

QEP CO INC
Form 10-K
May 29, 2008
Table of Contents

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended February 29, 2008

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 0-21161

Q.E.P. CO., INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

13-2983807
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

1001 BROKEN SOUND PARKWAY NW, SUITE A,

BOCA RATON, FLORIDA
(Address of principal executive offices)

33487
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (561) 994-5550

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class
Common Stock, \$001 Par Value Per Share

Name of each exchange on which registered
The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC

(NASDAQ Global Market)

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Edgar Filing: QEP CO INC - Form 10-K

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of Q.E.P. Co., Inc. Common Stock, \$.001 par value, held by non-affiliates, computed by reference to the price at which the stock was sold as of August 31, 2007 was \$21.1 million.

The number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock as of May 26, 2008 is 3,433,363 shares of Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Part III of this Form 10-K incorporates certain information by reference from the registrant's definitive proxy statement for the 2008 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which proxy statement will be filed no later than 120 days after the close of the registrant's fiscal year ended February 29, 2008.

Table of Contents

Q.E.P. CO., INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

FISCAL YEAR 2008 FORM 10-K

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I

Item 1.	<u>Business</u>	4
Item 1A.	<u>Risk Factors</u>	11
Item 1B.	<u>Unresolved Staff Comments</u>	15
Item 2.	<u>Properties</u>	15
Item 3.	<u>Legal Proceedings</u>	15
Item 4.	<u>Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders</u>	15

PART II

Item 5.	<u>Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities</u>	16
Item 6.	<u>Selected Financial Data</u>	17
Item 7.	<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	18
Item 7A.	<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk</u>	28
Item 8.	<u>Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u>	28
Item 9.	<u>Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u>	28
Item 9A(T).	<u>Controls and Procedures</u>	28
Item 9B.	<u>Other Information</u>	30

PART III

Item 10.	<u>Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance</u>	31
Item 11.	<u>Executive Compensation</u>	31
Item 12.	<u>Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters</u>	31
Item 13.	<u>Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence</u>	31
Item 14.	<u>Principal Accounting Fees and Services</u>	31

PART IV

Item 15.	<u>Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules</u>	32
	<u>Signatures</u>	35

Table of Contents**Forward-Looking Statements**

This report contains certain forward-looking statements that are made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements present the Company's expectations or forecasts of future events. These statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. They are frequently accompanied by words such as "believe," "intend," "expect," "anticipate," "plan," or "estimate" and other words of similar meaning, and include statements relating to the Company's liquidity sources and the adequacy of those sources to meet the Company's working capital needs, anticipated capital expenditures and debt obligations for the next twelve months; the Company's ability to increase the amount of sales of its products and expected sales levels of its products; the Company's ability to increase prices and maintain or improve its gross margins; the Company's ability to maintain good relationships with its suppliers and major customers; the Company's ability to make itself more attractive to new and existing customers; the Company's ability to pass cost increases on to its customers; the Company's ability to compete for limited shelf space at home improvement retailers; the Company's expectations regarding the importance of service and promotional support to its major customers; the Company's expectations regarding consolidation among the national and large regional home improvement retailers and expectations regarding increases in their future market share and its effect on the Company, including the Company's reliance on Home Depot and Lowe's; the Company's ability to continue to do business around the world; the Company's ability to successfully expand its market share, capitalize on new customers and cross-sell its products; the Company's ability to introduce new and innovative products, expand existing product lines, and increase its sales and market penetration; the Company's ability to successfully identify and complete acquisitions and to improve its distribution capabilities; the Company's potential consolidation of operations; the Company's ability to continue its performance and that of its products and to increase stockholder returns; the Company's ability to evaluate both domestic and worldwide specialty tool companies; the Company's ability to enhance its position as a worldwide manufacturer and distributor of specialty tools; expectations regarding the growth in sales of the largest home improvement retailers as compared to the rate of sales growth in the overall market; expectations regarding the strength of the housing, residential and commercial construction and home improvement markets; expectations regarding broadening the Company's product lines; expectations regarding growth trends in the flooring segment of the home improvement market and among its customer base and its impact on the Company; expectations regarding degree of credit risk due to the Company being directly affected by the well being of the home center industry; expectations regarding sources of supply for its products; expectations regarding competition in the home improvement market; expectations that the Company will continue to penetrate more foreign markets; expectations regarding the benefits that the Company can offer and are not otherwise available to foreign manufacturers; expectations regarding payment of dividends; expectations regarding the impact of inflation; expectations regarding recently issued accounting standards; the Company's ability to improve its distribution capabilities through increased use of technology and reevaluation of geographic locations; the Company's ability to compete with foreign competitors; the impact of the loss of one or more of the Company's patents; the adequacy of the Company's existing physical facilities; the ability of the Company to lease facilities for future needs; the expected impact of the outcome of any legal proceedings in which the Company is involved; the Company's expectations regarding its future effective tax rate; the cost of compliance with Environmental Laws and the Company's anticipated expenditures on monitoring of wells and other environmental activity.

These forward-looking statements are based on currently available information and are subject to risks and uncertainties which could cause actual results to differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements and from historical results of operations (See Item 1A-Risk Factors). Among the risks and uncertainties which could cause such a difference are the assumptions upon which the Company bases its assessments of its future working capital and capital expenditures; the Company's ability to satisfy its working capital needs and to finance its anticipated capital expenditures; the Company's dependence upon a limited number of customers for a substantial portion of its sales and the continued success of initiatives with those customers; the success of the Company's marketing and sales efforts; interruptions in supply or price changes in the items purchased by the Company; improvements in productivity and cost reductions; increased pricing pressures from customers and competitors and the ability to defend market share in the face of price competition; the Company's ability to maintain and improve its brands; the Company's

Table of Contents

reliance upon certain major foreign suppliers; the Company's reliance upon suppliers and sales agents for the purchase of finished products which are then resold by it; the level of demand for the Company's products among existing and potential new customers; the state of the housing, residential and commercial construction and home improvement markets; the Company's ability to successfully integrate its acquired businesses; the Company's dependence upon the efforts of Mr. Lewis Gould, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and certain other key personnel; the Company's ability to successfully integrate new management personnel into the Company; the Company's ability to accurately predict the number and type of employees required to conduct its operations and the compensation required to be paid to such personnel; the Company's ability to manage its growth, and the risk of economic and market factors affecting the Company or its customers; the impact of new accounting standards on the Company; the Company's belief that there will be no future adverse effect on the fair value of the Company's goodwill or other intangible assets; decisions by management related to accounting issues, and regulation and litigation matters; the general economic conditions in North America and the world; and other risks and uncertainties described elsewhere herein and in other reports filed by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

All forward looking statements included herein are made only as of the date such statements are made and the Company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or correct any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances that subsequently occur or of which the Company hereafter becomes aware. Subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to the Company or persons acting on its behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements set forth above and elsewhere in this report and in other reports filed by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

PART I***Item 1. Business***
General

Founded in 1979 and incorporated in Delaware in 1996, Q.E.P. Co., Inc. (the Company or Q.E.P.) manufactures, markets and distributes a broad line of specialty tools and flooring related products for the home improvement market in the United States of America and throughout the world. Under brand names including Q.E.P.®, ROBERTS®, Capitol®, QSet®, Vitrex® and Elastiment®, the Company markets over 3,000 specialty tools and flooring related products used primarily for surface preparation and installation of ceramic tile, carpet, vinyl and wood flooring. Q.E.P.'s products include trowels, floats, tile cutters, wet saws, spacers, nippers, pliers, carpet trimmers and cutters, flooring adhesives, seaming tape, tack strips, knives, dry set powders and grouts. These products are sold to home improvement retailers, including national and regional chains such as Home Depot and Lowe's, international chain stores such as Bunnings, Wickes and Topps Tiles, specialty distributors to the hardware, construction, flooring and home improvement trades and chain or independent hardware, tile, and carpet retailers for use by the do-it-yourself consumers as well as the construction or remodeling professional.

The Company's principal subsidiaries include Roberts Consolidated Industries, Inc., a worldwide leader in the carpet installation market; Roberts Capitol, Inc., a manufacturer of adhesives in Dalton, Georgia; QEP California, Inc., a manufacturer of adhesives in Adelanto, California; Q.E.P. Stone Holdings (See Sale of Businesses, Note C to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Note C), which manufactures dry set powders and grouts in Georgia; O Tool Company (See Note C), a distributor to the trowel trades; Boiardi Products Corp. of Little Falls, N.J., a manufacturer of a full line of thin-set mortars, grouts, self-leveling concrete toppings and crack-suppressing waterproof membranes used in the flooring industry; PRCI S.A., a distributor of ceramic tile tools to the retail and distribution marketplace in France; Q.E.P. Co. U.K., Ltd., Roberts U.K., Ltd. (See Note C) and Q.E.P. Roberts Ireland, Ltd., manufacturers and distributors of accessory flooring and safety products in the United Kingdom and Ireland; Q.E.P. Australia Pty, Ltd., one of the largest distributors of tools and installation products for all types of flooring in the Australian marketplace; Q.E.P. New Zealand, a distributor of accessory flooring supplies; Roberts Mexicana S.A. de C.V., a manufacturer and distributor of flooring installation products in Mexico; Q.E.P. Chile, a distributor of ceramic tile accessories located in Santiago, Chile; Zocalis, SRL,

Table of Contents

an Argentinean manufacturer of ceramic borders and trim; and Q.E.P. HK Ltd., a Hong Kong registered company with a representative office in Shanghai, China, that provides purchasing services to QEP and its subsidiaries.

The Company operates in five business segments: Domestic, Canada, Europe, Australia/New Zealand and Other. Management has chosen to organize the segments into geographic areas, with each segment being the responsibility of a segment manager, except for the Canadian segment, which is managed by members of the Domestic segment's senior management team. Each segment markets and sells flooring-related products to the residential, new construction, do-it-yourself and professional remodeling and renovation markets and home centers. The European segment is made up of our operations in the UK, France, and Ireland. The Other segment is made up of operations in Latin America and Asia.

Market Overview

The Company is a supplier of specialty flooring installation products and sells to the home improvement market. According to the industry information published by *Floor Covering Weekly*, a trade publication, total installed floor covering sales for 2006 in the United States remained relatively flat at approximately \$62 billion. The housing starts and turnover decline that started in 2005, continued to decline in 2007; however, at the same time, commercial property construction remained stable. With the slowdown in residential construction, the unprecedented number of home foreclosures and high energy costs, the Company expects that 2008 will also be a challenging year for the home improvement market. The Company believes, however, that the long-term demographics for housing are sound. As in prior years, home improvement market distribution channels continue to consolidate as a result of the success of the warehouse home center format. The continued dominance of national home improvement retailers results from their ability to offer broad product lines, project advice and orientation, competitive pricing, aggressive promotions, and multiple location, large-format stores.

The Company's two largest customers, Home Depot and Lowe's, accounted for approximately \$126 billion of home center sales for fiscal year 2007. Home Depot and Lowe's, experienced annual sales decline of 2% and growth of 2% in fiscal 2008, respectively, according to their published financial reports and both have plans to continue increasing the number of stores each operates at slower than recent historical rates. As consolidation continues among home improvement retailers, the Company expects that the sales growth rate of the largest national and regional home improvement retailers will continue to increase at greater rates than the sales growth rate in the overall market. The Company expects that the growth trends in the flooring segment of the home improvement market and among its customer base will directly affect the Company's ability to generate growth in its sales and net income, its expansion strategy and the nature of its sales and marketing initiatives.

Business Strategy

The Company's strategy is to continue to enhance its position as a worldwide leading manufacturer and distributor of specialty tools and related products by introducing new products and cross-selling products among its channels of distribution, expanding market share by obtaining new customers, and capitalizing on expected growth of its largest customers and of the home improvement market as a whole. Key elements of the Company's strategy include:

Increase Sales By Expanding Product Lines and Adding New Customers. The Company seeks to expand its product lines by introducing new and innovative products which can be marketed to the Company's existing customer base. Through its acquisitions, the Company has expanded the number of products available and its line of flooring installation products. In addition to expanding product offerings through acquisitions, the Company internally develops and offers products in response to customer demands. The Company believes that broadening its product lines will make it a more attractive supplier to the major home improvement retailers and specialty distributors, thereby increasing the Company's sales and market penetration. Additionally, the Company is targeting mass merchandisers as prospective customers for a portion of its current product line.

Table of Contents

Capitalize on Cross-Selling Opportunities. The Company believes that there are significant opportunities for cross selling its products among its existing markets and channels of distribution. The Company has sought to identify acquisition candidates with complementary product lines and to cross sell acquired product lines to its existing customer base and its existing product lines to the customers of the acquired business.

Pursue Strategic Acquisitions. The Company has broadened its product lines, increased its customer base and increased its manufacturing, distribution and marketing capabilities through acquisitions. The Company expects to continue to evaluate acquisitions of both domestic and worldwide specialty tool and adhesive manufacturers, distributors and other companies whose products, distribution channels and brand names are complementary to those of the Company and which could offer further opportunities for product cross selling, expansion of manufacturing and marketing operations and the addition of new customers.

Enhance Distribution and Manufacturing Capabilities. In order to effectively serve the customer base and help to control cost increases, the Company seeks to improve its distribution capabilities through the increased use of technology as well as reviewing its facilities for correct size and geographic location. In fiscal 2008, the Company closed its facility in Nevada and moved the distribution operations to its Adelanto, California manufacturing and distribution facility, which was acquired in fiscal 2008. The Company is considering consolidating other operations where appropriate. The Company currently has distribution and manufacturing capability located throughout the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, Mexico, France, Ireland, and South America. On October 24, 2007, the Company expanded its license and royalty agreement with Estillon B.V., a European supplier of carpet specialty tools, to include Great Britain and Ireland. The agreement grants Estillon the right to manufacture, market and distribute products using the Company's Roberts® and Smoothedge® brand names to customers, other than mass merchants, principally within certain European Union countries. The Company estimates that in fiscal 2008, it manufactured approximately 25% of its Q.E.P. and Roberts product lines.

