460)	(7,769)	12,915
Interest expense, net (2)	7,937	6,939	8,020	7,044	6,791
Equity in loss from continuing operations of affiliate	-	-	-	-	296
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and minority interests	397	4,169	(10,480)	(14,813)	5,828
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	-	-	-	12,678	(616)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before minority interests	397	4,169	(10,480)	(27,491)	6,444
Less: minority interests	330	-	-	-	-
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 67	\$ 4,169	\$ (10,480)	\$ (27,491)	\$ 6,444
Income (loss) from continuing operations applicable to					

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common stockholders	\$ 126	\$ 4,169	\$ (10,480)	\$ (27,491)	\$ 6,444
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Weighted average common shares					
Outstanding - basic	16,279	16,279	15,591	15,587	13,236
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Weighted average common shares					
Outstanding - diluted	18,812	16,654	15,591	15,612	13,306
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Income (loss) from continuing operations per common share - basic	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.26	\$ (0.67)	\$ (1.76)	\$ 0.49
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Income (loss) from continuing operations per common share - diluted	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.25	\$ (0.67)	\$ (1.76)	\$ 0.48
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

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OPERATING AND OTHER DATA:

Cash flow from (used in) operating activities(3)	\$ (3,323)	\$ (2,665)	\$ (979)	\$ 5,050	\$ 5,507
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Cash flow from (used in) investing activities(3)	(780)	173	27,931	(2,532)	27,997
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Cash flow from (used in) financing activities(3)	4,565	2,440	(27,337)	(3,863)	(31,385)
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Depreciation and amortization(4)	2,480	2,582	2,762	5,392	4,639
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Capital expenditures(5)	729	200	188	519	1,457
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

BALANCE SHEET DATA:

Total assets	56,596	51,523	51,009	84,416	116,439
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Debt in default	-	-	40,049	64,389	-
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Revolving credit facility	14,485	9,214	-	-	19,367
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Long-term debt(6)	35,628	31,915	61	3,793	50,732
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Stockholders' equity (deficit)	(25,583)	(27,755)	(30,840)	(17,245)	21,559
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
EBITDA(7):	\$ 6,461	\$ 1,966	\$ (448)	\$ (148)	\$ 17,010
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

(1) Represents sales from continuing operations. The Company has adjusted prior year financial data for the classifications of its springs and Rostone divisions as discontinued operations.

(2) Includes amortization of debt issuance expenses and estimated warrant value of the following amounts for the following years: 2004: \$1,002; 2003: \$97; 2002: \$754; 2001: \$1,011; and 2000: \$897.

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- (3) Not restated for discontinued operations.
- (4) Excludes amortization of debt issuance expenses and depreciation and amortization related to discontinued operations. See note (2) above.
- (5) Excludes capital expenditures of discontinued operations.
- (6) Excludes borrowings under revolving credit facilities and includes current maturities of 13% senior notes for year 2000.
- (7) EBITDA is calculated as follows:

	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes	\$ 397	\$ 4,169	\$(10,480)	\$(14,813)	\$ 5,828
Interest expense, net(2)	7,937	6,939	8,020	7,044	6,791
Depreciation and amortization(4)	1,667	1,849	2,012	4,675	4,095
Gain on extinguishment of debt	(3,540)	(10,991)	-	-	-
Write-off of impaired goodwill	-	-	-	2,946	-
Equity loss from continuing operations of affiliate	-	-	-	-	296
EBITDA	\$ 6,461	\$ 1,966	\$ (448)	\$ (148)	\$ 17,010

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EBITDA is presented in the Selected Historical Financial Data, not as an alternative measure of operating results or cash flow from operations as determined by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, but because it is a widely accepted financial indicator of a company's ability to incur and service debt and due to the close relationship it bears to Reunion's financial covenants in its borrowing agreements. Gains on extinguishment of debt are excluded from the current definition of EBITDA.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis is provided to assist readers in understanding the Company's financial performance during the periods presented and significant trends which may impact the future performance of the Company. It should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes included elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

GENERAL

The Company owns and operates industrial manufacturing operations that design and manufacture engineered, high-quality products for specific customer requirements, such as large-diameter seamless pressure vessels, hydraulic and pneumatic cylinders, grating and precision plastic components. Until December 2004, the Company's products also included leaf springs. Such business was sold as of December 31, 2004. Additionally, during the year 2004, the Company decided to exit the thermoset plastics portion ("Rostone") of its plastics segment. Rostone was both a compounder and molder of thermoset polyester resins. Prior to 2003, the Company's products also included heavy duty cranes, bridge structures and materials handling systems.

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These businesses were sold during 2002. All of these sold businesses, as well as Rostone, are reported as discontinued operations.

The Company's customers include original equipment manufacturers and end-users in a variety of industries, such as transportation, power generation, chemicals, metals, home electronics, office equipment and consumer goods. The Company's business units are organized into two major product categories:

* Metals manufactures and markets fabricated and machined industrial metal parts and products including large-diameter seamless pressure vessels, hydraulic and pneumatic cylinders and grating.

* Plastics manufactures precision molded plastic parts and provides engineered plastics services.

Metals includes three reportable segments: Pressure vessels; Cylinders and Grating. Plastics is a single segment.

RECENT EVENTS

Shanghai Klemp Metal Products Co., Ltd

In December 1995, the Company entered into a joint venture agreement with China Metallurgical Import & Export Shanghai Company and Wanggang Township Economic Development Corporation. The Company has a 65% interest in the joint venture. During 1996, the Company capitalized its investment in the joint venture by contributing cash of \$150,000 and machinery and equipment with an estimated fair market value of \$1.9 million to the joint venture. The joint venture manufacturers grating panels and is located in Wangang Township, Pudong New Area, Shanghai in the People's Republic of China.

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In 1999, the Company adopted a plan to exit the grating manufacturing business through the disposition of its grating businesses, including its Chinese joint venture investment. Upon adoption of the plan, the grating businesses and assets were classified and accounted for as discontinued operations, including a provision for estimated loss on disposal of the Chinese joint venture of \$2.0 million, and we ceased consolidating the joint venture as control of its daily operations was given to our joint venture partners and our then expatriate management was removed.

In the four years since adopting this plan, the Company has made several unsuccessful attempts to dispose of its investment in the joint venture and now perceives that a presence in China is consistent with its future plans for certain of its continuing operations. As a result and in connection with our Chinese partners' expressed desire to return control of the business to the Company for various reasons, the Company has decided to retain its investment in the Chinese joint venture and returned it to continuing operations effective at the beginning of 2004.

Congress Financial Financing

In May 2004, the Company and Congress Financial Corporation ("Congress Financial"), which has since been merged into Wachovia Bank, N.A., amended their Loan and Security Agreement (the "Congress Loan Agreement"). Pursuant to the amendment, Congress Financial provided an additional \$3.0 million loan (the "Congress Supplemental Loan") to the Company within the limit of the

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existing \$25 million credit facility (the "Congress Loan Facility"), which did not increase. Proceeds from the Congress Supplemental Loan were used to pay trade payables and for other corporate purposes. Funds for the Supplemental Loan were provided to Congress by two private capital funds (the "Junior Participants") through their purchase of junior participation interests in the Congress Loan Facility in the amount of \$1.5 million each. In partial consideration of such investment, the Company issued to each of the Junior Participants a warrant to purchase 375,000 shares of the Company's common stock at an initial exercise price of \$0.01 per share, together with registration rights. The warrants were issued in January 2005, after the Company's Certificate of Incorporation was amended, with stockholder approval, to increase the authorized number of shares of common stock of the Company by 10 million.

Interest on the Congress Supplemental Loan is payable monthly at a fixed rate of 15% per annum. Like the rest of the Congress Loan Facility, the Congress Supplemental Loan is collateralized by a continuing security interest and lien on substantially all of the Company's assets.

The Congress Supplemental Loan is subject to the same financial and other covenants under the Congress Loan Agreement as the rest of the Congress Loan Facility, including the minimum amount of earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") and the minimum fixed charge coverage ratio.

Through August 2004, the Company achieved the minimum monthly EBITDA required under the Congress Loan Agreement. However, the Company was unable to achieve the required minimum monthly EBITDA of \$650,000 for September 2004, having generated only \$604,000, as calculated under the terms of the Congress Loan Agreement. In November 2004, Congress Financial and the Company entered into another amendment to the Congress Loan Agreement that waived the minimum EBITDA covenant for September 2004, eliminated the minimum EBITDA covenant for October 2004 and significantly reduced the monthly minimum EBITDA covenant going forward. The Company was in compliance with all other financial, affirmative and negative covenants in September 2004, including the required minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of 0.77:1 for the third quarter of 2004, having achieved a third quarter 2004 ratio of 1.17:1. However, as part of this amendment to the Congress Loan Agreement the covenant as to the minimum fixed charge coverage ratio was eliminated for all future quarters.

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Under the above noted November 2004 amendment, the Company was required to maintain new minimum monthly amounts of EBITDA of \$280,000 in November 2004, \$290,000 in December 2004, \$350,000 in January 2005, \$280,000 in February 2005 and \$300,000 per month thereafter. In January 2005, the Company failed to meet the minimum monthly amount, when it had an EBITDA loss for the month of \$39,000. Congress has waived this EBITDA shortfall, and the Company is currently not in default under the Congress Loan Agreement.

SFSC Settlement

Effective May 10, 2004, the Company's indebtedness to and from Stanwich Financial Services Corp. ("SFSC") was settled on the following terms: (1) pursuant to the judgment referred to below, the Company is obligated to pay SFSC the sum of \$4.29 million on or before December 31, 2006, plus interest on such sum at the rate of 10% per annum from such effective date, in satisfaction of the Company's indebtedness to SFSC, (2) SFSC's indebtedness to the Company in the amount of \$310,000 plus interest was cancelled and (3)

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provided it performs its obligations under the settlement and the judgment, the Company will be released from the claims of SFSC's creditors. As contemplated by the settlement agreement, a judgment has been entered against the Company for the settlement amount by the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Connecticut, in SFSC's pending Chapter 11 Bankruptcy proceeding. The settlement amount does not constitute a new liability of the Company, as it relates to indebtedness and a note receivable that had previously been recorded on the Company's balance sheet. The settlement resulted in a \$3.3 million gain on debt extinguishment calculated as follows (in thousands):

Description	Payable (Receivable)	Interest and Fee Accruals	Totals
-----	-----	-----	-----
SFSC note receivable	\$ (310)	\$ (155)	\$ (465)
Reserve for interest receivable	-	100	100
SFSC collateral fee	-	690	690
SFSC credit support fee	-	294	294
SFSC note payable	2,999	1,693	4,692
SFSC note payable	500	317	817
SFSC note payable	100	57	157
SFSC note payable by assignment	1,017	320	1,337
	-----	-----	-----
Totals	\$ 4,306	\$ 3,316	7,622
	=====	=====	
Less: Note payable under settlement agreement			(4,290)

Gain on SFSC litigation settlement			\$ 3,332
			=====

The gain on debt extinguishment of \$3.1 million recorded in the first quarter of 2004 was under the assumption that the settlement agreement would be effective as of January 1, 2004. However, subsequent to the filing of our Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2004, the parties to the settlement agreement set the effective date of the settlement as May 10, 2004. Accordingly, the Company recorded an additional gain on debt extinguishment of \$262,000 in the 2004 second quarter to reflect the settlement as if the Company continued to accrue interest under the terms of the prior SFSC notes payable through May 10, 2004.

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13% Senior Notes

In January 2004, we solicited our noteholders for the second time to consent to certain provisions and waivers of the indenture governing the 13% senior notes. In the first consent in November 2003, \$23,250,700 of the \$24,855,000 principal amount of senior notes, or 93.55%, had consented. The second consent solicitation period ended on April 28, 2004 at which time holders of an additional \$434,300 principal amount of senior notes had consented. The significant provisions of the solicitation requested that the noteholders consent to waive all then existing defaults under the indenture, cancel all accrued and unpaid interest, cancel 12% of the principal amount of senior notes and extend the maturity of the notes to December 2006. Accordingly, 12% of the \$434,300 principal amount of senior notes of noteholders that had consented to the various provisions and waivers in the second solicitation, or \$52,000, was extinguished pursuant to the provisions

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of the consent. As of April 28, 2004, accrued and unpaid interest related to the 13% senior notes consenting in the second solicitation totaled \$156,000. Such interest was extinguished pursuant to the provisions of the consent.

On February 3, 2005, the Company announced that it was unable to make a \$2,928,000 interest payment by February 2, 2005 to the holders of the 13% Senior Notes. Holders of more than 80% of the principal amount of such Senior Notes agreed to enter into a Standstill Agreement with the Company, pursuant to which such holders agreed that they would not exercise and will (to the extent within their control) cause the Trustee not to exercise any remedies provided for in the Indenture under which the Senior Notes were issued, or any other agreements related to such notes, with respect to this payment default or with respect to a potential event of default if the Company fails to make the next scheduled interest payment due April 1, 2005. In the Standstill Agreement, such holders agreed to defer the \$2,928,000 of interest not paid, plus any interest that is not paid on the next regularly scheduled due date of April 1, 2005, to December 2006. On April 1, 2005 the Company was unable to make this scheduled interest payment.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Year Ended December 31, 2004 Compared to

Year Ended December 31, 2003

Continuing Operations

Net sales, gross margins and EBITDA percentages for 2004 and 2003 are as follows. The percentages of EBITDA to net sales exclude corporate and other EBITDA. Including corporate and other EBITDA, the percentages of consolidated EBITDA to net sales for the years ended 2004 and 2003 are 9.4% and 3.6%.

	Net Sales		Gross Margin		EBITDA	
	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
Pressure vessels	\$ 22,921	\$ 21,371	21.4%	22.4%	17.4%	18.0%
Cylinders	18,488	17,891	14.0%	13.6%	3.1%	2.0%
Grating	9,306	-	24.9%	-	13.7%	-
Plastics	17,935	15,791	17.8%	13.0%	12.3%	7.7%
Totals	\$ 68,650	\$ 55,053	18.9%	16.9%	11.8%	9.8%
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

Net sales for the year ended December 31, 2004 were up \$13.6 million, or 24.7%, compared to the 2003 year. Sales in 2004 include \$9.3 million of sales from the consolidation of the Company's 65% owned Chinese grating manufacturing subsidiary. Such operation had been treated as a discontinued operation. See "Minority Interests" and "Return of Discontinued Operations to Continuing Operations - Change in Plan" below. Excluding such grating sales, 2004 sales were up \$4.3 million, or 7.8%, when compared to 2003. Such sales

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increase reflects the effects of increased backlogs in all segments of the business, which continued to grow throughout the year and produced higher fourth quarter sales in 2004 than in 2003.

All segments of the business entered the 2004 year with historically low

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backlogs and all segments of the business recorded lower sales for the first nine months of year 2004 as compared to the comparable period in 2003. However, all segments were able to achieve higher backlogs as the year progressed and all segments recorded significantly higher sales in the fourth quarter of 2004 compared to 2003. Such higher 2004 fourth quarter sales, when added to the first nine months sales, enabled each segment to achieve higher sales for the full year 2004 than in the full year 2003. Such improving backlogs in all segments reflect an improving overall economic environment as well as our ability to overcome customers' concerns over our financial condition. [Management anticipates that it will be able to continue to increase its existing backlog in the first half of 2005].