Products

The Company manufactures, markets and distributes a broad line of over 3,000 specialty tools and flooring related products. The Company's products are offered under brand names including Q.E.P.®, ROBERTS®, Capitol®, QSet®, Vitrex® and Elastiment® and are used primarily for surface preparation and installation of ceramic tile, carpet, vinyl and wood flooring and laminate.

The Company manufactures and distributes adhesives, underlayment, grouts, mortars, dry set powders and distributes an assortment of carpet installation tools as well as floats, tile cutters, trowels, electric saws, nippers and other products to the flooring industry. These products are sold to distributors, retailers and do-it-yourself customers. Although the Company manufactures and distributes over 3,000 products, a majority of the Company's sales are to customers who purchase between 20 and 250 individual stock-keeping units. As the Company seeks to broaden its product lines, the competition for limited shelf space available at home improvement retailers for specialty tools and related products may limit sales of existing or newly introduced products.

The Company maintains a research and development program through which it seeks to identify new product opportunities within its core markets. Methods by which the Company seeks to identify product opportunities include soliciting product feedback from customers through its outside sales force and manufacturers' representatives, review of product brochures and catalogs issued by foreign and domestic competitors of specialty tools, review of product concepts with buyers employed by its customers, and attendance at industry trade shows and conventions at which new product concepts are introduced and discussed. The Company also considers participation in joint ventures and evaluation of product samples to be an important part of its effort to identify new product opportunities. The Company maintains a product quality control program primarily to verify the quality of its existing products and to develop ideas for additional products or enhancements to existing products.

Table of Contents

Relationship with Major Customers

In 1982, the Company began selling products to Home Depot, which is currently the largest home improvement retailer in the world, third largest retailer globally and the second largest retailer in the United States based on annual sales volume. In 1993, the Company added Lowe's as a customer, which is now the second largest home improvement retailer in the world and eighth largest retailer in the United States. Home Depot and Lowe's are the Company's two largest customers accounting for 51% and 10% of the Company's fiscal 2008 sales, respectively.

Because of the importance of home improvement retailers to its business, the Company has worked with these major customers to supplement their customer service programs to ensure that the specific needs of the end user are given a high priority. Features of the Company's customer service programs for its major customers include providing a wide range of in-store services, such as, assistance with inventory, maintenance of product displays, introduction of new products, maintaining inventories of tools and related products in multiple locations to permit rapid shipping, delivering orders promptly, holding education classes for retail store personnel, packaging with multilingual labels, prepaying delivery for product shipments with minimum purchase requirements, participating in cooperative promotions and special sales events, providing product research for buyers, operating a customer service hotline, providing parts and repair service, extension of advertising allowances, accepting orders electronically and billing through electronic data interchange, bar coding for each individual stock-keeping unit, and incorporating anti-theft tags in packaging. The Company believes that its major customers place considerable value on service and promotional support and frequently evaluates its service and promotional activities in an effort to serve its customers more effectively.

The Company believes that the consolidation among home improvement retailers will continue and that the national and large regional home improvement retailers will continue to increase their market share in the near future. Home Depot and Lowe's have plans to increase the number of stores each operates over the next several years at slower than historical rates. As a result, the Company expects the percentage of its sales to these customers to continue to be significant.

The loss of, or any significant reduction in business with, Home Depot or Lowe's as a customer of the Company would have a material adverse effect on the financial position and results of operations of the Company.

Manufacturing and Suppliers

The Company estimates that in fiscal 2008 it manufactured approximately 25% of its Q.E.P. and Roberts product lines. The Company manufactures adhesives, carpet installation tools and ceramic tile spacers at its main manufacturing facility in Mexico, Missouri. Flooring adhesives are produced at the Company's facilities in Bramalea, Ontario, Canada; Dalton, Georgia; Adelanto, California and Mexico City, Mexico. Grouts and related products are manufactured at the Company's Little Falls, New Jersey; and Bramalea, Ontario, Canada facilities, and laminate flooring underlayment is manufactured in Dalton, Georgia. In Australia, the Company manufactures accessories used for the installation of ceramic tile. Ceramic trim is manufactured in Argentina.

The Company purchased finished products and raw materials from approximately 200 different suppliers in fiscal 2008. Although the Company believes that multiple sources of supply exist for nearly all of the products and components purchased from outside suppliers and generally maintains at least two sources of supply for each item purchased, interruptions in supply or price changes in the items purchased by the Company could have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations. The Company receives products from its suppliers into its four main North American warehouses located in Mexico, Missouri; Dalton, Georgia; Adelanto, California and Bramalea, Ontario, Canada. Disruption in supply to any of these warehouses may result in excessive inventory levels and added costs to the Company. Further, in fiscal 2008, the Company purchased in excess of \$12.2 million and \$8.6 million of finished products from two foreign suppliers representing 14% and 10%, respectively of domestic product purchases.

Table of Contents

Distribution, Sales and Marketing

The Company's specialty tools and related products are currently sold through four distinct distribution channels: (i) the Company's sales staff; (ii) independent manufacturing representatives; (iii) an in-house telemarketing sales force; and (iv) outside salaried and commissioned sales representatives. Management estimates that gross sales through its primary distribution channels in fiscal 2008 were as follows: 73% to national and regional home improvement retailers and 27% to specialty distributors, other specialty retailers and original equipment manufacturers.

The Company maintains an in-house creative services department through which it produces and develops color product catalogs, signage, point of purchase materials and distinctive packaging to enhance sales per square foot at the retail level and to reinforce the Company's brand images. The Company maintains a website which allows customers to obtain product information, catalogues and order replacement parts. The Company also informs customers of product promotions through direct contact via regular mail, e-mail or fax.

The Company's marketing and sales representatives, or its manufacturers' representatives, conduct regular visits to many customers' individual retail stores. In addition, the Company or its sales representatives provide product knowledge classes for retail store personnel. The Company also evaluates the product mix at its customers' locations from time to time with a view toward evolving the product mix to increase sales per square foot. When the Company secures a new customer, or introduces a new product into existing customer stores, the Company generally resets all displays and assists store personnel in becoming familiar with the Company's product line or new product, as applicable.

Competition

The Company believes that competition in the home improvement flooring product market is based primarily on product quality, delivery capabilities, brand name recognition, availability of retail shelf space and price. The Company believes that its competitive strengths are its product quality, its wide range of products, delivery capabilities, brand recognition and strong customer relationships. The Company faces competition largely on a product-by-product basis from numerous manufacturing and distribution companies. The Company believes that the diversity of its product portfolio, among other things, allows it to compete effectively, although some competitors may sell larger quantities of a particular product than the Company.

The Company is aware of a number of competitors, many of which are foreign and may have greater financial, marketing and other resources than the Company. The Company's foreign sales, excluding Canada, accounted for approximately 23% of net sales during fiscal year 2008. Fiscal 2008 net sales generated by the Company's European subsidiaries were approximately 9%, its Australian/New Zealand subsidiaries approximately 12% and its Latin American subsidiaries was approximately 2%. The Company is continuing to penetrate more markets within the countries it currently serves and, as a result, the Company may experience competition from foreign companies, which could adversely affect the Company's gross margins on its foreign sales.

Certain of the Company's larger customers have in the past contacted one or more of the Company's foreign suppliers to discuss purchasing home improvement products directly from these suppliers. Although the Company believes that its diversified product line, brand recognition and customer service will continue to offer benefits not otherwise available to the Company's customers from foreign manufacturers, the Company could experience competition from one or more foreign manufacturers which now serve as suppliers to the Company. If one or more of the Company's larger customers were to begin purchasing products previously supplied by the Company directly from foreign manufacturers, the Company's business would be adversely affected. Increased competition from these manufacturers or others could result in lower sales, price reductions or loss of market share, each of which would have an adverse effect on the Company's results of operations.

Table of Contents

Environmental Matters

The Company is subject to federal, state and local laws, regulations and ordinances governing activities or operations that may have adverse environmental effects, such as discharges to air and water, handling and disposal practices for solid, special and hazardous wastes, and imposing liability for the cost of clean up, and for certain damages resulting from sites of past spills, disposal or other releases of hazardous substances (together, Environmental Laws). Sanctions which may be imposed for violation of Environmental Laws include the payment or reimbursement of investigative and clean up costs, administrative penalties and, in certain cases, prosecution under environmental criminal statutes. The Company's manufacturing facilities are subject to environmental regulation by, among other agencies, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and various state authorities in the states where such facilities are located. The activities of the Company, including its manufacturing operations at its leased facilities, are subject to the requirements of Environmental Laws. The Company believes that the cost of compliance with Environmental Laws to date has not been material to the Company. The Company is not currently aware of any situations requiring remedial or other action which would involve a material expense to the Company, or expose the Company to material liability under Environmental Laws. As the operations of the Company involve the storage, handling, discharge and disposal of substances which are subject to regulation under Environmental Laws, there can be no assurance that the Company will not incur any material liability under Environmental Laws in the future or will not be required to expend funds in order to effect compliance with applicable Environmental Laws.

The Company completed testing at its facility in Bramalea, Ontario, Canada for leakage of hazardous materials and, as a result, in fiscal 1999 the Company prepared a plan to remediate the contamination over a period of years and this plan was subsequently approved by the Canadian Ministry of Environment. The Company recorded a reserve for potential environmental liability on the closing date of the Roberts Consolidated Industries, Inc. acquisition of approximately \$0.3 million and this amount was subsequently increased by \$0.6 million to \$0.9 million based on an estimate for the cost of remediation. During fiscal 2008, the Company increased the reserve by an additional \$0.1 million. Through fiscal 2008, the Company has spent approximately \$0.9 million and anticipates spending less than \$0.1 million on ongoing monitoring of wells and other environmental activity per year for the next three years.

During fiscal 2002, the Company received notice from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (the EPA) that an entity identified as Roberts Consolidated Industries, Inc. may be involved in the contamination of landfill sites in Clark County, Ohio and Santa Barbara County, California. In addition, in April 2003 and October 2006, the record owner and a prior owner of certain real property in Vancouver, Washington informed the Company that an entity known as Roberts Consolidated Industry, Inc. owned or operated a facility during which time hazardous substances were disposed of or released at the site, and that, pursuant to Washington State law, the Company is or may be liable for clean up action costs at the site. At this time, the Company is not aware whether these entities are predecessors to any of its affiliates or whether they are unrelated entities.

During fiscal 2005, the Company settled a lawsuit that was filed on December 27, 2002 whereby Roberts Holdings International, Inc. (Roberts Holding), an inactive subsidiary of the Company, was named as a third party defendant in a case before the United States District Court for the Western District of Michigan titled Strebor Inc. v. International Paper Co., Case No. 1:02 CV0948. The third party plaintiff alleged that Roberts Holding is a successor to a company known as Roberts Consolidated Industries, Inc. and was required to indemnify previous owners for costs associated with the clean-up of a property in Kalamazoo, Michigan. The Company agreed to pay \$40,000 per year beginning in October 2004 for five consecutive years in settlement of this action.

Intellectual Property

The Company markets its specialty tools and related products under various trademarks owned by the Company or its subsidiaries, including Q.E.P.®, ROBERTS®, Capitol®, QSet , Vitrex® and Elastiment . The Company has devoted substantial time, effort and expense to the development of brand name recognition and goodwill for products sold under its trademarks, has not received any

Table of Contents

notice that its use of such marks infringes upon the rights of others, and is not aware of any activities which would appear to constitute infringement of any of its marks. Roberts Consolidated Industries, Inc. has secured domestic and foreign patents relating to certain of its products. These patents are scheduled to expire in the years 2008 and 2013. Although the patents are important to the operation of Roberts Consolidated Industries, Inc., the Company does not believe that the loss of any one or more of these patents would have a material adverse effect on the Company. Roberts Consolidated Industries, Inc. also licenses its name to various foreign distributors and a domestic manufacturer of tackstrip and carpet seaming tape.

Employees

As of May 13, 2008, the Company had 484 employees, including 135 administrative employees, 117 sales and marketing employees, 103 manufacturing employees and 129 employees responsible for shipping activities. Of the 484 total employees, 5 are part-time and 169 are located outside of the Company's North American subsidiaries. The Company has not experienced any work stoppages and none of the Company's employees are represented by a union. The Company considers its relations with the employees to be good.

Table of Contents

Item 1A. Risk Factors

You should carefully consider the risks described below and all other information contained in this annual report on Form 10-K, including our consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us, or not presently deemed material by us, may also impair our operations and performance. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

The state of the housing, construction and home improvement markets, rising costs and a reduction in the availability of financing in North America could adversely affect the Company's cost of doing business, demand for its products and its financial performance.

In recent months, the housing, residential construction and home improvement markets have deteriorated dramatically. The Company expects the deterioration to continue through at least 2008. Other factors that could adversely affect the demand for the Company's products and consequently its financial performance include interest rate fluctuations, fuel and other energy costs, inflation or deflation of commodity prices, the reduced availability and/or higher cost of credit to the Company and its customers, slower rates of growth in real disposable personal income, higher rates of unemployment, higher consumer debt levels, the state of the credit markets, including mortgages, home equity loans and consumer credit, consumer confidence, and other factors beyond the Company's control. These and other similar factors could:

cause consumers of the Company's products to delay undertaking or determine not to undertake new home improvement projects;

cause the Company's customers to delay purchasing or determine not to purchase home improvement products and services;

lead to a decline in customer transactions overall and consequently adversely affect the Company's financial performance; and

increase the Company's costs.

The Company may be unable to pass on to its customers increases in the costs of raw materials.

The prices of many of the Company's raw materials vary with market conditions. In addition the price of many of the Company's finished goods is impacted by changes in currency, freight costs and raw materials at the point of production. The Company's costs of raw materials and fuel-related costs are currently higher than historical averages and may remain so indefinitely due to the historically high price of oil and gas. Although the Company generally attempts to pass on increases in the costs of raw materials and fuel-related costs to its customers, the Company's ability to pass these increases on varies depending on the product line, rate and magnitude of any increase. There may be periods of time during which increases in these costs cannot be recovered. During such periods of time, the Company's profitability may be materially adversely affected.