Gross margin as a percentage of sales increased approximately 12% in 2004 when compared to the 2003 percentage primarily due to the inclusion of the Chinese grating subsidiary in 2004. Excluding the sales and gross margin of the Chinese grating subsidiary, the U.S. operations gross margin percentage increased to 18.0% in 2004 from 16.9% in 2003. This increase in gross profit margin was primarily attributable to operating efficiencies from the increase in sales in 2004 combined with overall lower cost structures resulting from cost reduction efforts in 2003, especially in the Plastics segment. The consolidation of the cylinder operations in 2004 into a single facility also had a favorable effect on the gross profit margin of that segment. Only the pressure vessel segment recorded lower 2004 gross profit margins as a percentage of sales and this was primarily attributable to production interruptions in June 2004 caused by an electrical failure which resulted in unanticipated costs and underabsorbed overheads.

Management evaluates the Company's segments based on EBITDA, a measure of cash generation, which is presented, not as an alternative measure of operating results or cash flow from operations as determined by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, but because it is a widely accepted financial indicator of a company's ability to incur and service debt and due to the close relationship it bears to Reunion's financial covenants in its borrowing agreements. Excluding the Chinese grating subsidiary and corporate and other EBITDA, EBITDA and EBITDA as a percentage of sales increased in 2004 compared to 2003 primarily due not only to the same factors affecting gross profit margin discussed above, but also to significant reductions in selling, general and administrative expenses as discussed below. A reconciliation of EBITDA to operating income for 2004 and 2003 by segment and corporate and other is as follows (in thousands):

	Operating Profit (Loss)	Deprec- iation	Amortiz- ation	EBITDA
	-----	-----	-----	-----
2004:				

Pressure vessels	\$ 3,395	\$ 584	\$ -	\$ 3,979
Cylinders	409	171	-	580
Grating	1,267	7	-	1,274
Plastics	1,347	863	-	2,210
Corporate and other (1) (2)	(1,624)	42	-	(1,582)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals	4,794	\$ 1,667	\$ -	\$ 6,461
		=====	=====	=====
Gain on debt extinguishment	3,540			

Operating profit	\$ 8,334			
	=====			

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2003:

Pressure vessels	\$ 3,184	\$ 653	\$ -	\$ 3,837
Cylinders	107	246	-	353
Plastics	316	900	-	1,216
Corporate and other (2) (3)	(3,490)	50	-	(3,440)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals	117	\$ 1,849	\$ -	\$ 1,966
		=====	=====	=====
Gain on debt extinguishment	10,991			

Operating profit	\$ 11,108			
		=====		

- (1) Includes income totaling \$0.6 million from reduction in environmental reserve.
- (2) Excludes gain on debt extinguishment of \$3.540 million in 2004 and \$10.991 million in 2003.
- (3) Includes gains totaling \$0.2 million on sales of property and equipment.

Selling, General and Administrative

Selling, general and administrative (SGA) expenses for 2004 were \$9.0 million, compared to \$9.5 million for the 2003. SGA in 2004 includes \$1.1 million from the Chinese grating joint venture. Excluding this, SGA decreased to \$7.9 million domestically, or by \$1.6 million. This decrease in SGA occurred in all segments, as well as the corporate office, and reflects a full year's benefit of cost cutting measures and payroll reductions implemented in 2003 as well as continuing expense reductions in 2004. Excluding the sales and SGA of the grating subsidiary, SGA as a percentage of sales decreased to 13.4% for 2004 compared to 17.2% in 2003.

Gains on Debt Extinguishments

As described above in this Item 7 under the captions "RECENT EVENTS"/"SFSC Settlement," the settlement of the Company's obligations to SFSC resulted in a \$3.32 million gain on debt extinguishment in 2004.

As described above in this Item 7 under the captions "RECENT EVENTS"/"13% Senior Notes," \$2.8 million of the principal of and \$8.2 million of accrued and unpaid interest on certain of the Company's 13% Senior Notes were cancelled or extinguished in 2003, and \$52,000 of the principal of and \$156,000 of accrued and unpaid interest on certain of such notes were cancelled or extinguished in 2004.

Other Income

Other income for 2004 was \$788,000, compared to other income of \$299,000 for 2003. The components are as follows:

	2004	2003	Change
	-----	-----	-----
Costs to consolidate cylinder locations	\$ 264	\$ -	\$ 264
Adjustments of environmental reserve	(601)	-	(601)
Gain on sale of property	-	(138)	138
Reduction of the lease termination reserve	(97)	(117)	20
Write-off of assets	-	117	(117)
Other income, net	(354)	(161)	(193)
	-----	-----	-----

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Total other income, net	\$	(788)	\$	(299)	\$	(489)
	=====		=====		=====	

During May 2004, we completed the consolidation of our cylinder manufacturing operations into a single facility in Libertyville, Illinois. Costs totaling \$264,000 were incurred in 2004. The Company finalized the settlement of a Louisiana environmental litigation matter in 2004. Such

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settlement has resulted in a new estimate of the required reserve, which resulted in a \$601,000 adjustment. In June 2003, the Company sublet its idle manufacturing facility in Clearfield, Utah and, therefore, has recorded rental income in both 2004 and 2003. The Company sold idle property in the 2003 third quarter which resulted in a gain. There were no other individually significant items of other income or expense in 2004 or 2003.

Minority Interests

Minority interests of \$0.3 million represent income during 2004 allocated to the minority ownerships of the Company's consolidated foreign grating joint venture. Minority interests are calculated based on the percentage of minority ownership. See "Return of Discontinued Operations to Continuing Operations - Change in Plan" below.

Interest Expense

Interest expense for 2004 was \$7.9 million compared to \$6.9 million for 2003. This increase is primarily due to the higher level of amortization of deferred financing costs and estimated warrant value as well as the accrual of fees in connection with debt guarantees in 2004 than in 2003.

Income Taxes

There was no tax provision from continuing operations in 2004 or 2003. The Company has net operating loss carryforwards for Federal tax return reporting purposes totaling \$64.1 million at December 31, 2004. The years in which such net operating losses expire are as follows (in thousands):

Year ending December 31:	
2007	\$ 6,067
2008	609
2009	3,235
2010	2,520
After 2010	51,666

[The Company may be able to utilize its loss carryforwards against possible increased future profitability.] However, management has determined to fully reserve for the total amount of net deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2004 [and to continue to do so during 2005 until management can conclude that it is more likely than not that some or all of our loss carryforwards can be utilized.]

Return of Discontinued Operations to Continuing Operations - Change in Plan

See above "RECENT EVENTS", "Shanghai Klemp Metal Products Co., Ltd", under this Item 6.

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Year Ended December 31, 2003 Compared to
Year Ended December 31, 2002

Continuing Operations

Net sales, gross margins and EBITDA percentages for 2003 and 2002 are as follows. The percentages of EBITDA to net sales exclude corporate and other EBITDA. Including corporate and other EBITDA, the percentages of consolidated EBITDA to net sales for the years ended 2003 and 2002 are 3.6% and (1.0%).

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	Net Sales		Gross Margin		EBITDA	
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
Pressure vessels	\$ 21,371	\$ 17,317	22.4%	14.3%	18.0%	5.2%
Cylinders	17,891	18,087	13.6%	10.8%	2.0%	(1.6%)
Plastics	15,791	19,783	13.0%	18.5%	7.7%	12.2%
Totals	\$ 55,053	\$ 55,187	16.9%	14.7%	9.8%	5.5%

Pressure vessels sales were up in 2003 compared to 2002. This increase is due to this segment's return to almost normal production and shipment levels during the first half of 2003 compared to management's decision to shut-down our pressure vessels facility for the first two months of 2002 with a limited production schedule. We made this decision in 2002 to reduce spending due to our liquidity problems and to lessen the strain on this segment's raw material vendors.

Cylinder sales were flat for 2003 compared to 2002 due to weak fourth quarter 2003 shipments caused by temporary customer facility shutdowns and a resulting decrease in order levels. This segment continues to be affected by softness in its markets.

The decrease in Plastics revenues in 2003 compared to 2002 began in the second quarter of 2003 and is the result of several reasons including our reduced ability to access raw materials, which was affected by tight liquidity, and a lag in certain customers' decisions on newly quoted programs, which are intended to replace finished programs, caused by uncertainty surrounding our financial condition.

The increase in gross margin as a percentage of sales in the pressure vessels segment in 2003 compared to 2002 is primarily due to increased sales and to management's decision to shut-down our pressure vessels facility for the first two months of 2002 as discussed above, resulting in a reduction in production activity for the second quarter 2002 causing underabsorption of overheads and a lower gross margin as a percentage of sales than would normally be expected. The increase in gross margin as a percentage of sales at cylinders is the result of actions to reduce costs through workforce reductions taken in the 2002 third quarter to better match production resources with volume levels. Although the same actions to reduce costs were also taken at plastics, the benefits were more than offset by the decreased volume level and the resulting effect of fixed costs on gross margin.

Management evaluates the Company's segments based on EBITDA, a measure of cash generation, which is presented, not as an alternative measure of operating results or cash flow from operations as determined by accounting

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principles generally accepted in the United States, but because it is a widely accepted financial indicator of a company's ability to incur and service debt and due to the close relationship it bears to Reunion's financial covenants in its borrowing agreements. EBITDA and EBITDA as a percentage of sales increased during 2003 compared to 2002 primarily due to the same factors affecting gross profit margin discussed above and our continued focus on reducing selling, general and administrative costs in Plastics. A reconciliation of EBITDA to operating income (loss) in 2003 and 2002 by segment and corporate and other is as follows (in thousands):

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	Operating Profit (Loss)	Deprec- iation	Amortiz- ation	EBITDA
	-----	-----	-----	-----
2003:				

Pressure vessels	\$ 3,184	\$ 653	\$ -	\$ 3,837
Cylinders	107	246	-	353
Plastics	316	900	-	1,216
Corporate and other(1)(2)	(3,490)	50	-	(3,440)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals	117	\$ 1,849	\$ -	\$ 1,966
		=====	=====	=====
Gain on debt extinguishment	10,991			

Operating profit	\$ 11,108			
	=====			
2002:				

Pressure vessels	\$ 201	\$ 698	\$ -	\$ 899
Cylinders	(609)	323	-	(286)
Plastics	1,497	924	-	2,421
Corporate and other(3)	(3,549)	67	-	(3,482)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals	\$ (2,460)	\$ 2,012	\$ -	\$ (448)
	=====	=====	=====	=====

(1) - Includes gains totaling \$226,000 on sales of property and equipment.

(2) - Excludes gain on debt extinguishment of \$10,991,000. See "Gain on Debt Extinguishment" below.

(3) - Include gain of \$375,000 on sale of equipment.

Selling, General and Administrative

Selling, general and administrative (SGA) expenses for 2003 were \$9.5 million, compared to \$11.4 million for 2002. This decrease in SGA is due to 2002 including approximately \$1.0 million of incremental legal, audit and consultant costs related to the default on our bank financing that did not recur in 2003. The remaining decrease is related to cost cutting measures taken during 2002, including trimming the executive payroll and reductions in administrative positions. SGA as a percentage of sales decreased to 17.2% for 2003 compared to 20.6% in 2002. SGA as a percentage of sales was lower in 2003 compared to 2002 due to lower incremental bank-induced costs and previously described cost-cutting measures.

Gain on Debt Extinguishment

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As described above in this Item 7 under the captions "RECENT EVENTS"/"13% SENIOR NOTES," the Company made a Consent Solicitation to the holders of its 13% Senior Notes in 2003 and recirculated the solicitation in 2004. As a result of consents received by the Company in 2003 from certain of such holders, \$2.8 million of the principal and \$8.2 million of accrued and unpaid interest on the 13% Senior Notes held by such consenting noteholders were cancelled or extinguished in the fourth quarter of 2003.

[The Company is currently investigating other recapitalization scenarios that include, among other things, the use of additional private capital fund financing to repurchase at discounts with waivers of all accrued and unpaid interest some portion or all of our senior and unsecured subordinated notes payable.] The Company believes that, as the result of recent events related to our refinancing and senior notes and, in view of our continuing efforts to investigate other recapitalization scenarios, resulting gains from such activities do not meet the criteria pursuant to APB Opinion No. 30, "Reporting the Results of Operations-Reporting the Effects of Disposal of a Segment of a Business, and Extraordinary, Unusual and Infrequently Occurring Events and Transactions" for classification as extraordinary.

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Other Income

Other income for 2003 was \$299,000, compared to other income of \$805,000 for 2002. The components are as follows:

	2003	2002	Change
	-----	-----	-----
Gain on sale of property	\$ (138)	\$ -	\$ (138)
Reduction of the lease termination reserve	(117)	-	(117)
Gain on sale of equipment	(88)	(375)	287
Write-off of assets	117	-	117
Other income, net	(73)	(430)	357
	-----	-----	-----
Total other income, net	\$ (299)	\$ (805)	\$ 506
	=====	=====	=====

Other income in 2003 includes gains on sales of idle farmland in Boone County, IL and excess manufacturing equipment of \$88,000. We also adjusted the lease termination reserve, resulting in a reduction of \$117,000. The lease termination reserve was reduced as the result of the execution of a sublease agreement with another party resulting in a new estimate of future lease termination costs. We also wrote-off assets of an inactive subsidiary deemed to have no value. In January 2002, we sold equipment that had no book value. The decrease in the remaining other income is primarily due to higher levels of sales of scrap and miscellaneous parts in 2002 due to cleaning out idled facilities.

Interest Expense

Interest expense for 2003 was \$6.9 million compared to \$8.0 million for 2002. For 2002, a total of \$2.5 million of interest expense has been allocated to or actually incurred in discontinued operations. On a combined basis interest expense was \$10.5 million in 2002. Average debt during 2003 was significantly less than 2002 levels due to pay-downs with proceeds from asset sales in June 2002 and September 2002. Also, in 2002 compared to 2003, the Company was paying a higher default rate on the BOA revolving credit and term loan facilities and we paid \$1,675,000 in amendment and overadvance fees

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to BOA in 2002. These decreases from 2002 were partially offset by more than \$800,000 in fees and costs charged to interest expense incurred during our continuing refinancing efforts during 2003 with other lenders.

Income Taxes

There was no tax provision from continuing operations in 2003 or 2002. The Company had net operating loss carryforwards for Federal tax return reporting purposes totaling \$115.2 million at December 31, 2003, \$53.1 million of which expired by the end of 2004. Management has determined to fully reserve for the total amount of net deferred tax assets until management can conclude that it is more likely than not that some or all of our loss carryforwards can be utilized.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

General

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

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Recent Events

Financing Transactions

In 2003 and 2004, the Company received financing, or amended existing financing arrangements, in the following transactions:

1. In August 2003, LC Capital Master Fund ("LC Capital") made a term loan of \$2.5 million to the Company (the "First LCC Loan").
2. In connection with the Congress Financial refinancing described below, LC Capital made a second term loan of \$1.0 million to the Company on December 3, 2003 (the "Second LCC Loan"). The First LCC Loan and the Second LCC Loan were combined into a single loan of \$3.5 million, and the promissory note for the First LCC Loan was replaced by an amended promissory note in the amount of \$3.5 million (the "Amended LCC Note"). The principal of the Amended LCC is payable in December 2006, bears interest at the rate of 10% per annum, payable monthly, and is subordinate to the Company's indebtedness to Congress Financial. The Amended LCC Note is secured by security interests in substantially all of the Company's assets. In connection with these financings, the Company has issued warrants to LC Capital to purchase 875,000 shares of the Company's common stock at a price of \$0.01 per share.
3. Also in connection with the Congress Financial refinancing, Mercury Capital Corporation ("Mercury Capital"), another private capital firm, made a \$4.2 term loan to the Company on December 3, 2003 (the "Mercury Capital Loan"). The Mercury Capital Loan bears interest at the greater of 12% per annum or the prime rate plus 8%, payable monthly. The principal is payable in December 2006, subject to the Company's right to prepay without penalty after May 2004. The Mercury Capital Loan is secured by mortgages on all of the

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Company's real properties. In connection with the Mercury Capital Loan, the Company issued an option to Mercury Capital to purchase up to 500,000 shares of the Company's common stock at a price of \$0.50 per share.