If the Company is unable to manage its relationships with suppliers or if the domestic and international supply chain for finished products and raw materials is disrupted, the Company's sales and gross margin would be adversely affected.

The Company purchases finished products and raw materials from approximately 200 different suppliers. If the Company is unable to effectively and efficiently manage the relationships with its suppliers, this could negatively impact the Company's business plan and financial results. Additionally, the Company depends on suppliers that are located both domestically and internationally. Political or financial instability among suppliers, trade restrictions, tariffs, currency exchange rates and transport capacity and costs are beyond the Company's control and could negatively impact the Company's business if they seriously disrupted the movement of products through the Company's supply chain.

Table of Contents

The Company's largest customers seek to purchase products directly from foreign suppliers.

Certain of the Company's larger customers have in the past contacted one or more of the Company's foreign suppliers to discuss purchasing home improvement products directly from these suppliers. Although the Company believes that its diversified product line, brand recognition and customer service will continue to offer benefits not otherwise available to the Company's customers from foreign manufacturers, the Company could experience competition from one or more foreign manufacturers that now serve as suppliers to the Company.

The Company depends on a limited number of customers, and the loss of one or more of these customers could adversely affect our business.

In particular, the Company is substantially dependent on two of its customers, Home Depot and Lowe's, for a large percentage of its revenues. These two customers accounted for approximately 61% and 57% of the Company's total net sales in fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007, respectively. The Company expects that it will continue to rely upon these customers for a significant portion of its revenues. Any significant reduction in business with Home Depot or Lowe's as a customer of the Company would have a material adverse effect on the financial position and results of operations of the Company.

The Company has foreign currency exposures related to buying, selling, and financing in currencies other than the local currencies in which it operates.

Because a portion of the Company's business is conducted in foreign currencies, fluctuations in currency prices can have a material impact on its results of operations. As a result of the fluctuations in currency prices, the Company had a total foreign exchange benefit on net revenue of approximately \$6.5 million during the twelve months ended February 29, 2008. Although the Company finances certain foreign operations utilizing debt denominated in the currency of the local operating unit in order to mitigate its foreign currency exposure, the Company cannot predict the effect foreign currency fluctuations will have on its results of operations in future periods.

The Company estimates that a 10% change of the U.S. dollar against local currencies would have changed its operating income by approximately \$0.3 million in fiscal 2008 and approximately \$0.2 million in fiscal 2007. However, this quantitative measure has inherent limitations. The sensitivity analysis disregards the possibility that rates can move in opposite directions and that changes in currency may or may not be offset by losses from another currency.

The translation of the assets and liabilities of international operations is made using the currency exchange rates as of the end of the fiscal year. Translation adjustments are not included in determining net income but are disclosed as *Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income* within shareholders' equity. In certain markets, the Company could recognize a significant gain or loss related to unrealized cumulative translation adjustments if it were to exit the market and liquidate its net investment. As of February 29, 2008, the net foreign currency translation adjustments increased shareholders' equity by \$0.1 million.

Failure to identify suitable acquisition candidates, to complete acquisitions and to integrate successfully the acquired operations.

As part of its business strategy, the Company continues to evaluate acquisitions that could enhance its current product line, manufacturing capabilities and distribution channels either in the United States or around the world. Although the Company regularly evaluates acquisition opportunities, it may not be able to successfully identify suitable acquisition candidates, obtain sufficient financing on acceptable terms to fund acquisitions, or profitably manage the acquired businesses. In addition, the Company may not be able to successfully integrate the acquired operations and the acquired operations may not achieve the expected results.

Table of Contents

The Company has been, and in the future may be subject to claims and liabilities under environmental, health and safety laws and regulations, which could be significant.

The Company is subject to federal, state and local laws, regulations and ordinances governing activities or operations that may have adverse environmental effects, such as discharges to air and water, and handling and disposal practices for solid, special and hazardous wastes. The activities of the Company, including its manufacturing operations at its owned and leased facilities, are subject to the requirements of Environmental Laws. The Company has received various notices from state and federal agencies that it may be responsible for certain environmental remediation activities and is, or has been, a defendant in environmental litigation. Although the Company is not currently aware of any situation requiring remedial or other action that would involve a material expense to the Company or expose the Company to material liability under Environmental Laws, the Company cannot provide assurance that it will not incur any material liability under Environmental Laws in the future or that it will not be required to expend funds in order to effect compliance with applicable Environmental Laws, either of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

The Company faces intense competition in its industry, which could decrease demand for its products and could have a material adverse effect on its profitability.

The Company's industry is highly competitive. The Company faces competition from a large number of manufacturers and independent distributors. Many of its competitors are larger and have greater resources and access to capital than the Company. In order to maintain the Company's competitive position, the Company will need to continue to develop new products and expand its customer base both domestically and internationally. Competitive pressures may also result in decreased demand for the Company's products. Any of these factors could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

The Company may not be able to retain key personnel or replace them when they leave.

Senior management changes, including, without limitation to Lewis Gould, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, could disrupt the Company's ability to manage its business, and any such disruption could adversely affect the Company's operations, growth, financial condition and results of operations. The Company's success is also dependent upon its ability to hire and retain qualified finance and accounting, sales, marketing, operations, and other personnel. The Company cannot assure you that it will be able to hire or retain the personnel necessary for its planned operations or that the loss of any such personnel will not have a material impact on the Company's financial condition and results of operation.

The Company's inability to maintain access to the debt and capital markets may adversely affect our business and financial results

The Company's ability to invest in its business, refinance maturing debt obligations and make strategic acquisitions may require access to sufficient bank credit lines and capital markets to support short-term borrowings and cash requirements. If the Company's current level of cash flow is insufficient and it is unable to access additional resources, the Company could experience a material adverse affect on its business and financial results.

The Company has debt service obligations which are subject to restrictive covenants that limit the Company's flexibility to manage its business and could trigger an acceleration of the Company's outstanding indebtedness.

The Company's credit facilities require that the Company maintain specific financial ratios and comply with certain covenants, including various financial covenants that contain numerous restrictions on the Company's ability to incur additional debt, pay dividends or make other restricted payments, sell assets, or take other actions. Furthermore, the Company's existing credit facilities are, and future financing arrangements are likely to be, secured by substantially all of the Company's assets. If the Company

Table of Contents

breaches any of these covenants, a default could result under one or more of these agreements. The Company has in the past violated certain covenants under its credit facilities and cannot provide assurance that it will not violate certain covenants in the future. A default, if not waived by the Company's lenders, could result in the acceleration of outstanding indebtedness and cause the Company's debt to become immediately due and payable.

The Company and its independent auditors have identified material weaknesses in the Company's internal control over financial reporting and the Company cannot assure you that additional material weaknesses will not be identified in the future.

The Company and its independent auditors have identified material weaknesses in the Company's internal control over financial reporting relating to the Company's procedures for (i) the reconciliation and elimination of intercompany balances, and (ii) the local preparation and review of the financial results of its foreign subsidiaries. Under current standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, a material weakness is a control deficiency, or a combination of control deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected. Although the Company has implemented, and continues to implement, various measures to improve internal control over financial reporting, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to remedy the material weaknesses that have been identified or that additional material weaknesses will not be identified by the Company or its independent auditors. Any failure to remediate the material weaknesses identified by the Company and its independent auditors or to implement required new or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation, could harm the Company's operating results, cause the Company to fail to meet its reporting obligations or result in material misstatements in the Company's financial statements. Any such failure could affect the ability of the Company's management to certify that the Company's internal controls are effective when it provides an assessment of internal control over financial reporting pursuant to rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and could affect the results of the Company's independent registered public accounting firm's attestation report when it becomes applicable. The Company is working on the presumption that a proposed ruling by the SEC would make the independent registered public accounting firm's attestation applicable for the year ending February 28, 2010. Inferior internal controls could also cause investors to lose confidence in the Company's reported financial information, which could have a negative effect on the trading price of the Company's stock. For more discussion, see "Controls and Procedures" beginning on page 28.

The Company may be required to record a significant charge to earnings if it determines that its goodwill or other intangible assets arising from acquisitions are impaired.

The Company is required to review its goodwill and other intangible assets for impairment in accordance with SFAS No. 142 at least annually or when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. If the Company determines that significant impairment has occurred in the future, it would be required to write off goodwill or other intangible assets. The Company's annual impairment assessment date is August 31st.

During fiscal 2007, the Company completed its annual impairment test on the goodwill and other intangible assets currently recorded. These tests indicated that the carrying amount of the goodwill exceeded fair value in our Mexico, UK and Domestic reporting units, and led the Company to conclude that goodwill and other intangibles were impaired. Therefore, under the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, the Company recorded a non-cash impairment charge of \$7.5 million to reduce the carrying value of goodwill and other intangibles to their implied fair value.

During fiscal 2008, the Company completed its annual impairment test on the goodwill and other intangible assets currently recorded and determined that there was no further impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets. Any future impairment charges could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, earnings and results of operations and could cause our stock price to decline.

Table of Contents

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

Not Applicable.

Item 2. Properties

The Company operates 31 facilities in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Europe, Australia, South America, New Zealand and China. Eight of these facilities are used in whole or in part for manufacturing operations. The remainder of the facilities are used for administrative, sales and warehousing functions.

The following are the Company's most significant physical properties and their current function:

Located in the United States: Boca Raton, Florida (administration/corporate headquarters), Mexico, Missouri (manufacturing, distribution, administration), Dalton, Georgia (manufacturing, distribution, administration) and Adelanto, California (manufacturing, distribution, administration).

Located outside the United States: Bramalea, Canada (manufacturing, distribution, administration); Lancashire, UK (distribution, administration); Dandenong (distribution) and Wetherill Park (administration and distribution), Australia; and Vallejo, Mexico (distribution, administration).

The Company currently owns the facilities in Adelanto, California and Bramalea, Ontario, Canada. The Company leases all other facilities located in the United States, Canada, Europe, Australia, New Zealand, South America and China.

The Company believes that its existing facilities are adequate to meet its current needs and that additional facilities can be leased to meet future needs. During fiscal 2008, the Company purchased the Adelanto, California facility to expand its adhesive manufacturing capacity and distribution presence on the West coast of the United States.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

The Company is involved in litigation from time to time in the ordinary course of its business. Based on information currently available to management, the Company does not believe that the outcome of any legal proceedings in which the company is involved will have a material adverse impact on the Company.

On October 29, 2007, Roberts Consolidated Industries, Inc. and Roberts Holding International, Inc., wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company, received a notice of claim for indemnity from International Paper Corporation, one of many defendants named in a Verified Complaint in the lawsuit captioned John Rosebery et al v. 3M Marine, et al., Index No. 21464/07, pending in the New York Supreme Court, County of Suffolk. The plaintiff alleges that he contracted leukemia as a result of exposure to benzene in various products allegedly manufactured and distributed by several defendants, including International Paper Corporation or its predecessors. Although Roberts Consolidated Industries, Inc. and Roberts Holding International, Inc. are not named as defendants in the action, International Paper Corporation has stated in the demand for indemnity that the products identified by Mr. Rosebery appear to be products which, as of December 31, 1975, were products of Roberts. The Company has responded on behalf of its subsidiaries to International Paper's demand by requesting that International Paper provide additional documentation and information regarding the contentions. Insufficient information exists at this time for the Company to opine on the merits, if any, of the claim for indemnity or the underlying claims.

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

No matters were submitted to a vote of security holders of the Company during the fourth quarter of the period covered by this report.

Table of Contents**PART II****Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities
Market Price and Dividend Information**

The Company's Common Stock is traded on the Nasdaq Global Market. The following table sets forth the high and low sales price per share for the Common Stock for each quarter during fiscal year 2008 and 2007, as reported on the Nasdaq Global Market.

	Fiscal Year Ended February 29 or 28,			
	2008		2007	
	High	Low	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 6.74	\$ 5.26	\$ 12.55	\$ 9.27
Second Quarter	\$ 13.10	\$ 5.40	\$ 10.21	\$ 6.00
Third Quarter	\$ 14.99	\$ 9.33	\$ 7.69	\$ 6.07
Fourth Quarter	\$ 10.97	\$ 8.18	\$ 6.90	\$ 4.37

On May 12, 2008, the closing price of the Common Stock on the Nasdaq Global Market was \$6.63. As of that date, there were 22 holders of record of the common stock and approximately 1,815 beneficial owners of the common stock.

The Company has not paid cash dividends on its common stock and does not intend for the foreseeable future to declare or pay any cash dividends on this stock; rather it intends to retain earnings, if any, for the future operation and expansion of the Company's business. Any determination to declare or pay dividends will be at the discretion of the Company's board of directors and will depend upon the Company's future results of operations, financial condition, capital requirements, considerations imposed by applicable law and other factors deemed relevant by the board of directors. The Company's credit facility also prohibits the payment of dividends on its common stock without the consent of the lenders.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Beginning in fiscal 1999, the Company has from time to time repurchased shares of its outstanding Common Stock from Ms. Susan Gould, Corporate Secretary, having a value of approximately \$1.0 million pursuant to a Board resolution to purchase up to 1,000 shares of Common Stock per month at a price per share equal to \$.50 less than the closing price of the Common Stock on the date of repurchase. Ms. Gould is not obligated to sell any shares of Common Stock to the Company. As of May 16, 2008, Ms. Gould has sold a total of 126,038 shares to the Company. The Company repurchased 12,000 shares from Ms. Gould during fiscal 2008. No shares were repurchased in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table provides information as of February 29, 2008 about shares of the Company's Common Stock to be issued upon exercise of options, warrants and other rights under the Company's existing equity compensation plans.

Table of Contents

Plan Category	Number Of Securities To Be Issued Upon Exercise Of Outstanding Options/SARS (a)	Weighted Average Exercise Price Of Outstanding Options/SARS⁽²⁾ (b)	Number Of Securities Remaining Available For Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected In Column (a))
Equity Compensation Plans Approved by Security Holders ⁽¹⁾	382,125	\$ 7.63	426,057
Equity Compensation Plans Not Approved by Security Holders ⁽³⁾	40,000	\$ 4.00	
Total	422,125		426,057

(1) This plan is the Company's Omnibus Stock Plan of 1996.