4. In December 3, 2003 the Company refinanced its senior secured loan (revolving and term) with Bank of America, N.A. ("BOA") through a senior secured credit facility (the "Congress Loan Facility") with Congress Financial Corporation ("Congress Financial"), consisting of revolving credit, term loan and letter of credit accommodations up to \$25 million. The \$3.2 million term loan component of the Congress Loan Facility amortizes to the revolving credit line under the facility at the rate of \$53,000 per month, beginning on January 1, 2004. Interest on loans outstanding on the Congress Loan Facility (other than the Supplemental Loan referred to in the next paragraph) is payable monthly at a variable rate to the prime rate publicly announced from time to time by Wachovia Bank, National Association plus 2.5%. The default rate of interest is prime plus 4.5%. The Company's indebtedness under the Congress Loan Facility is collateralized by security interests on substantially all of the Company's assets.

In May, 2004 Congress made an additional loan of \$3.0 million to the Company under and within the limits of the Congress Loan Facility. See above in this Item 7 under the captions "RECENT EVENTS"/"Congress Financial Financing" for a description of this Supplemental Loan.

The Congress Loan Facility has a three-year term, subject to automatic renewals of one year, unless either party gives notice of termination at least 90 days before the end of the term. On December 31, 2004, the Company had outstanding borrowings under this facility of \$17.2 million, including \$11.7 million under the revolving credit line, \$2.5 million under the term loan and \$3.0 million under the 2004 Supplemental Loan.

As described above in this Item 7 under the captions "RECENT EVENTS"/"13% Senior Notes," in 2003 and 2004, in connection with the Congress Financial refinancing, the Company restructured its indebtedness under its 13% Senior Notes. Among other things, this restructuring resulted in a cancellation of \$2,842,000 of the principal and \$8,357,000 of accrued and unpaid interest under such notes.

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The proceeds of the foregoing were used to repay the Company's loans from Bank of America (\$11.7 million on December 3, 2003) and for working capital and other general corporate purposes.

SFSC Settlement

As described above in this Item 7 under the captions "RECENT EVENTS"/"SFSC Settlement," the settlement of the Company's indebtedness to Stanwich Financial Services Corp. on May 10, 2004 resulted in debt extinguishment of \$3.3 million and the extension of the due date for the \$4.29 balance of this debt to December 31, 2006.

13% Senior Notes

As described above in this Item 7 under the captions "RECENT EVENTS"/"13% Senior Notes," the Company made a Consent Solicitation to the holders of its 13% Senior Notes in 2003 and recirculated the solicitation in 2004. As a result of consents received by the Company in response to these solicitations, among other things, \$2.8 million of the principal of and \$8.2 million of

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accrued and unpaid interest on certain of such notes were cancelled or extinguished in 2003, and \$52,000 of the principal and \$156,000 of the accrued and unpaid interest were cancelled or extinguished in 2004.

Summary of 2004 Activities

Cash and cash equivalents totaled \$1.1 million and \$0.7 million at December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively. For 2004, \$3.3 million of cash used by operating activities and \$0.8 million of cash used for capital expenditures was provided by \$4.6 million of additional financing activities.

Operating Activities

Cash used by operating activities of \$3.3 million in 2004 was primarily the result of an increase in working capital, mainly receivables and inventories.

Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities in 2004 consisted solely of capital expenditures of \$0.8 million.

Financing Activities

As noted above, the Company arranged for a \$3.0 million junior participation loan with Congress. Funds for the additional \$3.0 million of supplemental financing were provided to Congress by two private capital funds as the result of the execution of a junior participation loan transaction between Congress and the two funds. These funds, plus \$2.4 million of increased borrowing under the Congress revolving credit facility provided \$5.5 million of additional financing to the Company. The Company made repayments of debt during the year of \$0.7 million, mainly related to the scheduled debt payments on the Congress term loan, and paid \$0.4 million of financing costs related to the December 2003 refinancing.

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CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The following represents a tabular summarization of the Company's contractual obligations at December 31, 2004 for each of the next five years and thereafter (in thousands):

Description	Total	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009+
Congress revolving credit facility	\$14,649	\$ -	\$14,649	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Congress term loan	2,539	636	636	636	631	-	-
Note payable	4,200	-	4,200	-	-	-	-
Note payable	3,500	-	3,500	-	-	-	-
13% senior notes	22,013	-	22,013	-	-	-	-
Note payable	4,290	-	4,290	-	-	-	-
Notes payable-currently due	4,162	4,162	-	-	-	-	-
Note payable-related parties	500	500	-	-	-	-	-
Capital lease obligations and SBA loans	9	9	-	-	-	-	-

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Noncancellable operating lease commitments	9,501	1,552	1,151	1,039	1,020	969	3,770
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total contractual obligations	\$65,363	\$ 6,859	\$50,439	\$ 1,675	\$ 1,651	\$ 969	\$ 3,770
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

The above table shows the contractual aggregate maturities of debt, including \$14.6 million of revolving credit facility borrowings, and commitments under noncancellable operating leases. As of December 31, 2004, holders of \$1.2 million of principal amount of 13% senior notes had not consented to the provisions and waivers in the November 2003 solicitation. However, since the Company succeeded in obtaining the consent of holders of more than 90% of the principal amount of senior notes, and since such holders have directed the trustee to refrain from exercising any remedies in respect of past, present or future defaults, the \$1.2 million principal amount of senior notes held by non-consenting holders is classified as being due in December 2006. Notes payable - currently due and notes payable - related parties, although contractually due, may not be paid due to restrictions imposed by the Congress loan and security agreement.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Use of Estimates

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

Application of the accounting principles requires the Company's management to make estimates about the future resolution of existing uncertainties and that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses which in the normal course of business are subsequently adjusted to actual results. Actual results could differ from such estimates. In preparing these financial statements, management has made its best estimates and judgments of the amounts and disclosures included in the consolidated financial statements giving due regard to materiality.

Revenue Recognition, Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Sales are recorded when title and risks of ownership transfer to the buyer. Shipping and handling fees charged to customers are recorded as revenues and the related costs are recorded as cost of sales.

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The Company markets its products to a diverse customer base in the United States and in other countries. Credit is extended after a credit review by management, which is based on a customer's ability to perform its obligations. Such reviews are regularly updated. The allowance for doubtful accounts is based upon agings of customer balances and specific account reviews by management. Reunion Industries has no concentration of credit risks and generally does not require collateral or other security from its customers.

Accounts receivable are presented net of a reserve for doubtful accounts of \$202,000 at December 31, 2004 and \$337,000 at December 31, 2003, which represented 1.7% and 4.4%, respectively, of gross trade receivables (excluding other non-trade receivables).