(2) Does not include restricted stock as the price is determined on the date of issuance and not the grant date.

(3) This relates to options granted to Lewis Gould outside of the Company's Omnibus Stock Plan of 1996 in July 2001.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

Not required.

Table of Contents***Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*****Executive Overview**

The Company is a worldwide leader in the manufacturing, marketing and distribution of a broad line of specialty tools and flooring related products, marketing over 3,000 specialty tools and related products used primarily for surface preparation and installation of ceramic tile, carpet, vinyl and wood flooring. The Company's products are sold to home improvement retailers, specialty distributors to the hardware, construction, flooring and home improvement trades, chain or independent hardware, tile and carpet retailers for use by the do-it-yourself consumer as well as the construction or remodeling professional, and original equipment manufacturers. The Company has executed a growth strategy intended to improve overall performance and profitability of operations that included acquisitions, the reduction of risk associated with certain large customer concentrations and the enhancement of cross selling of products among the Company's channels of distribution. Although the Company has realized certain benefits from its growth strategy, the Company's rapid growth and challenges relating to the Company's overseas operations and integration of acquired businesses has had certain negative effects on the Company's financial performance.

As described in Note D of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, the prior year financial statements have been revised based on the guidance of Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108, Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements (SAB 108).

The Company experienced a 1% increase in net sales in fiscal 2008 in comparison to the previous fiscal year, which management attributes primarily to the growth in sales of flooring underlayment and adhesives products. In addition, further penetration of the Company's existing and new product offerings across more and within existing home center locations also contributed to the increase. These increases were partially offset by lost sales associated with the disposition of two of the Company's North American operations in fiscal 2008. The Company's gross profit as a percent of sales increased to 28.9% in fiscal 2008 from 27.5% in fiscal 2007 and was positively impacted by several factors in fiscal 2008. The Company experienced success in increasing the sale of higher margin products, most notably the underlayment products, and was able to increase selling prices on select categories of products. This offset the raw material cost increases that occurred throughout fiscal 2008, primarily for petroleum-based raw materials used in adhesives and aluminum, copper and other commodity items used in other flooring tools. Gross margin was positively impacted by an increase in the level of sales and negatively impacted by rebates issued to home center customers in fiscal 2008. As a regular practice, customers in the home center distribution channel are issued rebates from each vendor, the magnitude of which depends on the particular level of business activity.

In fiscal 2008, the Company continued to evaluate the performance and strategic values of certain of its non-core business operations. This resulted in the Company's disposition of its O Tool and Stone Mountain operations in North America and one of the Company's operations in the UK. The gain on the sale of these operations, net of realized currency translation losses, was immaterial to net income.

Net income for fiscal 2008 was \$2.2 million, or \$0.61 per diluted share compared with net loss of \$5.8 million or \$1.71 per diluted share in fiscal 2007. A non-cash goodwill and other intangibles impairment charge and disposition of the Company's Holland operations described below contributed to net loss in the fiscal 2007 period.

Accounting Policies and Estimates

Significant accounting policies are contained in Note B to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The following are our most critical accounting policies which are those that require complex judgments and estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain and may change in subsequent periods.

Table of Contents

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when products are shipped and title has passed to the customer, the selling price is fixed and determinable, and collectibility of the sales price is reasonably assured. The Company provides for estimated costs of future anticipated product returns based on historical experience, when the related revenues are recognized. The Company records estimated reductions to revenue for customer programs including volume-based incentives. The Company presents taxes collected from customers and remitted to governmental authorities on a net basis.

Inventories

The Company records inventory at the lower of standard cost or market, which approximates first-in, first-out or net realizable value. The Company maintains reserves for excess and obsolete inventory based on market conditions and expected future demand. If actual market conditions were to be less favorable than those projected by management, additional inventory reserves could be required.

Accounts Receivable

The Company's accounts receivable are principally due from home centers or flooring accessory distributors. Credit is extended based on an evaluation of a customer's financial condition, and collateral is not required. Accounts receivable are due at various times based on each customer's credit worthiness and selling arrangement. The outstanding balances are stated net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company determines its allowance by considering a number of factors, including the length of time trade accounts receivable are past due, the customer's previous loss history, the customer's ability to pay its obligations and the condition of the general economy and the industry as a whole.

Impairment Evaluations

The Company evaluates the recoverability of long-lived assets, including property, plant and equipment, and identifiable intangible assets, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The Company performs indefinite-lived impairment tests on at least an annual basis and more frequently in certain circumstances. When the Company determines that the carrying amount of long-lived assets may not be recoverable based upon the existence of certain indicators, the assets are assessed for impairment based on the future undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset. For goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangibles, impairment assessments are generally determined using the estimated future discounted cash flows of the asset's reporting unit using a discount rate determined by management to be commensurate with the risk inherent in the current business model. In both instances, if the carrying amount of the asset being tested exceeds its fair value, an impairment of the value has occurred and the asset may be written down. The Company will assess impairment of its intangible assets as of August 31st of each fiscal year or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Should the Company's operating performance and resulting cash flows be less than expected, an impairment charge could be incurred which may have a material impact on the Company's results of operations.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 109, or FAS 109, Accounting for Income Taxes, as clarified by FASB Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes (FIN 48). Under this method, deferred income taxes are determined based on the estimated future tax effects of differences between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities given the provisions of enacted tax laws. Deferred income tax provisions and benefits are based on changes to the assets or liabilities from year to year. In providing for deferred taxes, the Company considers tax regulations of the jurisdictions in which it operates, estimates of future taxable income, and available tax planning strategies. If tax regulations, operating results or the ability to implement tax-planning strategies vary, adjustments to the carrying value of deferred tax assets and liabilities may be required. Valuation allowances are recorded related to deferred tax assets based on the more likely than not criteria of FAS No. 109.

Table of Contents

FIN 48 requires that the Company recognize the financial statement benefit of a tax position only after determining that the relevant tax authority would more likely than not sustain the position following an audit. For tax positions meeting the more-likely-than-not threshold, the amount recognized in the financial statements is the largest benefit that has a greater than 50 percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement with the relevant tax authority.

Results of Operations

Fiscal 2008 as compared to Fiscal 2007

Sales

Net sales for the twelve months ended February 29, 2008 (fiscal 2008 , or the fiscal 2008 period) were \$217.5 million compared to \$216.0 million for the twelve months ended February 28, 2007 (fiscal 2007 , or the fiscal 2007 period), an increase of \$1.5 million or 1%.

Net sales at the Company's North American subsidiaries declined by approximately \$2.0 million in fiscal 2008 compared to fiscal 2007. This was due to the sale of the Company's O Tool and Stone Mountain operations in the first and second quarter of fiscal 2008, respectively. Net sales of these operations were \$7.6 million lower in fiscal 2008 compared to fiscal 2007. This decline was partially offset by increased sales to the Company's home center customer due to increased penetration of existing products and new product introductions. Currency translation gains contributed \$2.0 million in additional sales to the Company's North American operation due to changes in Canadian Dollar compared to the US Dollar.

Sales at the Company's foreign subsidiaries increased by approximately \$3.5 million in fiscal 2008 compared to fiscal 2007. This increase was due to currency translation gains of \$4.5 million generated primarily by changes in the Australian Dollar, British Pound and Euro compared to the US Dollar. These gains were partially offset by a decline in sales at the Company's European operations, primarily due to the disposition of the Company's Holland operation during fiscal 2007.

Sales from the Company's non-North American subsidiaries were 23% and 21% of total sales in fiscal 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Gross Profit

Gross profit for fiscal 2008 was approximately \$62.8 million compared to approximately \$59.3 million in fiscal 2007, an increase of approximately \$3.5 million or 6%. As a percentage of net sales, gross profit increased to 28.9% in the fiscal 2008 period from 27.5% in the fiscal 2007 period.

The increase in gross profit as a percentage of sales is primarily due to favorable changes in sales product mix at the Company's North American operations through the sales growth of higher margin products, including underlayment and new adhesive products. Foreign currency exchange rate changes accounted for approximately \$2.1 million to the increase in gross profit, primarily in the Canadian and Australian operations. These increases in gross profit were partially offset by \$2.5 million less gross profit in fiscal 2008 compared with fiscal 2007 due to the sale of the Company's O Tool and Stone Mountain operations in fiscal 2008.

Operating Expenses

Total operating expenses, excluding the non-cash charge for goodwill impairment, for fiscal 2008 were \$53.1 million compared to \$55.5 million in fiscal 2007, a decrease of \$2.4 million, or 4%.

Shipping expenses for fiscal 2008 were approximately \$23.0 million compared to approximately \$23.6 million for fiscal 2007, a decrease of approximately \$0.6 million or 2.3%. The decrease in shipping expense is due to home center customer sales, which have

Table of Contents

lower freight costs, replacing distributor customer sales, which typically have higher freight costs. This reduction was partially offset by higher charges from common carriers arising from increased fuel costs. Foreign currency exchange rate changes increased shipping expenses by \$0.8 million. During fiscal 2008, shipping expenses remained consistent as a percent of sales with the level experienced in fiscal 2007 at approximately 11%.

General and administrative expenses for fiscal 2008 were approximately \$18.1 million compared to approximately \$19.4 million for fiscal 2007, a decrease of approximately \$1.3 million or 7%. Included in fiscal 2007 was approximately \$1.4 million of expenses related to the disposition of the Holland operation. Excluding the amount related to the Holland transaction, general and administrative expenses increased by \$0.1 million in fiscal 2008 compared to fiscal 2007. Foreign currency exchange rate changes increased general and administrative expenses by \$0.5 million. General and administrative expenses were approximately 8% and 9% of sales in fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007, respectively.

Selling and marketing costs for fiscal 2008 increased to approximately \$13.2 million from approximately \$12.6 million in fiscal 2007, an increase of approximately \$0.6 million or 5%. Foreign currency exchange rate changes increased selling and marketing expenses by \$0.5 million. As a percent of sales, selling and marketing expenses were 6% for both fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007.

Impairment Loss on Goodwill and Other Intangibles

The Company performs an impairment test on goodwill during the second quarter of each fiscal year. The Company performed an impairment test during the second quarter of fiscal 2008 and determined that there was no impairment to goodwill as of August 31, 2007. The impairment test in the previous fiscal year led to the determination that the carrying amount of goodwill exceeded its fair value in the Company's Mexico, UK and US reporting units. This resulted in a non-cash impairment charge of \$7.5 million being recorded in fiscal 2007.

The Company will continue to assess potential impairment of goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangibles in accordance with FASB Statement No. 142 in future periods. Should the Company's business prospects change, and the expectations for acquired business be further reduced, or as other circumstances that affect the Company business dictate, the Company may be required to recognize additional impairment charges in accordance with SFAS No. 142.

Other Income / Expense

On May 4, 2007, the Company entered into agreements with Bon Tool Co., a US supplier of construction tools, equipment and decorative concrete products, for the sale of the business, inventory and certain intangible assets of the Company's O Tool operation, and the sublease of the warehouse space previously occupied by the O Tool operation. The assets sold consist mainly of inventory with a cost of approximately \$1.3 million at May 30, 2007. In fiscal 2008, the Company recorded a loss on the sale of the O Tool business of less than \$0.1 million as other expense.

On July 18, 2007, the Company entered into an asset purchase agreement with ParexLahabra, a manufacturer of premixed mortars for the construction industry, for the sales of the business, accounts receivable, inventory and certain intangible assets of the Company's Stone Holdings operation. The sale proceeds were approximately \$2.4 million. In fiscal 2008, the Company recorded a gain on the sale of the Stone Holdings operation of approximately \$0.6 million as other income.

In the third quarter of fiscal 2008, the Company's UK operation completed the closure of its manufacturing operation and will be sourcing all of its products from the Company's Asian and other worldwide suppliers. In connection with this product sourcing initiative the Company's UK operation sold certain of its manufacturing equipment to one of its overseas suppliers. In connection with this sale the Company recorded a gain of \$0.2 million as other income.

In connection with the disposition of the Company's Holland operation in fiscal 2007 and one of its UK operations in 2008, the

Table of Contents

Company receives royalty income in connection with the associated license and royalty agreement entered into with Estillon B.V. During fiscal 2008, the Company recorded royalty income of \$0.2 million as other income.

Changes in the Put Warrant Liability

On July 23, 2007, the Company received written notice from HillStreet of the exercise of their right to put to the Company the put warrants in the Company pursuant to the Warrant Agreement. On July 31, 2007, the Company and HillStreet agreed upon a cash settlement value of \$2.3 million for the put obligation. The Company paid the settlement out of funds available under its existing revolving credit facility.

For accounting purposes, the Company has historically recorded the put warrant liability by calculating the difference between the closing stock price at the end of a reporting period and the exercise price of \$3.63 per share multiplied by the 325,000 warrants outstanding. Based on this methodology, a liability of \$0.9 million was reported for the put warrants as of the end of fiscal 2007. As a result of the settlement, the Company reported a put warrant expense of \$1.4 million in fiscal 2008. This compares with income of \$1.4 million recorded in fiscal 2007 related to the revaluation of the put warrant liability. No further income or expense will be recorded related to this Warrant Agreement. For a more detailed discussion regarding the put warrants, see *Liquidity and Capital Resources*.

Interest Expense

Interest expense for the fiscal 2008 period was approximately \$2.5 million compared to approximately \$3.0 million in fiscal 2007. Interest expense decreased as a result of a reduction in average borrowings throughout the year to fund the Company's acquisition debt and working capital needs, as well as lower interest rates during the fiscal 2008 period.

Income Taxes

The Company recorded a provision for income taxes in fiscal 2008 of approximately \$3.5 million compared to approximately \$0.6 million in fiscal 2007. The Company performed a detailed analysis under the guidelines of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, which included a review of each subsidiary's financial results and projections and considers the likelihood that deferred tax assets will be recoverable from future taxable income and, to the extent that the Company believes that recoverability is not likely, establishes a valuation allowance. The Company does not realize a tax benefit or incur a tax provision associated with the accounting for the put warrant liability. Estimated tax rates are based upon the most recent effective tax rates available in every jurisdiction in which the Company operates.