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Inventories and Inventory Reserves

At December 31, 2004, inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market, at costs that approximate the first-in, first-out method of inventory valuation. During the third quarter of 2003, for those locations of the Company that had been using the last-in, first-out method of inventory valuation, we changed the method of valuing inventory to the first-in, first-out method. The effect on the results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2003 was inconsequential. Work-in-process and finished goods include material costs, labor costs and manufacturing overhead. Reserves for excess, slow-moving and obsolete inventories are based on reviews of inventory usage reports for items more than one year old. The Company evaluates its inventories on a quarterly basis to identify excess, slow-moving and obsolete inventories and assess reserve adequacy. When this evaluation indicates such inventories exist, the reserve is increased by a charge to operations or such inventories are written off.

Goodwill and Impairment

The excess of the purchase consideration over the fair value of the net assets of acquired businesses is considered to be goodwill. The Company reviews goodwill when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of goodwill may not be recoverable. We also review goodwill as required by SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets", which requires that goodwill be tested annually using a two-step process. The first is to identify any potential impairment by comparing the carrying value of reporting units to their fair value. If a potential impairment is identified, the second step is to compare the implied fair value of goodwill with its carrying amount to measure the impairment loss. Reporting unit fair value is estimated using the income approach, which assumes that the value of a reporting unit can be computed as the present value of the assumed future returns of an enterprise discounted at a rate of return that reflects the risk of an investment. A significant increase in the rate at which the assumed future returns are discounted could result in an unexpected impairment charge to goodwill, which could have a negative impact on our operating results.

At December 31, 2004, the Company had \$11.0 million of goodwill on its consolidated balance sheet. Of the \$11.0 million of goodwill, \$9.5 million relates to the pressure vessels and springs segment and \$1.5 million relates to the cylinders segment. We have completed all transitional and annual impairment tests necessary to date and concluded that our goodwill is not impaired.

Pensions

The Company accounts for its defined benefit pension plans in accordance with SFAS No. 87, "Employers' Accounting for Pensions" which requires that amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements be determined on an actuarial basis. The Company makes contributions to the defined benefit plans based on the minimum funding requirements of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

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The Company uses the fair value of plan assets to determine the expected and actual returns on plan assets. The difference between the expected return and actual return is deferred. During the second half of 2001 and the year 2002, the fair value of assets in both of the Company's defined benefit pension plans decreased for various reasons, including a downturn in the

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overall economy and unusual world events. During 2003 and 2004, the fair value of assets increased but was mostly offset by an increase in the benefit obligation. The Company has recorded additional minimum pension liabilities in excess of amounts previously accrued totaling \$1.9 million at December 31, 2004 and \$2.0 million at December 31, 2003, which is classified as accumulated comprehensive loss within stockholders' deficit at such dates. Although management believes the long-term rates of return used to calculate the expected returns on plan assets are reasonable, a trend of actual returns being less than expected returns would cause future pension costs to increase.

In determining the discount rates to be used at the end of each year to determine plan liabilities, the Company looks at rates of return on high-quality, fixed-income investments that receive one of the two highest ratings given by a recognized ratings agency. Changes in discount rates over the last three years have not materially affected pension costs and the net effect of changes in the discount rate, as well as the net effect of other changes in actuarial assumptions and experience, have been deferred as allowed by SFAS 87.

[The Company currently expects consolidated pension costs in 2005 will approximate 2004.]

Other Postretirement Benefits

The Company provides health benefits for certain retired employees at the Company's pressure vessel operations and Plastics and of its Corporate Executive Payroll. These plans are not funded. During 2004, management decided to sell and close its Rostone operation. As a result, there was a significant decrease in the expected benefit obligation of the Plastics segment and a gain of \$558,000 was recognized in 2004 and is included in discontinued operations of Rostone. The other postretirement benefit costs and the benefit obligation are actuarially determined based on discount rates and expected trends in healthcare costs. Absent the gain from Rostone, costs increased slightly in 2004 over 2003 and [the Company currently expects consolidated other postretirement benefit costs for 2005 to increase slightly from 2004.]

Stock-Based Compensation

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

In December 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure, amending FASB Statement No. 123, Accounting for Stock Based Compensation." This statement amends SFAS No. 123 to provide alternative methods of transition for an entity that voluntarily changes to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. It also amends the disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 123 to require prominent disclosure about the effects on operating results of an entity's accounting policy decisions with respect to stock-based employee compensation. SFAS No. 148 also amends APB 28, "Interim Financial Reporting" to require disclosure about those effects in interim financial information. Had the Company applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123 there would have been no material effect on reported income (loss) for years 2004, 2003 and 2002.

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Environmental Contingencies

When it is probable that a liability has been incurred or an asset has been impaired, a loss is recognized assuming the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. The Company believes it is currently in material compliance with existing environmental protection laws and regulations and is no longer involved in any significant remediation activities or administrative or judicial proceedings arising under federal, state or local environmental protection laws and regulations. In addition to management personnel who are responsible for monitoring environmental compliance and arranging for remedial actions that may be required, the Company has also employed outside consultants from time to time to advise and assist the Company's environmental compliance efforts. As a result, the Company has no significant amount of accruals for environmental costs.

FACTORS THAT COULD AFFECT FUTURE RESULTS

Reunion's vendors may restrict credit terms

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

Reunion's bank financing is subject to financial covenants

We are currently not in default on our bank financing and senior notes. However, our bank financing is subject to monthly financial and other covenants, and we have failed to meet such covenants on several occasions, for which we were able to obtain default waivers. If our operations do not improve during 2005, we may fail to meet one or more financial or other covenants. If this would happen, we would be in default on our bank obligations and, subject to the terms of the loan and security agreement, all of our bank loans would be due and payable. Although it may be possible to negotiate additional waivers of defaults, no assurances can be given that we would be able to do so.

Reunion operates in highly competitive mature, niche markets

Our products are sold in highly competitive mature, niche markets and we compete with companies of varying size, including divisions and subsidiaries of larger companies that have financial resources that exceed ours. This combination of competitive and financial pressures could cause us to lose market share or erode prices, which could negatively impact our financial position and results of operations.

Reunion's past performance could impact future prospects

Because of losses suffered by the Company over the past several years, potential or current customers may decide not to do business with us. If this were to happen, our sales may not increase or may decline. If sales do not increase, or we experience a decline in sales, our ability to cover costs would be further reduced, which could negatively impact our financial position and results of operations.

Reunion is a going concern

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The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. At December 31, 2004, the Company has a deficiency in working capital of \$13.3 million, a loss from continuing operations of \$3.5 million before gain on debt extinguishment, cash

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used in operating activities of \$3.3 million and a deficiency in assets of \$25.6 million. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments to reflect the possible future effects on the recoverability and classification of assets or the amounts and classifications of liabilities that may result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

We successfully refinanced our bank debt in December 2003 and have extinguished a significant portion of our obligations under various debt instruments over the past year. These steps have improved liquidity and deferred the principal maturities on a significant portion of our debt. However, on February 3, 2005, we announced that we were unable to make a \$2,928,000 interest payment by February 2, 2005 to the holders of the Senior Notes. Holders of more than 80% of the principal amount of the Senior Notes agreed to enter into a Standstill Agreement with the Company. Pursuant to such Standstill Agreement, holders agreed that they would not exercise and will (to the extent within their control) cause the Trustee not to exercise any remedies provided for in the Indenture under which the Senior Notes were issued, or any other agreements related to the Senior Notes, with respect to this payment default or with respect to a potential Event of Default if the Company fails to make the next scheduled interest payment due April 1, 2005.

In the Standstill Agreement, such holders agreed to defer payment of the interest not paid by February 2, 2005, and any interest that is due April 1, 2005 and not paid, to December 2006. Although it may be possible to negotiate additional waivers of defaults, no assurances can be given that we would be able to do so.

The Company is investigating other recapitalization scenarios in an effort to provide additional liquidity and extinguishments or deferrals of debt obligations. Although we believe we can accomplish these plans, no assurances exist that we will. Failure to accomplish these plans could have an adverse impact on the Company's liquidity, financial position and future operations.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In January 2004 and May 2004, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position Nos. 106-1 and 106-2, respectively, regarding accounting and disclosure requirements related to the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 (Act). Recognition of the Act was permitted to be deferred under FASB Staff Position No. FAS 106-1, "Accounting and Disclosure Requirements Related to the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003." Under the provisions of the Act, companies that provide prescription drug coverage to retirees over age 65 will be entitled to a government subsidy beginning in 2006 if the benefits provided under the company plan are at least actuarially equivalent to those that will otherwise be offered by the government. The FASB issued final accounting guidance in May 2004 with FASB Staff Position No. 106-2, "Accounting and Disclosure Requirements Related to the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003", which requires that the effect of the Act to be

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reflected in third quarter 2004 financial statements. The effect of such Act has not had, and is not expected to have, any material effect on our financial position or results of operations.

On December 17, 2003, the Staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC or the Staff) issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104, "Revenue Recognition" (SAB 104), which supersedes Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101 "Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements" (SAB 101). SAB 104 rescinds accounting guidance contained in SAB 101 related to multiple element revenue arrangements, superseded as a result of the issuance of Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 00-21 (EITF 00-21), "Accounting for Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables." Additionally, SAB 104 rescinds the SEC's Revenue

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Recognition in Financial Statements Frequently Asked Questions and Answers (the FAQ) issued with SAB 101 that had been codified in SEC topic 13, "Revenue Recognition". While the wording of SAB 104 has changed to reflect the issuance of EITF 00-21, the revenue recognition principles of SAB 101 remain largely unchanged by the issuance of SAB 104. The adoption of SAB 104 has not had, and is not expected to have, a material effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

In November 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 151, "Inventory Costs." This statement requires the allocation of fixed production overhead to inventory based on the normal capacity of the production facilities and clarifies that abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs and wasted materials should be recognized as period expense. The Statement is effective for inventory costs incurred during fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. We are evaluating the impact of this Statement but do not expect it to have a significant effect on our financial position or results of operations.

In December 2004, the FASB issued Staff Position No. FAS 109-2, "Accounting and Disclosure Guidance for the Foreign Earnings Repatriation Provision within the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004." The American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 introduces a special one-time dividends received deduction on the repatriation of certain foreign earnings to a U.S. taxpayer, provided certain criteria are met. FAS 109-2 provides accounting and disclosure guidance for the repatriation provision, and was effective immediately upon issuance. This accounting pronouncement had no impact on Reunion as the Company did not repatriate earnings in 2004 for U.S. tax purposes.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS 123R, "Share Based Payment." SFAS 123R is a revision to SFAS 123 and supersedes APB 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and amends SFAS 95, "Statement of Cash Flows." This statement requires a public entity to expense the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments. This statement also provides guidance on valuing and expensing these awards, as well as disclosure requirements of these equity arrangements. This statement is effective for the first interim reporting period that begins after June 15, 2005. SFAS 123R permits public companies to choose between the following two adoption methods:

1. A "modified prospective" method in which compensation cost is recognized beginning with the effective date (a) based on the requirements of SFAS 123R for all share-based payments granted after the effective date and (b) based on the requirements of Statement 123 for all awards granted to employees prior to the effective date of SFAS 123R that remain unvested on the effective date, or
2. A "modified retrospective" method which includes the requirements of the

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modified prospective method described above, but also permits entities to restate based on the amounts previously recognized under SFAS 123 for purposes of pro forma disclosures either (a) all prior periods presented or (b) prior interim periods of the year of adoption.

Reunion currently accounts for share-based payments to employees using APB 25's intrinsic value method and, as such, recognizes no compensation expense for employee stock options. The impact of the adoption of SFAS 123R on Reunion cannot be predicted at this time because it will depend on levels of share-based payments granted in the future. There would have been no material impact on reported results of operations and earnings per share had the Company applied the fair value provisions of SFAS 123 to share-based payments.

The adoption of SFAS 123R's fair value method may have an impact, possibly material, on Reunion's future results of operations but is not expected to significantly impact the Company's overall financial position. SFAS 123R also requires the benefits of tax deductions in excess of recognized compensation expense, if any, to be reported as a financing cash flow, rather than as an operating cash flow as required under current literature. This

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requirement may reduce net operating cash flows and increase net financing cash flows in the consolidated statement of cash flows of periods after adoption. Due to timing of the release of SFAS 123R and the choice between the two adoption methods, the Company is still analyzing the ultimate impact that this new pronouncement may have on its results of operations.

On March 29, 2005, the Staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC or the Staff) issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107, "Share-Based Payment" (SAB 107). Although not altering any conclusions reached in SFAS 123R, SAB 107 provides the views of the Staff regarding the interaction between SFAS 123R and certain SEC rules and regulations and, among other things, provide the Staff's views regarding the valuation of share-based payment arrangements for public companies. Reunion intends to follow the interpretative guidance on share-based payment set forth in SAB 107 during the Company's adoption of SFAS 123R.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

In the operation of its business, Reunion Industries has market risk exposure to foreign currency exchange rates, raw material prices and interest rates. Each of these risks and Reunion Industries' strategies to manage the exposure is discussed below.

Excluding its subsidiary in Shanghai, China, Reunion Industries manufactures its products in the United States and sells its products in the United States and in foreign countries. The countries to which the Company exports its products vary from year to year. International sales in 2004, 2003 and 2002 were primarily in four areas: the Far East; Latin and South America; Western Europe; and Canada. The majority of international sales in 2004 and 2003 relate to pressure vessel sales to customers in Taiwan and the People's Republic of China. Of Reunion's \$59.3 million of consolidated net sales from U.S. continuing operations for 2004, \$7.4 million were export sales, of which \$6.0 million related to pressure vessel sales and \$1.1 million related to Plastics. Of the \$6.0 million of foreign pressure vessel sales, approximately \$4.3 million was in the Far East (principally China and Taiwan) and \$1.1 million was in Canada. Of the \$1.1 million of foreign Plastics sales, approximately \$0.4 million was in Mexico, approximately \$0.3 was in Canada and approximately \$0.3 was in Western Europe. Foreign cylinder sales

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for 2004 were approximately \$0.4 million, primarily into Canada. Of Reunion's \$55.1 million of consolidated net sales for 2003, \$7.5 million were export sales, of which \$6.0 million related to pressure vessel sales and \$1.2 million related to Plastics. The remainder related to cylinder sales in Canada. Of the \$6.0 million of foreign pressure vessel sales, approximately \$4.9 million was in the Far East (principally China and Taiwan) and \$0.6 million was in Western Europe. The remainder was in Canada. Plastics export sales included \$0.5 million in Mexico with the remainder in Europe and Canada. Of Reunion's \$55.2 million of consolidated net sales for 2002, \$9.6 million were export sales, of which \$7.7 million related to pressure vessel sales and \$1.6 million related to Plastics. The remainder related to cylinder sales, primarily in Canada. Of the \$7.7 million of foreign pressure vessel sales, approximately \$6.7 million was in the Far East (principally China and Taiwan) and \$0.7 million was in Western Europe. The remainder were in the Middle East and Canada. Plastics export sales included \$0.8 million in Mexico with the remainder in Europe and Canada.

Export sales to foreign countries are denominated in U.S. dollars, the Company's reporting currency. Accordingly, transaction loss exposures due to fluctuations in the currencies of the countries to which the Company's domestic locations export are minimal.