The effective tax rate for fiscal 2008 was 62% due to the put warrant expense in the current year that provides no tax benefit, full valuation allowance taken on certain of the Company's net operating losses, primarily in the UK and Mexico, and foreign tax rate differential.

Despite having a pre-tax loss in fiscal 2007, the Company recorded an income tax provision due to various permanent differences including approximately \$2.4 million of goodwill impairment charges in the Domestic segment that are non deductible for tax purposes.

Net Income and Net Income, as Adjusted

Due to the reasons stated above the Company recorded net income of approximately \$2.2 million or \$0.61 per diluted share in fiscal 2008 compared to net loss of \$5.8 million or \$1.71 per diluted share in fiscal 2007. Net income adjusted for the change in the put warrant liability and other non-recurring items was \$3.6 million or \$1.00 per diluted share in fiscal 2008 compared to net loss of \$0.2 million or \$0.05 per diluted share in fiscal 2007.

Table of Contents**Reconciliation of Net Income to Net Income Adjusted for the Change in the Put Warrant Liability and Other Non-Recurring Items**

Net Income Adjusted for the Change in the Put Warrant Liability and Other Non-Recurring Items and Earnings Per Share Adjusted for the Change in the Put Warrant Liability and Other Non-Recurring Items are Non-GAAP financial measures. The Company has included these Non-GAAP financial measures because it believes that the measures provide an indicator of profitability and performance of the Company's operations and provide a meaningful comparison of its current operating performance with its historical results. The Company uses Net Income Adjusted for the Change in the Put Warrant Liability and Other Non-Recurring Items and Earnings Per Share Adjusted for the Change in the Put Warrant Liability and Other Non-Recurring Items as internal measures of its business. Net Income Adjusted for the Change in the Put Warrant Liability and Other Non-Recurring Items and Earnings Per Share Adjusted for the Change in the Put Warrant Liability and Other Non-Recurring Items are not meant to be considered a substitute or replacement for Net Income and Earnings Per Share as prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

The reconciliation of Net Income to Net Income Adjusted for the Change in the Put Warrant Liability and Other Non-Recurring Items and Earnings Per Share Adjusted for the Change in the Put Warrant Liability and Other Non-Recurring Items is as follows (in thousands except for per share amounts):

	Year Ended	
	February 29, 2008	February 28, 2007
Net income (loss), as reported (a)	\$ 2,196	\$ (5,806) *
Add back (deduct):		
(Gain) loss on sale of businesses, net of tax	(346)	563
Impairment loss on goodwill and other intangible assets, net of tax		6,052
Realization of currency translation loss related to the disposition of certain assets and obligations of foreign subsidiary	323	478
Change in put warrant liability	1,439	(1,437)
Net income adjusted for the change in the put warrant liability and non-recurring items (b)	\$ 3,612	\$ (150) *
Earnings (loss) per share, as reported:		
Basic ((a)/(c))	\$ 0.63	\$ (1.71) *
Diluted ((a)/(d))	\$ 0.61	\$ (1.71) *
Weighted average number of shares outstanding, as reported:		
Basic (c)	3,435	3,411
Diluted (d)	3,588	3,411
Earnings per share adjusted for the change in the put warrant liability and non-recurring items:		
Basic ((b)/(e))	\$ 1.05	\$ (0.05) *
Diluted ((b)/(f))	\$ 1.00	\$ (0.05) *
Weighted average number of shares outstanding as adjusted for the change in the put warrant liability and non-recurring items:		
Basic (e)	3,435	3,411
Diluted (f)	3,588	3,411 *

* Amounts revised. See Note D of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Working capital increased to approximately \$9.1 million, as of February 29, 2008 from approximately \$4.8 million at February 28, 2007, an increase of approximately \$4.3 million.

Net cash provided by operating activities during the fiscal 2008 period was approximately \$7.2 million compared to approximately \$4.9 million for the comparable fiscal 2007 period. The increase in cash flow from operating activities was primarily due to net income as adjusted for non-cash income statement items, which would include adjustments for depreciation, amortization, goodwill impairment, change in the fair value of the put warrant, and the gain on the sale of plant, equipment and businesses, increasing by \$7.3 million in fiscal 2008 compared to fiscal 2007. In fiscal 2008, the reduction in accounts receivables provided cash of approximately \$1.7 million that was partially offset by the use of cash to increase prepaid expense by \$1.1 million and reduce accounts payable by \$0.6 million.

Net cash provided by investing activities was approximately \$1.1 million in fiscal 2008 compared to net cash used of approximately \$0.7 million in fiscal 2007. The cash provided by investing activities in fiscal 2008 was comprised of proceeds from the sale of plant, equipment and businesses of approximately \$4.0 million, partially offset by capital expenditures of \$3.0 million, which consist mainly of the purchase of the Adelanto, California manufacturing and distribution facility.

Net cash used in financing activities was approximately \$8.3 million in the fiscal 2008 period compared to approximately \$4.1 million in the fiscal 2007 period. The change is primarily due to the settlement of the Company's put warrant obligation for \$2.3 million in fiscal 2008 and the repayment of acquisition and term debt of \$6.2 million in fiscal 2008 compared to repayment of \$4.7 million in fiscal 2007.

The Company has an asset based loan agreement with two domestic financial institutions to provide a revolving credit facility, mortgage and term note financing. The loan agreement expires in July 2008. Under the agreement, the Company is allowed to borrow up to \$29 million under the revolving credit facility based on a formula for eligible accounts receivable and inventory. On April 26, 2007, the loan agreement was amended to make certain financial covenants from February 28, 2007 through July 2008 less restrictive and to increase the ability of the Company to borrow against eligible inventory of raw material and finished goods of the Company and certain subsidiaries. As of February 29, 2008, the term loan has an interest rate that ranges from Libor plus 2.13% to Libor plus 2.88%, while the revolver bears an interest rate that ranges from Libor plus 1.50% to Libor plus 2.25%. These loans are collateralized by substantially all of the Company's assets. The agreement also prohibits the Company from incurring certain additional indebtedness, limits certain investments, advances or loans, restricts substantial asset sales and capital expenditures and prohibits the payment of dividends, except for dividends due on the Company's Series A and C preferred stock. At February 29, 2008 the rate was Libor (3.26%) plus 1.75% and the Company had borrowed approximately \$22.0 million and had \$4.3 million available for future borrowings under its revolving loan facility net of approximately \$0.9 million in outstanding letters of credit. The loan agreement contains a subjective acceleration clause and lockbox arrangement; therefore, the borrowing under this agreement is classified as a current liability.

In May 2008, the Company amended its existing asset based loan agreement with two domestic institutions. The amendment extended the maturity date for the \$29 million revolving credit facility and the mortgage on the Canadian facility to May 20, 2011. The amendment revises the loan agreement so that the loan agreement will no longer provide for the BV loan or term loan and will consist solely of the revolving credit loan and mortgage on the Canadian facility. The amendment also made the following modifications to the loan agreement: (i) all foreign subsidiaries other than Roberts Company Canada Limited were released as borrowers under the loan agreement, (ii) all foreign subsidiaries excluding all subsidiaries in Canada, the U.K., France, Australia and New Zealand executed negative pledge agreements, and (iii) the covenants relating to the maintenance of a minimum current ratio and a minimum tangible net worth were eliminated. The total amount available for borrowing under the revolving credit loan, the interest rates applicable to the borrowings outstanding and all other covenants under the loan agreement remain unchanged from the loan agreement, as amended by prior amendments.

The Company's Australian subsidiary has a payment facility that allows it to borrow against a certain percentage of inventory and accounts receivable. In March 2007, this facility was amended to make the maximum permitted borrowing approximately \$1.9 million of which \$1.4 million was outstanding at February 29, 2008. The facility is considered a demand note and carries an interest rate of the Australian Commercial Bill Rate (8.14% as of February 29, 2008) plus 1.25%.

Table of Contents

In connection with the purchase of the Company's United Kingdom operations, a U.K. subsidiary of the Company entered into two financing arrangements with a U.K. financial institution. In January 2008, the Company replaced these facilities with an additional asset based loan agreement with a domestic financial institution to provide a revolving credit facility with a borrowing capacity of \$3.5 million for the Company's U.K. operations. The facility has a term that varies with the term of the Company's other domestic revolving credit facility and bears an interest rate that ranges from Sterling Libor plus 1.50% to Sterling Libor plus 2.25%. This agreement is collateralized by substantially all of the Company's UK operation's assets and is guaranteed by the Company. The agreement similarly prohibits the Company's U.K. operations from incurring certain additional indebtedness, limits certain investments, advances or loans, restricts substantial asset sales and capital expenditures, and prohibits the payment of dividends. At February 29, 2008 the interest rate was Sterling Libor (5.60%) plus 2.00%, the Company's U.K. operations had borrowed approximately \$2.0 million under this facility and had \$0.5 million available for future borrowing. The facility is considered a demand note.

Payable to Banks Under Term Loan Facilities

The Company has a term loan financing arrangement that provides for repayment of this facility at a rate of \$0.2 million per month. At February 29, 2008, the interest rate was Libor (3.26%) plus 2.38% and the balance on the term note was \$0.3 million.

In March 2007, the Company's Australian subsidiary amended its payment facility by consolidating the then existing three term facilities into one three-year term facility. The subsidiary received approximately \$1.4 million of additional financing under the amendment. The loan requires quarterly payments of AUD 0.2 million (US \$0.2 million) for the first four installments and AUD 0.1 million (US \$0.1 million) thereafter with a final balloon payment. The balance of this term note was US \$1.4 million at February 29, 2008. The term loan is collateralized by substantially all of the assets of the subsidiary (approximately \$12.6 million) as well as a parent company guaranty.

In July 2003, the Company refinanced its mortgage loan in Canada to finance the expansion of the Canadian physical facilities. As of February 29, 2008, the mortgage balance was \$1.9 million and is amortized based on a 15-year period. The mortgage bears an interest rate of Libor (4.05% as of February 29, 2008) plus 2.00% and will mature in September 2008. The mortgage loan requires payments of less than \$0.1 million per month. In May 2008, the Company entered into an agreement with its existing lenders to renew the Canadian mortgage for an additional three years. Although, the maturity date is within one year as at February 29, 2008, the Company continues to classify the mortgage as long term debt in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 6, "Classification of Short-Term Obligations Expected to Be Refinanced" due to the May 2008 amendment to its loan agreement.

In February 2008, the Company entered into a mortgage agreement to finance its purchase of the manufacturing and distribution facility located in Adelanto, California. As of February 29, 2008, the mortgage balance is approximately \$1.7 million and is amortized based on a 15-year period. The mortgage bears an interest rate of LIBOR (3.26% at February 29, 2008) plus 1.50% and will mature in February 2013. The mortgage loan requires principal payments of less than \$0.1 million per month.

In connection with an acquisition during fiscal years 2000, the Company issued an unsecured note, which was amended on two occasions to extend the final \$0.3 million due as of February 29, 2004 to October 10, 2009 with interest payable quarterly at 7%.

In connection with the August 2004 purchase of the assets of Tplex Corporation, a flooring underlayment manufacturer in the United States, the Company issued a note to the seller in the amount of \$0.8 million. The note requires an annual payment of \$0.2 million over four years. Interest on the note accrues at 4% per year. At February 29, 2008, \$0.2 million remains unpaid.

In connection with the acquisition of PRCI S.A. in November 2004, the Company issued a note to the related seller for approximately \$1.1 million. The note is repayable in four equal annual installments beginning November 2005. Interest on the note accrues at the EURIBOR three month rate (4.38% at February 29, 2008) per year. Approximately \$0.3 million was outstanding at February 29, 2008.

Table of Contents

In May 2005, in connection with the acquisition of adhesives manufacturing assets, the Company issued a four-year, non-interest-bearing \$4.0 million note due in annual installments of \$1.0 million. The principal balance of the note is discounted at an imputed interest rate of 5.2%. In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008, the Company paid approximately \$1.7 million to settle the two remaining outstanding installments of \$1.0 million each, which would become due in May 2008 and 2009. The company recorded a gain on the early extinguishment of this debt of approximately \$0.2 million, net of any unamortized discount on the note. At February 29, 2008 this note was paid in full.

In November 2005, in connection with the acquisition of the Australian distributor of tools and flooring installation products, the Company issued a three-year, AUD 0.5 million note (approximately US \$0.5 million) bearing interest at the Australian 180-day commercial bill rate (8.14% at February 29, 2008) due in semi-annual installments totaling approximately AUD 0.2 million per year. At February 29, 2008, \$0.2 million remains unpaid.

In connection with the subordinated loan agreement between the Company and HillStreet Fund, L.P. (HillStreet), entered into on April 5, 2001, the Company issued 325,000 10-year warrants (the put warrants) at an exercise price of \$3.63 per share. Once the put warrants are put to the Company, the Company is required to pay the holder of the put warrants in cash in accordance with the put warrant agreement. The payment is based on the determination of the Company's entity value, which is defined in the warrant agreement as the greatest of: (1) the fair market value of the Company established as of a capital transaction or public offering; (2) a formula value based on a multiple of the trailing twelve month EBITDA; or (3) an appraised value as if the Company was sold as a going concern.

On July 23, 2007, the Company received written notice from HillStreet of the exercise of their right to put to the Company the put warrants pursuant to the warrant agreement. On July 31, 2007, the Company and HillStreet agreed upon a cash settlement value of \$2.3 million for the put obligation. On August 6, 2007, the Company paid the settlement out of funds available under its existing revolving credit facility.

For accounting purposes, the Company has historically recorded the put warrant liability by calculating the difference between the closing stock price at the end of a reporting period and the exercise price of \$3.63 per share multiplied by the 325,000 warrants outstanding. Based on this methodology, a liability of \$0.9 million was reported for the put warrants as of February 28, 2007. As a result of the settlement, the Company reported a put warrant expense of \$1.4 million during fiscal 2008. No further income, expense or payments will be recorded related to this Warrant Agreement.

The Company believes its existing cash balances, internally generated funds from operations and its available bank lines of credit will provide the liquidity necessary to satisfy the Company's working capital needs, including the growth in inventory and accounts receivable balances, and will be adequate to finance anticipated capital expenditures and debt obligations for the next twelve months. There can be no assurance, however, that the assumptions upon which the Company bases its future working capital and capital expenditure requirements and the assumptions upon which it bases its belief that funds will be available to satisfy such requirements will prove to be correct. If these assumptions are not correct, the Company may be required to raise additional capital through loans or the issuance of debt securities that would require the consent of the Company's current lenders, or through the issuance of equity securities.

To the extent the Company raises additional capital by issuing equity securities or obtaining borrowings convertible into equity, ownership dilution to existing stockholders will result, and future investors may be granted rights superior to those of existing stockholders. Moreover, additional capital may be unavailable to the Company on acceptable terms, or may not be available at all.

Table of Contents

Impact of Inflation and Changing Prices

During fiscal 2007 and continuing through fiscal 2008, the Company experienced price increases in certain key commodities and components related to the purchase of raw materials and finished goods. The Company believes that its level of gross profit as a percent of net sales is affected by these increases. Other than the changes described, the effect of inflation on the Company's operations has been minimal.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS No. 157). SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements, the FASB having previously concluded in those accounting pronouncements that fair value is the relevant measurement attribute. Accordingly, SFAS No. 157 does not require any new fair value measurements. In February 2008, the FASB issued FSP 157-2 Partial Deferral of the Effective Date of Statements 157, which delays the effective date of SFAS 157, for all non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities, except those that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually) to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008. The Company is currently evaluating the impact, if any, that the adoption of SFAS No. 157 will have on the Company's operating income or net earnings.

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (SFAS No. 159). SFAS No. 159 permits companies to choose to measure certain financial instruments and certain other items at fair value, and requires that unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected be reported in earnings. SFAS No. 159 is effective for the Company beginning in the first fiscal quarter of 2008 although earlier adoption is permitted. The Company expects that SFAS No. 159 will not have an impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2007, the Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) reached a consensus on Issue No. 06-11, Accounting for Income Tax Benefits of Dividends on Share-Based Payment Awards (EITF 06-11). EITF 06-11 states that an entity should recognize a realized tax benefit associated with dividends on nonvested equity shares, nonvested equity share units and outstanding equity share options charged to retained earnings as an increase in additional paid in capital. The amount recognized in additional paid in capital should be included in the pool of excess tax benefits available to absorb potential future tax deficiencies on share-based payment awards. EITF 06-11 should be applied prospectively to income tax benefits of dividends on equity-classified share-based payment awards that are declared in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2007. The Company expects that EITF 06-11 will not have an impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In November 2007, the FASB issued FSP FAS 142-f, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. This proposed FSP amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of an intangible asset under FASB Statement No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangibles (FAS 142). The FSP aims to improve the consistency between the useful life of an intangible asset as determined under FAS 142 and the period of expected cash flows used to measure the fair value of the asset under FASB Statement No. 141, Business Combinations, and other applicable accounting literature. As a result of this FSP, entities generally will be able to align the assumptions used for valuing an intangible asset with those used to determine its useful life. This FSP will be effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2008 and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company is currently evaluating the effect, if any, of this statement on its consolidated financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued FAS No. 141(R) Business Combinations, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. This statement retains the fundamental requirements in FAS 141 that the acquisition method be used for all business combinations and for an acquirer to be identified for each business combination. FAS 141(R) broadens the scope of FAS 141 by requiring application of the purchase method of accounting to transactions in which one entity establishes control over another

Table of Contents

entity without necessarily transferring consideration, even if the acquirer has not acquired 100% of its target. Among other changes, FAS 141(R) applies the concept of fair value and more likely than not criteria to accounting for contingent consideration, and preacquisition contingencies. As a result of implementing the new standard, since transaction costs would not be an element of fair value of the target, they will not be considered part of the fair value of the acquirer's interest and will be expensed as incurred. This pronouncement may impact the Company in the event that acquisitions are done in the future.

In December 2007, the FASB also issued FAS No. 160, *Accounting for Noncontrolling Interests*, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. This statement clarifies the classification of noncontrolling interests in the consolidated statements of financial position and the accounting for and reporting of transactions between the reporting entity and the holders of non-controlling interests. The Company does not expect that the adoption of this standard will have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company is not involved in any off-balance sheet arrangements.

Item 7A. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk*

Not required.

Item 8. *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data*

The response to this item is submitted on pages F-1 F-30 of this Report.

Item 9. *Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure*

None.

Item 9A(T). *Controls and Procedures*

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

For the year ended February 29, 2008, the Company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including Lewis Gould, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, and Stuart Fleischer, the Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e). The Company's disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed in its reports filed under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms, and is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures. Based upon the Company's evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer concluded that as a result of the material weaknesses in the Company's internal control over financial reporting described more fully below, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of February 29, 2008.

A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Management necessarily applied its judgment in assessing the benefits of controls relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected. The design of any system of controls is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions, regardless of how remote. Because of the inherent limitations in a control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and may not be detected.

Table of Contents

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the Company conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting as of February 29, 2008 based on criteria set forth in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

On performing this assessment, management identified the following material weaknesses:

Intercompany Accounts A material weakness existed with the recording, reconciling and elimination of intercompany account balances between the Company's Domestic and foreign subsidiaries and amongst the Company's foreign subsidiaries.

Review of Foreign Operations A material weakness existed with the local preparation and review of the financial results of certain of the Company's foreign operations.

As a result of these material weaknesses in the Company's internal control over financial reporting, the Company's management concluded that its internal control over financial reporting, as of February 29, 2008, was not effective based on the criteria set forth by COSO in Internal Control - Integrated Framework. A material weakness in internal control over financial reporting is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of the Company's independent registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by the Company's independent registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit the Company to provide only management's report in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Management's Plan for Remediation of Material Weaknesses

The Company has implemented and continues to implement various measures to address the identified material weaknesses and to improve the overall internal control over financial reporting. The following steps are planned for fiscal 2009 to remediate the conditions leading to the above stated material weaknesses:

Intercompany Accounts (i) develop and implement standardized policy and procedure for the recording of inter-company transactions, (ii) identify, procure and implement an appropriate technology to record, match and track intercompany transactions, (iii) complete timely reconciliation of all intercompany accounts, and (iv) record in a timely manner the foreign currency translation and exchange rate gains or losses related to intercompany accounts.

Review of Foreign Operations (i) use of a comprehensive, standard financial close disclosure checklist, (ii) provide additional training to financial personnel at the Company's foreign subsidiaries, and (iii) implement an internal review function over all foreign operations coordinated through the Company's corporate office.

Table of Contents

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes during the quarter ended February 29, 2008 in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

Table of Contents

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

Information required by this item regarding directors and officers is incorporated by reference from the Company's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2008 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed no later than 120 days after February 29, 2008.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

Information required by this item regarding compensation of officers and directors is incorporated by reference from the Company's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2008 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed no later than 120 days after February 29, 2008.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

Information required by this item is incorporated by reference from the Company's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2008 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed no later than 120 days after February 29, 2008.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

Information required by this item is incorporated by reference from the Company's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2008 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed no later than 120 days after February 29, 2008.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

Information required by this item is incorporated by reference from the Company's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2008 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed no later than 120 days after February 29, 2008.

Table of Contents**PART IV****Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules**

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

1. and 2. The financial statements and financial statement schedule filed as part of this report are listed separately in the index to Financial Statements beginning on page F-1 of this report.

3. For Exhibits see Item 15(b), below.

(b) List of Exhibits:

Exhibit No.	Description
2.1	Form of Agreement and Plan of Merger regarding the change in incorporation of the Company from a New York Corporation to a Delaware Corporation ⁽¹⁾
2.2	Stock Purchase Agreement dated October 21, 1997 between the Company and RCI Holdings, Inc. ⁽²⁾
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation of the Company ⁽¹⁾
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Company ⁽¹²⁾
3.3	Form of Indemnification Agreement executed by Officers and Directors of the Company ⁽¹⁾
4.1	Form of specimen certificate for Common Stock of the Company ⁽¹⁾
9	Voting Trust Agreement, dated August 3, 1996, by and between Lewis Gould and Susan J. Gould ⁽¹⁾
10.1	Q.E.P. Co., Inc. Omnibus Stock Plan of 1996, as amended on July 9, 2004 ⁽⁷⁾⁺
10.2	Employment Agreement dated May 1, 2002 by and between Lewis Gould and the Company. ⁽³⁾⁺
10.7	Second Amended and Restated Loan Agreement dated November 14, 2002, by and among the Company, its subsidiaries, Fleet Capital Corporation, HSBC Bank USA and Fleet Capital Corporation, as agent. ⁽³⁾
10.8	Form of Term Note, Domestic Advances Note, Foreign Advances Note and B.V. Note executed in connect with Second Amended and Restated Loan Agreement dated November 14, 2002. ⁽³⁾
10.9	Agreement by the Company and Lewis Gould, dated May 12, 2003. ⁽⁴⁾⁺
10.10	Agreement between the Company and Valfin, SA dated September 23, 2004. ⁽⁶⁾
10.11	Liability and Asset Guarantee between Company and Valfin, SA dated September 23, 2004. ⁽⁶⁾
10.12	QEP Executive Deferred Compensation Plan effective December 15, 2004. ⁽⁸⁾⁺
10.13	Trust under the QEP Executive Deferred Compensation Plan dated December 27, 2004. ⁽⁸⁾
10.14	Fourth Amendment and Waiver Agreement dated March 31, 2005 by and among the Company, its subsidiaries, Fleet Capital Corporation, HSBC Bank USA and Fleet Capital Corporation, as agent. ⁽⁹⁾

Table of Contents

- 10.16 Fifth Amendment and Waiver Agreement dated June 14, 2005 by and between the Company, its subsidiaries, Fleet Capital Corporation, HSBC Bank USA and Fleet Capital Corporation, as agent. ⁽⁹⁾
- 10.17 Form of Term Notes, Amended and Restated Domestic Advances Note and Debenture executed in connect with Fourth Amendment and Waiver Agreement dated March 31, 2005. ⁽⁹⁾
- 10.20 Seventh Amendment and Waiver Agreement dated June 1, 2006 by and among the Company, certain affiliates of the Company, Bank of America, N.A., successor-in-interest to Fleet Capital Corporation, and HSBC Bank USA, National Association, successor-by-merger to HSBC Bank USA. ⁽¹⁰⁾
- 10.21 Employment Letter Agreement, dated July 14, 2006, between Stuart Fleischer and Q.E.P. Co., Inc. ^{(11) +}
- 10.22 Ninth Amendment and Waiver Agreement dated April 26, 2007 by and among the Company, certain affiliates of the Company, Bank of America, N.A., successor-in-interest to Fleet Capital Corporation, and HSBC Bank USA, National Association, as successor-by-merger to HSBC Bank USA, and Bank of America, N.A., as agent. ⁽¹³⁾
- 10.23 Employment Letter Agreement, dated November 9, 2007, between Lawrence P. Levine and Q.E.P. Co., Inc. ^{(14) +}
- 10.24 Eleventh Amendment Agreement dated May 21, 2008 by and among the Company, certain affiliates of the Company, Bank of America N.A., successor-in-interest to Fleet Capital Corporation, and HSBC Bank USA, National Association as successor-by-merger to HSBC Bank USA, and Bank of America as agent. ⁽¹⁵⁾
- 14.1 Code of Ethics for Senior Financial Officers. ⁽⁵⁾
- 21 Subsidiaries of the Company. ⁽¹⁵⁾
- 23 Consent of Independent Registered Public Accountants. ⁽¹⁵⁾
- 31.1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. ⁽¹⁵⁾
- 31.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. ⁽¹⁵⁾
- 32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. ⁽¹⁵⁾
- 32.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. ⁽¹⁵⁾

⁽¹⁾ Filed with the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (Reg. No. 333-07477) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and incorporated herein by reference.

⁽²⁾ Filed with the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 3, 1997, and incorporated herein by reference.

Table of Contents

- (3) Filed with the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 13, 2003, and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (4) Filed with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 28, 2003, and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (5) Filed with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 27, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (6) Filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 27, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (7) Filed with the Company's Quarterly Report herein on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 14, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (8) Filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 1, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (9) Filed with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 15, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (10) Filed with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 13, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (11) Filed with the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 23, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (12) Filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 28, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (13) Filed with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 29, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (14) Filed with the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 14, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference.
 - (15) Filed herewith.
 - + Management contracts or compensatory plans or arrangements.
- (c) The financial statement schedule filed as part of this report is listed separately in the Index to Financial Statements beginning on page F-1 of this report.

Table of Contents

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, in the City of Boca Raton, State of Florida, on May 29, 2008.

Q.E.P. CO., INC.

By: /s/ Lewis Gould
 Lewis Gould
 Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
 May 29, 2008

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Lewis Gould and Stuart F. Fleischer and each of them, his true and lawful attorney-in-fact and agents, with full power of substitution and resubstitution for him and in his name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, to sign any and all amendments to this Report on Form 10-K, and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto, and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto said attorneys-in-fact and agents full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite and necessary to be done in and about the premises, as fully to all intents and purposes as he might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming all that each of said attorneys-in-fact or his substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

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

/s/ Lewis Gould Lewis Gould	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)	May 29, 2008
/s/ Stuart F. Fleischer Stuart F. Fleischer	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)	May 29, 2008
/s/ Emil Vogel Emil Vogel	Director	May 29, 2008
/s/ David W. Kreilein David Kreilein	Director	May 29, 2008
/s/ Leonard Gould Leonard Gould	Director	May 29, 2008
/s/ Robert Walters Robert Walters	Director	May 29, 2008

Table of Contents

CONTENTS

	Page
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	F-2
Financial Statements	
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets</u>	F-3
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations</u>	F-4
<u>Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income (Loss)</u>	F-5
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	F-6
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	F-7 to F-30
<u>Schedule II - Valuation and Qualifying Accounts</u>	S-1

F-1

Table of Contents

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors and Shareholders

Q.E.P. Co., Inc. and Subsidiaries

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Q.E.P. Co., Inc. (a Delaware Corporation) and Subsidiaries as of February 29, 2008 and February 28, 2007, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity and comprehensive income (loss), and cash flows for the years then ended. Our audits of the basic consolidated financial statements included the financial statement schedule listed in the index appearing under Item 15(a)(2). These financial statements and the financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and the financial statement 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 financial position of Q.E.P. Co., Inc. and Subsidiaries as of February 29, 2008 and February 28, 2007, and the 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 consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

As discussed in Note B to the consolidated financial statements, effective March 1, 2007 the Company adopted the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Interpretation No 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes . Also as discussed in Note B to the consolidated financial statements, the Company recorded a cumulative effect adjustment as of March 1, 2006, in connection with the adoption of SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108, Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements.

/s/ GRANT THORNTON LLP
Miami, Florida

May 29, 2008

Table of Contents**Q.E.P. CO., Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Balance Sheets**

(In thousands, except par values)

	February 29, 2008	February 28, 2007
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 949	\$ 822
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of approximately \$431 and \$354 as of February 29, 2008 and February 28, 2007, respectively	32,543	34,491
Inventories (Note G)	26,496	27,042
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	2,505	1,349
Deferred income taxes (Note M)	754	1,299
Total current assets	63,247	65,003
Property and equipment, net (Note H)	7,851	6,770
Deferred income taxes, net (Note M)	1,787	2,764
Goodwill (Note I)	9,685	9,563
Other intangible assets, net (Note I)	2,717	2,831
Other assets	339	225
Total Assets	\$ 85,626	\$ 87,156
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade accounts payable	\$ 15,968	\$ 18,037 *
Accrued liabilities	11,690	9,769 *
Lines of credit (Note J)	24,537	27,405
Current maturities of long term debt (Note J)	1,977	4,085
Put warrant liability (Note J)		861
Total current liabilities	54,172	60,157 *
Notes payable (Note J)	4,472	2,398
Other long-term debt (Note J)	250	2,551
Other long-term liabilities	377	
Total Liabilities	59,271	65,106 *
Commitments and Contingencies (Note K)		
SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
Preferred stock; 2,500 shares authorized, \$1.00 par value; 337 shares issued and outstanding at February 29, 2008 and February 28, 2007 (Note O)	337	337
Common stock; 20,000 shares authorized, \$.001 par value; 3,528 shares and 3,523 shares issued, and 3,433 shares and 3,440 shares outstanding at February 29, 2008 and February 28, 2007, respectively	3	3
Additional paid-in capital	10,154	9,981
Retained earnings	16,574	14,770 *
Treasury stock; 95 and 83 shares held at cost at February 29, 2008 and February 28, 2007, respectively (Note O)	(756)	(639)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	43	(2,402)

	26,355	22,050 *
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 85,626	\$ 87,156

* Amounts revised. See Note D to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Table of Contents**Q.E.P. CO., INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

(In thousands except per share data)

	Year Ended	
	February 29, 2008	February 28, 2007
Net sales (Note F)	\$ 217,505	\$ 216,006
Cost of goods sold	154,684	156,658 *
Gross profit	62,821	59,348 *
Costs and expenses:		
Shipping	23,037	23,577
General and administrative	18,051	19,355
Selling and marketing	13,166	12,581
Impairment loss on goodwill and other intangibles		7,520
Other expense (income), net	(1,118)	(43)
Total costs and expenses	53,136	62,990
Operating income (loss)	9,685	(3,642) *
Change in put warrant liability (Note J)	(1,439)	1,437
Interest expense, net	(2,538)	(2,977)
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	5,708	(5,182) *
Provision for income taxes (Note M)	3,512	624 *
Net income (loss)	\$ 2,196	\$ (5,806) *
Net income (loss) per share:		
Basic	\$ 0.63	\$ (1.71) *
Diluted	\$ 0.61	\$ (1.71) *
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		
Basic	3,435	3,411
Diluted	3,588	3,411

* Amounts revised. See Note D to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Table of Contents**Q.E.P. CO., INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)**

(In thousands, except share data)

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock			Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Treasury Stock	Total Shareholders Equity	Comprehensive Income (Loss)
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Amount						
Balance at Feb 28, 2006	336,660	\$ 337	3,458,341	\$ 3	\$ 9,539	\$ 21,205	\$ (3,524)	\$ (543)	\$ 27,017	\$ (68)	
Cumulative effect of adjustments resulting from the adoption of SAB 108, net of tax							(607)			(607)	
Adjusted balance at Feb 28, 2006	336,660	\$ 337	3,458,341	\$ 3	\$ 9,539	\$ 20,598	\$ (3,524)	\$ (543)	\$ 26,410		
Net loss							(5,806)			(5,806) \$ (5,806) *	
Foreign currency translation adjustment								644		644 644	
Realized foreign currency translation adjustment								478		478 478	
Stock option expense					145					145	
Purchase of Treasury Stock								(96)		(96)	
Issuance of stock in connection with the exercise of stock options			65,000		297					297	
Dividends							(22)			(22)	
Balance at Feb 28, 2007	336,660	\$ 337	3,523,341	\$ 3	\$ 9,981	\$ 14,770	\$ (2,402)	\$ (639)	\$ 22,050	\$ (4,684) *	
Cumulative effect of adjustments resulting from the adoption of FIN 48							(370)			(370)	
Adjusted balance at Feb 28, 2007	336,660	\$ 337	3,523,341	\$ 3	\$ 9,981	\$ 14,400	\$ (2,402)	\$ (639)	\$ 21,680	*	
Net income							2,196			2,196 \$ 2,196	
Foreign currency translation adjustment								2,122		2,122 2,122	
Realized foreign currency translation adjustment								323		323 323	
Stock option expense					139					139	
Purchase of Treasury Stock								(117)		(117)	
Issuance of stock in connection with the exercise of stock options			5,000		34					34	
Dividends							(22)			(22)	
Balance at Feb 29, 2008	336,660	\$ 337	3,528,341	\$ 3	\$ 10,154	\$ 16,574	\$ 43	\$ (756)	\$ 26,355	\$ 4,641	

* Amounts revised. See Note D to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

F-5

Table of Contents**Q.E.P. CO., INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

(In thousands)

	Year Ended	
	February 29, 2008	February 28, 2007
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ 2,196	\$ (5,806) *
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	2,089	2,568
Impairment loss on goodwill and other intangibles		7,520
Change in fair value of put warrant liability (Note J)	1,439	(1,437)
Write-off of accumulated foreign translation adjustment	323	478
Bad debt expense	284	313
Gain on sale of plant and equipment	(135)	
Gain on sale of businesses	(547)	
Stock-based compensation expense	244	171
Deferred income taxes (Note M)	1,522	(3,657)
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions:		
Accounts receivable	1,708	(1,256)
Inventories	(254)	7,355
Prepaid expenses	(1,126)	2,381
Other assets	115	(78)
Trade accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(646)	(3,693) *
Net cash provided by operating activities	7,212	4,859
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(2,981)	(730)
Proceeds from sales of equipment	244	
Proceeds from sales of businesses	3,801	
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	1,064	(730)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net borrowings under lines of credit (Note J)	(3,202)	443
Borrowings of long term debt (Note J)	3,509	
Repayments of notes payable (Note J)	(3,218)	(2,771)
Repayments of acquisition debt (Note J)	(2,948)	(1,885)
Settlement of put warrant liability (Note J)	(2,300)	
Purchase of treasury stock	(120)	(120)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	34	297
Dividends	(22)	(22)
Net cash used in financing activities	(8,267)	(4,058)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	118	(101)
Net increase (decrease) in cash	127	(30)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	822	852

Edgar Filing: QEP CO INC - Form 10-K

Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 949	\$ 822
---	--------	--------

* Amounts revised. See Note D to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

F-6

Table of Contents

Q.E.P. CO., INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE A DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Q.E.P. Co., Inc. (the Company) is a leading manufacturer, marketer and distributor of a broad line of specialty tools and flooring related products for the home improvement market. Under brand names including Q.E.P.®, ROBERTS®, Capitol®, QSet, Vitrex® and Elastiment, the Company markets specialty tools and flooring related products used primarily for the surface preparation and installation of ceramic tile, carpet, vinyl and wood flooring. Q.E.P. and its subsidiaries market approximately 3,000 products in the U.S., Canada, Europe, Australia and Latin America. The Company sells its products primarily to large home improvement retail centers, as well as traditional distribution outlets in all the markets it serves.

NOTE B SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Q.E.P. Co., Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries, after eliminating all significant inter-company accounts and transactions.

2. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents include \$0.9 million and \$0.8 million of foreign balances as of February 29, 2008 and February 28, 2007, respectively.

3. Accounts Receivable

The Company's accounts receivable are principally due from home centers or flooring accessory distributors. Credit is extended based on an evaluation of a customer's financial condition and collateral is not required. Accounts receivable are due at various times based on each customer's credit worthiness and selling arrangement. The outstanding balances are stated net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company determines its allowance by considering a number of factors, including the length of time trade accounts receivable are past due, the customer's previous loss history, the customer's ability to pay its obligations, and the condition of the general economy and the industry as a whole. An account may be determined to be uncollectible if all collection efforts have been exhausted, the customer has filed for bankruptcy, and all recourse against the account is exhausted, or disputes are unresolved and negotiations to settle are exhausted. Uncollectible accounts are written off against the allowance. Payments subsequently received on such receivables are credited to the allowance for doubtful accounts.

4. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of standard cost or market, which approximates first-in, first-out or net realizable value.

5. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is recorded using the straight-line method in amounts sufficient to relate the cost of depreciable assets to operations over their estimated service lives. Leasehold improvements are amortized over their expected useful life or the remaining life of the respective lease, whichever is shorter.

Table of Contents

The following are the estimated lives of the Company's property and equipment:

Machinery and warehouse equipment	5 to 10 years
Furniture and computer equipment	3 to 10 years
Capital leases	3 to 5 years
Building	30 to 33 years
Leasehold improvements	5 to 15 years

Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense and significant renewals and betterments are capitalized. When property is sold or otherwise disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts, and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in operations for the period.

6. *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*

Goodwill is tested for impairment in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, using a fair value approach applied to each reporting unit. Impairment charges are recognized for amounts where the reporting unit's goodwill exceeds its fair value. The Company amortizes the cost of other intangibles over their estimated useful lives. Amortizable intangible assets may also be tested for impairment if indications of impairment exist. The impairment test is based on a valuation provided by an independent appraiser and, if the asset is impaired, it is written down to fair value. The Company's annual impairment assessment date is August 31st.

7. *Impairment of Long-Lived Assets*

The Company evaluates its long-lived assets and definite-lived intangibles for impairment in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*, whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets or intangibles may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to its fair value as provided by an independent appraiser. If such an asset is considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its fair value. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.

8. *Income Taxes*

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 109, or FAS 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*, as clarified by FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* (FIN 48). Under this method, deferred income taxes are determined based on the estimated future tax effects of differences between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities given the provisions of enacted tax laws. Deferred income tax provisions and benefits are based on changes to the assets or liabilities from year to year. In providing for deferred taxes, the Company considers tax regulations of the jurisdictions in which it operates, estimates of future taxable income, and available tax planning strategies. If tax regulations, operating results or the ability to implement tax-planning strategies vary, adjustments to the carrying value of deferred tax assets and liabilities may be required. Valuation allowances are recorded related to deferred tax assets based on the *more likely than not* criteria of FAS No. 109.

FIN 48 requires that the Company recognize the financial statement benefit of a tax position only after determining that the relevant tax authority would more likely than not sustain the position following an audit. For tax positions meeting the *more-likely-than-not* threshold, the amount recognized in the financial statements is the largest benefit that has a greater than 50 percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement with the relevant tax authority.

Table of Contents**9. Leases**

Leases which meet certain criteria are classified as capital leases. For such leases, assets and obligations are recorded initially at the present value of the contractual lease payments. The capitalized leases are amortized using the straight-line method over the shorter of the assets estimated economic lives or the term of the lease. Interest expense relating to the lease liabilities is recorded to affect a constant rate of interest over the terms of the obligations. Leases not meeting capitalization criteria are classified as operating leases and related rentals are charged to expense as incurred.

10. Stock-Based Compensation

The Company grants stock options for a fixed number of shares to employees and directors with an exercise price equal to at least 85% of the fair market value of the shares at the date of grant. As of the current date, however, no options have been issued at a discount to market price. The Company adopted SFAS 123(R), Share-Based Payments, in the first quarter of fiscal 2007. In accordance with the provisions of SFAS 123(R), the Company has recognized compensation expense related to outstanding stock options that vested in fiscal 2007 and 2008.

No stock options were granted in fiscal 2008. The weighted average fair value at date of grant for options granted during fiscal 2007 was \$2.78 per option. The fair value of each option at date of grant was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the weighted average assumptions for grants noted in the table below. Expected volatility is based on the historical volatility of the Company's stock. The expected lives of the options represents the period that the options granted are expected to be outstanding and was calculated based on historical averages. The risk free rate is based on the yield curve of a zero coupon U.S. Treasury bond. The Company does not expect to pay a dividend on common stock.

	2007
Expected stock price volatility	39.3%
Expected lives of options:	
Directors and officers	4.2 years
Employees	4.2 years
Risk-free interest rate	4.8%
Expected dividend yield	0.0%

11. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed based on weighted average shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of common and dilutive common stock equivalent shares outstanding during the period. Dilutive common stock equivalent shares consist of the dilutive effect of stock options and warrant common stock equivalents.

12. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following methods and assumptions were used in estimating the indicated fair values of financial instruments:

Cash and cash equivalents: The carrying amount approximates fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Trade accounts receivable and payable: The carrying amount approximates fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Table of Contents

Short term debt: The carrying amount approximates fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Long term debt: The fair value of the Company's borrowings approximates the carrying value based on current rates offered to the Company for similar debt.

13. Foreign Currencies

The financial statements of subsidiaries outside the United States are generally measured using the local currency as the functional currency. Assets and liabilities recorded in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. Translation adjustments resulting from this process are charged or credited to equity. Revenues, costs and expenses are translated at average rates of exchange prevailing during the year. Gains and losses on foreign currency transactions are included in general and administrative expenses. In fiscal 2008, a gain of \$0.1 million was recorded on foreign currency transactions, which included a net loss of \$0.3 million for the write-off of the accumulated foreign currency translation associated with the disposition of one of the Company's UK operations (see Note C). A net loss of \$0.4 million was recorded in fiscal 2007 for foreign currency transactions.

14. Revenue Recognition

Sales are recognized when merchandise is shipped and title has passed to the customer, the selling price is fixed and determinable and collectibility of the sales price is reasonably assured. Such revenue is recorded net of estimated sales returns, discounts and allowances. The Company establishes reserves for returns and allowances based on current and historical information and trends. Sales and accounts receivable have been reduced by such amounts. The Company adopted Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue 06-3, How Taxes Collected from Customers and Remitted to Governmental Authorities Should Be Presented in the Income Statement (That Is, Gross versus Net Presentation). EITF Issue 06-3 became effective for the Company on March 1, 2007. This adoption has not had an impact on the Company's financial statements as the Company has not changed its existing accounting policy which is to present taxes within the scope of EITF Issue 06-3 on a net basis.

The Company accounts for upfront consideration given to customers as a reduction to revenue in accordance with EITF Issue 01-9, Accounting for Consideration Given by a Vendor to a Customer (Including a Reseller of the Vendor's Products). Where the Company has an agreement with the customer in which the Company expects to receive a benefit from the incentive over time and the Company can control the benefit through a legally enforceable contract, the incentive is recorded as a deferred cost and is amortized as a reduction to revenue over the term of the agreement. Otherwise, the incentive is recorded as a reduction to revenue at the earlier of the Company making payment or incurring an obligation to the customer. The Company evaluates the recoverability of incentives recorded as a deferred cost on a quarterly basis. Prepaid expenses and other current assets include \$0.7 million of deferred customer incentives as of February 29, 2008.

15. Shipping and Handling Costs

Shipping and handling costs are classified as a separate operational expense on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations. Shipping costs billed to customers are included in sales.

16. Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred and totaled \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million for the year ended February 29, 2008 and February 28, 2007, respectively. These costs are recorded in selling and marketing expenses and primarily consist of advertisement in trade publications.

Advertising allowances are expensed as incurred and totaled \$4.1 million and \$3.7 million for the year ended February 29, 2008 and February 28, 2007, respectively. The majority of these allowances were paid to the Company's two largest customers. In return, the Company receives and tracks the advertising in various forms of media of its products on a local, regional and national level. These retailers also display the Company's products on in-store signage and sends advertising of the Company's products directly to its professional contractor customers. The Company is not able to reasonably estimate the fair value of the benefit received under these arrangements. Accordingly, consistent with the guidance under Emerging Issues Task Force 01-9,

Table of Contents

Accounting for Consideration Given by a Vendor to a Customer (Including a Reseller of the Vendor's Products) , the Company accounts for these promotional funds as a reduction to the selling price and the costs are netted against gross sales.

17. Adoption of SAB No. 108

In September 2006, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108, *Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements* , which provides interpretive guidance on the consideration of the effects of prior year misstatements in quantifying current year misstatements for the purpose of a materiality assessment. SAB No. 108 is effective for fiscal years ending after November 15, 2006, and therefore was effective for the Company in fiscal 2007. In accordance with SAB No. 108, the cumulative effect of the initial application of SAB No. 108 was reported in the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, with the offsetting balance to retained earnings. Upon adoption, the Company recorded as of March 1, 2006, a decrease in inventory of \$0.8 million for excess capitalized inventory costs, a decrease in accrued liabilities, inclusive of income tax, of \$0.2 million for various obligations and a decrease in retained earnings of \$0.6 million to correct for errors arising prior to fiscal 2007 that were considered immaterial under the Company's previous method of evaluating materiality.

18. Use of Estimates

In preparing financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, management is required to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant estimates include the valuation of stock options, income taxes, the allowance for doubtful accounts, inventory valuation reserves, depreciation and amortization. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

19. Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) is defined as the change in equity of a business enterprise during a period from transactions and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources. The Company's balance in comprehensive income (loss) is specifically derived from foreign currency translation adjustments. The Company presents accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes, in its consolidated statement of shareholders' equity.

NOTE C SALE OF BUSINESSES

On May 4, 2007, the Company entered into agreements with Bon Tool Co., a US supplier of construction tools, equipment and decorative concrete products, for the sale of the business, inventory and certain intangible assets of the Company's O Tool operation, and the sublease of the warehouse space previously occupied by the O Tool operation. Proceeds for the sale are required to be paid over a period of one year, subject to specified minimum and maximum payments, based on the gross margin realized by the purchaser upon the sale of purchased inventory. The sale proceeds are collateralized by a first priority lien on unsold inventory. The assets sold consist mainly of inventory with a cost of approximately \$1.3 million at May 31, 2007. During fiscal 2008, the Company recorded a loss on the sale of the O Tool operation of \$0.1 million, which is recorded in other expense. This transaction was not disclosed as a discontinued operation due to the immateriality of the transaction to the Company's overall operation.

On July 18, 2007, the Company entered into an asset purchase agreement with ParexLahabra, a manufacturer of premixed mortars for the construction industry, for the sales of the business, accounts receivable, inventory and certain intangible assets of the Company's Stone Holdings operation. The sale proceeds were approximately \$2.4 million in cash and the Company recorded a gain on the sale of the Stone Holdings operation of approximately \$0.6 million in fiscal 2008, which is recorded in other income. This transaction was not disclosed as a discontinued operation due to the immateriality of the transaction to the Company's overall operation.

In fiscal 2007, the Company entered into a license and royalty agreement with Estillon B.V., a European supplier of carpet specialty tools, granting Estillon the rights to manufacture, market and distribute products using the Company's Roberts® and Smoothedge® brand names to customers, other than mass merchants, within certain continental European countries. On October 24, 2007, the Company expanded its license and royalty agreement with Estillon B.V to include Great Britain and Ireland. At the same time, additional agreements were executed with Estillon whereby Estillon purchased inventory and accounts receivable from the Company in exchange for cash. The Company recorded a charge of \$0.3 million for the write-off of the Roberts UK's accumulated foreign currency translation adjustment during fiscal 2008, which is

Edgar Filing: QEP CO INC - Form 10-K

recorded in general and administrative expenses. This transaction did not qualify for treatment as a discontinued operation due to the Company's continued involvement in the market through the license and royalty agreement. For fiscal 2008, the Company recorded royalty income of \$0.2 million in other income related to the arrangement with Estillion in continental Europe.

F-11

Table of Contents**NOTE D REVISION OF PRIOR PERIOD AMOUNTS**

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008, the Company discovered an accounting error at one of the Company's foreign subsidiaries relating to the accrual for trade accounts payable which caused cost of goods sold to be understated and the related tax expense to be overstated in fiscal 2007 by \$0.3 million and \$0.1 million, respectively. This error had no impact on the previously reported cash flows from operating, financing or investing activities, and is considered immaterial to the Company's previously reported results of operations for fiscal 2007. However, since the cumulative impact of this error would be material to the results of operations for fiscal 2008, the Company applied the guidance of Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108, Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements (SAB 108). This guidance requires that the prior period financial statements be corrected, even though the revision was immaterial to the prior period financial statements.

Based on SAB 108, the prior period income statement and balance sheet amounts have been corrected to include the following adjustments (in thousands):

	Cost of Goods Sold			Income Tax Provision			Net Income		
	Reported	Adjustment	Revised	Reported	Adjustment	Revised	Reported	Adjustment	Revised
Fiscal 2007	\$ 156,326	\$ 332	\$ 156,658	\$ 723	\$ (99)	\$ 624	\$ (5,573)	\$ (233)	\$ (5,806)

	Accounts Payable			Accrued Liabilities			Retained Earnings		
	Reported	Adjustment	Revised	Reported	Adjustment	Revised	Reported	Adjustment	Revised
Fiscal 2007	\$ 17,705	\$ 332	\$ 18,037	\$ 9,868	\$ (99)	\$ 9,769	\$ 15,003	\$ (233)	\$ 14,770

The statement of cash flows has been corrected to include the following adjustments (in thousands):

	Change in Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities			Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		
	Reported	Adjustment	Revised	Reported	Adjustment	Revised
Fiscal 2007	\$ (3,926)	\$ 233	\$ (3,693)	\$ 4,859	\$	\$ 4,859

NOTE E EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income, after deducting preferred stock dividends accumulated during the period, by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing net income, after deducting preferred stock dividends accumulated during the period, by the weighted average number of shares of common and dilutive common stock equivalent shares outstanding. The amount of preferred stock dividends is immaterial in all periods presented. There were 0.1 million and 0.7 million common stock equivalent shares excluded from the dilutive earnings per share calculation because they were anti-dilutive in fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007, respectively. The following is a reconciliation of the number of shares used in the basic and diluted computation of income per share (in thousands):

	Year Ended	
	February 29, 2008	February 28, 2007
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - basic	3,435	3,411
Dilution from stock options and warrants	153	
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - diluted	3,588	3,411

Table of Contents**NOTE F SEGMENT INFORMATION**

The Company operates in five business segments: Domestic, Canada, Europe, Australia/New Zealand and Other. Management has chosen to organize the segments into geographic areas, with each segment, except Canada, which is managed by members of the Domestic segment's senior management team, being the responsibility of a segment manager. Each segment markets and sells flooring-related products to the residential, new construction, do-it-yourself and professional remodeling and renovation markets and home centers. The European segment is made up of operations in the UK, France and Holland. The Australia/New Zealand segment is made up of operations in Australia and New Zealand. The Other segment is made up of operations in Latin America and Asia. Segment results were as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended	
	2008	2007
Revenues		
Domestic	\$ 143,762	\$ 148,687
Canada	23,909	21,029
Europe	19,682	20,945
Australia/New Zealand	26,795	22,334
Other	3,357	3,011
	\$ 217,505	\$ 216,006
Operating income (loss)		
Domestic	\$ 7,054	\$ (3,012)
Canada	3,864	2,556
Europe	(1,389)	(2,816)
Australia/New Zealand	792	662 *
Other	(636)	(1,032)
Subtotal	9,685	(3,642) *
Change in put warrant liability	(1,439)	1,437
Interest income	21	
Interest expense	(2,559)	(2,977)
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	\$ 5,708	\$ (5,182) *

* Amounts revised. See Note D.

Table of Contents

	Year Ended	
	2008	2007
Depreciation expense		
Domestic	\$ 778	\$ 1,057
Canada	483	461
Europe	136	221
Australia/New Zealand	320	305
Other	49	41
	\$ 1,766	\$ 2,085

	February 29,	February 28,
	2008	2007
Total assets		
Domestic	\$ 49,949	\$ 53,779
Canada	9,594	8,319
Europe	9,943	10,862
Australia/New Zealand	13,499	11,768
Other	2,641	2,428
	\$ 85,626	\$ 87,156

	Year Ended	
	2008	2007
Capital expenditures		
Domestic	\$ 2,674	\$ 197
Canada	16	21
Europe	64	3
Australia/New Zealand	179	394
Other	48	115
	\$ 2,981	\$ 730

The fiscal 2007 operating income includes the non-cash charge for the impairment of goodwill and other intangibles in the Company's Domestic segment of \$6.2 million, Europe segment of \$1.0 million and Other segment of \$0.3 million.

The results from the Canadian operations are included as their own segment according to the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 131, "Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information". The reported results do not contain allocations of corporate expenses and sales infrastructure and their product costs are not burdened based on Canada's level of sales to external customers.

Amounts are attributed to the country of the legal entity that recognized the sale or holds the assets. The intercompany sales are billed at prices established by the Company. The price takes into account the product cost and overhead of the selling location.

NOTE G INVENTORIES

Inventories consisted of the following (in thousands):

	February 29,	February 28,
	2008	2007
Raw materials and work-in-process	3,891	4,703
Finished goods	22,605	22,339

F-14

Table of Contents**NOTE H PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT**

Property, plant and equipment consisted of the following (in thousands):

	February 29, 2008	February 28, 2007
Machinery and warehouse equipment	8,551	9,069
Office furniture, equipment and computer equipment	7,975	8,735
Building and leasehold improvements	7,209	4,668
	23,735	22,472
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(15,884)	(15,702)
	7,851	6,770

On September 28, 2007, the Company purchased a manufacturing and distribution facility situated on 5.8 acres of land in the City of Adelanto, San Bernardino County, California. The Company's previous distribution operation in Henderson, Nevada, was relocated to the Adelanto facility in January 2008. The Company paid approximately \$2.0 million for the Adelanto facility. The purchase price and other related costs, which totaled \$0.1 million, were allocated to land, building and machinery in the amounts of \$0.4 million, \$1.3 million and \$0.4 million, respectively.

Depreciation expense of property and equipment was \$1.8 million and \$2.1 million for fiscal 2008 and 2007, respectively. Amortization of assets recorded under capital leases is included in depreciation expense.

NOTE I INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets ("SFAS No. 142"), intangible assets with definite lives are amortized while intangibles with indefinite lives, such as goodwill, are tested annually for impairment or when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. The Company performs an impairment test on goodwill during the second quarter of each fiscal year. The Company performed an impairment test during the second quarter of fiscal 2008 and determined that there was no impairment to goodwill. The impairment test in fiscal 2007 resulted in an impairment charge of \$7.5 million. The Company will continue to assess the impairment of goodwill and other assets in accordance with SFAS No. 142 in the future. If the Company's operating performance and resulting cash flows in the future are less than expected, an additional impairment charge could be incurred which may have a material impact on the Company's results of operations.

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill were as follows (in thousands):

	Goodwill
Balance on February 28, 2006	\$ 16,799
Additions to goodwill	
Goodwill impairment	(7,457)
Translation adjustments	221
Balance on February 28, 2007	9,563
Additions to goodwill	
Reductions to goodwill due to sale of businesses	