The major raw materials used by Metals include welded and seamless steel tubing and pipe, steel alloy bars, steel plates, brass tubing and bars and aluminum extrusions. The major raw material used by Plastics is thermoplastic polymers. These materials are available from a number of suppliers. [Prices for these materials are affected by changes in market demand, and there can be

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no assurances that prices for these and other raw materials will not increase in the future.] [Reunion Industries' contracts with its Plastics customers generally provide that such price increases can be passed through to its customers.] A 1.00% change in raw material prices would affect results of operations by approximately \$400,000.

Reunion Industries' operating results are subject to risk from interest rate fluctuations on debt that carries variable interest rates. The variable rate debt was approximately \$15.2 million at December 31, 2004, which is representative of balances outstanding during the year. A 1.00% change in interest rates would affect results of operations by approximately \$150,000.

ITEM 8. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Reunion's consolidated financial statements are set forth beginning at Page F-1.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

As required by Rule 13a-15(b), Reunion's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, conducted an evaluation

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as of the end of the period covered by this report, of the effectiveness of Reunion's disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e). Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that Reunion's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report. As required by Rule 13a-15(d), Reunion's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, also conducted an evaluation of Reunion's internal control over financial reporting to determine whether any changes occurred during the fourth fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, Reunion's internal control over financial reporting. Due to staff reductions and additional burdens placed on the Plastics division, due primarily to Management's decision to dispose of its Rostone operation, the internal controls at the Plastics division showed some deterioration during the fourth quarter which resulted in our auditors proposing several adjusting entries. Management is focused on correcting and improving these internal controls and has restructured plant reporting and supervision responsibilities at the Plastics division to address these issues. We have concluded that such deterioration has not materially affected the financial results presented for the year.

It should be noted that any system of controls, however well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the system will be met. In addition, the design of any control system is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events.

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PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

The information under the captions "Proposal, Election of Directors" and "Management Information; Executive Officers" is incorporated herein by reference from the Company's definitive Proxy Statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on or before May 2, 2005.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information under the captions "Management Information" and "Proposal; Election of Directors; Director Compensation" is incorporated herein by reference from the Company's definitive Proxy Statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on or before May 2, 2005.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The information under the caption "Ownership Information" is incorporated herein by reference from the Company's definitive Proxy Statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on or before May 2, 2005.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

The information under the caption "Ownership Information; Certain Relationships and Related Transactions" is incorporated herein by reference from the Company's definitive Proxy Statement to be filed with the Securities

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and Exchange Commission on or before May 2, 2005.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information under the caption "Fees Paid to Mahoney Cohen & Company, CPA, P.C." is incorporated herein by reference from the Company's definitive Proxy Statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on or before May 2, 2005.

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PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

(a) Documents included in this report:

The following consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedules of Reunion Industries, Inc. and its subsidiaries are included in Part II, Item 8:

1. Financial Statements (Pages F-1 through F- 47)

Report of Management

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm ?

Mahoney Cohen & Company, CPA, P.C.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm -

Ernst & Young LLP

Consolidated Balance Sheets - December 31, 2004 and 2003

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive

Income (Loss) - Years Ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows - Years Ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

2. Financial Statement Schedules (Page S-1)

Schedule II - Valuation and Qualifying Accounts and Reserves

Other schedules have been omitted because they are either not required, not applicable, or the information required to be presented is included in Reunion Industries' financial statements and related notes.

3. Exhibits

See pages E-1 to E-4 for a listing of exhibits filed with this report or incorporated by reference herein.

(b) Current Reports on Form 8-K

The Company filed a Current Report on Form 8-K dated and filed on February 3, 2005 under Item 2 to announce that, following the failure of the Company by February 2, 2005 to make a \$2,928,000 interest payment to the holders of its 13% Senior Notes, holders of more than 80% of the principal of such notes had entered into a Standstill Agreement with the Company. Pursuant to such Standstill Agreement, holders agreed that they would not exercise and will (to the extent within their control) cause the Trustee not to exercise any remedies provided for in the Indenture under which the Senior Notes were

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issued, or any other agreements related to the Senior Notes, with respect to this payment default or with respect to a potential Event of Default if the Company fails to make the next scheduled interest payment due April 1, 2005. In the Standstill Agreement, such holders agreed to defer payment of the interest not paid by February 2, 2005, and any interest that is due April 1, 2005 and not paid, to December 2006.

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SIGNATURES

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

Date: April 15, 2005

REUNION INDUSTRIES, INC.

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

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

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this Annual Report on Form 10-K has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on this 15th day of April, 2005.

Signature

Title

/s/ Kimball J. Bradley

Kimball J. Bradley

President, Chief Operating Officer
and Director

/s/ Joseph C. Lawyer

Joseph C. Lawyer

Vice Chairman and Director

/s/ John M. Froehlich

John M. Froehlich

Executive Vice President, Chief
Financial Officer, Treasurer and
Assistant Secretary (chief financial
and accounting officer)

/s/ Thomas N. Amonett

Thomas N. Amonett

Director

/s/ Thomas L. Cassidy

Thomas L. Cassidy

Director

/s/ David E. Jackson

David E. Jackson

Director

/s/ John G. Poole

John G. Poole

Director

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REUNION INDUSTRIES, INC.

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Report of Management

Management is responsible for the preparation and integrity of the consolidated financial statements appearing in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The financial statements were prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America appropriate under the circumstances and, accordingly, include some amounts based on management's best judgments and estimates. Financial information in this Annual Report on Form 10-K is consistent with that in the financial statements.

Management is responsible for maintaining a system of internal business controls and procedures to provide reasonable assurance, at an appropriate cost/benefit relationship, that assets are safeguarded and that transactions are authorized, recorded and reported properly. The internal control system is augmented by appropriate reviews by management, written policies and guidelines, careful selection and training of qualified personnel and a written code of business ethics applicable to all employees of Reunion and its subsidiaries. Management believes that Reunion's internal controls provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against material loss from unauthorized use or disposition and that the financial records are reliable for preparing financial statements and other data and maintaining accountability for assets.

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, composed solely of Directors who are not employees or officers of Reunion, meets on a regular periodic basis with the independent auditors and management to discuss internal business controls, auditing and financial reporting matters. The Committee reviews with the independent auditors the scope and results of the audit effort. The Committee also meets with the independent auditors without management present to ensure that the independent auditors have free access to the Audit Committee.

The independent auditors, Mahoney Cohen & Company, CPA, P.C., are engaged to audit the consolidated financial statements of Reunion and to conduct such tests and related procedures as they deem necessary in accordance with auditing standards promulgated by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). The opinion of the independent auditors, based upon their audits of the consolidated financial statements, is contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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/s/ Charles E. Bradley, Sr.

/s/ John M. Froehlich

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

John M. Froehlich
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Board of Directors and Stockholders
Reunion Industries, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Reunion Industries, Inc. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss) and cash flows for the years then ended. Our audit also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15. These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Reunion Industries, Inc. and Subsidiaries at December 31, 2004 and 2003, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that Reunion Industries, Inc. and Subsidiaries will continue as a going concern. As more fully described in Note 1, at December 31, 2004, the Company has a deficiency in working capital of \$13.3 million, a loss from continuing operations of \$3.5 million before gain on debt extinguishment, cash used in Operating Activities of \$3.3 million and a deficiency in assets of \$25.6 million. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 1. The financial statements do not include any adjustments to reflect the possible future effects on the recoverability and classification of assets

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or the amounts and classification of liabilities that may result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ Mahoney Cohen & Company, CPA, P.C.

New York, New York
March 18, 2005

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors and Stockholders
Reunion Industries, Inc.

We have audited the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss) and cash flows of Reunion Industries, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2002. Our audit also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15(a) for the year ended December 31, 2002. These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility o