

Edgar Filing: TIDEL TECHNOLOGIES INC - Form 10-Q

TIDEL TECHNOLOGIES INC  
Form 10-Q  
August 19, 2002

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549  
-----

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

- ☒ QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES  
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2002  
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 000-17288

TIDEL TECHNOLOGIES, INC.  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	75-2193593
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

5847 San Felipe, Suite 900  
Houston, Texas 77057  
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (713) 783-8200  
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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 requirement for the past 90 days. YES ☐ NO ☒

The number of shares of Common Stock outstanding as of the close of business on August 19, 2002 was 17,426,210.

TIDEL TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

I N D E X

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

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Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2002 (unaudited) and  
September 30, 2001.....

Consolidated Statements of Operations (unaudited) for the three months  
and nine months ended June 30, 2002 and 2001.....

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) (unaudited)  
for the three months and nine months ended June 30, 2002 and 2001.....

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (unaudited) for the nine months  
ended June 30, 2002 and 2001.....

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited).....

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial  
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Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risks.....

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Item 2. Changes in Securities.....

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.....

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

Item 5. Other Information.....

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SIGNATURE.....

### TIDEL TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

ASSETS	June 30, 2002 ----- (unaudited)	S
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,407,647	\$
Restricted cash	2,204,899	
Trade accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$21,408,269 and \$21,427,042, respectively	6,268,963	
Notes and other receivables, net of allowance of \$4,000,000	2,313,188	
Federal income tax receivable	--	
Inventories, net	8,398,579	
Prepaid expenses and other	489,064	
	-----	

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Total current assets	21,082,340
Property, plant and equipment, at cost	4,744,231
Accumulated depreciation	(3,502,426)
	-----
Net property, plant and equipment	1,241,805
Intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization of \$1,228,007 and \$1,199,579, respectively	473,066
Notes receivable	2,518,554
Other assets	233,849
	-----
Total assets	\$ 25,549,614
	=====

## LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Current Liabilities:	
Current maturities -	
Long-term debt	\$ 2,000,000
Convertible debentures	18,000,000
Accounts payable	1,218,193
Accrued interest payable	2,942,136
Other accrued liabilities	1,335,564
	-----
Total current liabilities	25,495,893
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	--
	-----
Total liabilities	25,495,893
	-----
Commitments and contingencies	
Shareholders' Equity:	
Common stock, \$.01 par value, authorized 100,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding 17,426,210 shares	174,262
Additional paid-in capital	19,245,958
Accumulated deficit	(18,756,215)
Stock subscriptions receivable	(217,188)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(393,096)
	-----
Total shareholders' equity	53,721
	-----
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$25,549,614
	=====

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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	Three Months Ended June 30,		Nine Mo
	2002	2001	2002
Revenues	\$ 6,178,805	\$ 4,972,191	\$ 15,554,
Cost of sales	4,020,036	4,167,344	11,022,
Gross profit	2,158,769	804,847	4,531,
Selling, general and administrative	2,405,391	2,723,211	7,351,
Provision for doubtful accounts	--	18,000,000	
Depreciation and amortization	286,783	296,384	874,
Operating loss	(533,405)	(20,214,748)	(3,694,
Interest expense, net	486,017	2,850,935	1,762,
Loss before taxes	(1,019,422)	(23,065,683)	(5,456,
Income tax benefit	--	(6,619,870)	(323,
Net loss	\$ (1,019,422)	\$ (16,445,813)	\$ (5,133,
Basic loss per share:			
Net loss	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.94)	\$ (0
Weighted average common shares outstanding	17,426,210	17,426,210	17,426,
Diluted loss per share:			
Net loss	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.94)	\$ (0
Weighted average common and dilutive shares outstanding	17,426,210	17,426,210	17,426,

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

TIDEL TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)  
(UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Nine Mo
	2002	2001	2002
Net loss	\$ (1,019,422)	\$ (16,445,813)	\$ (5,133,

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Other comprehensive gain (loss):

Unrealized gain (loss) on investment in 3CI	(125,723)	2,165	(6,
	-----	-----	
Comprehensive loss	\$ (1,145,145)	\$ (16,443,648)	\$ (5,140,
	=====	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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## TIDEL TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)

	Nine Months Ended June 30,	
	2002	2001
	-----	-----
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (5,133,150)	\$ (14,492,
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	874,294	805,
Amortization of debt discount and financing costs	--	2,899,
Deferred income taxes	--	(198,
Provision for doubtful accounts	--	18,025,
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Trade accounts receivable, net	767,470	(1,083,
Notes and other receivables	(1,196,673)	(5,838,
Federal income tax receivable	5,596,383	(6,051,
Inventories	2,616,642	(1,784,
Prepays and other assets	56,085	(124,
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	276,933	(6,208,
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	3,857,984	(14,052,
	-----	-----
Cash flows from investing activities -		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(87,674)	(673,
	-----	-----
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Repayments of revolving credit note	(3,200,000)	
Repayments of term loan	(224,000)	(96,
Restricted cash	(2,204,899)	
Proceeds from exercise of warrants and options	--	75,
	-----	-----
Net cash used in financing activities	(5,628,899)	(20,
	-----	-----
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(1,858,589)	(14,746,
	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	3,266,236	16,223,
	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 1,407,647	\$ 1,476,

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## Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:

Cash paid for interest	\$ 280,512	\$ 1,299,
Cash paid for taxes	\$ --	\$ 1,640,

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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## TIDEL TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

### (1) CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying consolidated balance sheets and related interim consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss) and cash flows of Tidel Technologies, Inc. (the "Company"), a Delaware corporation, are unaudited. In the opinion of management, these financial statements include all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring items) necessary for their fair presentation in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Preparing financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Interim results are not necessarily indicative of results for a full year. The information included in this Form 10-Q should be read in conjunction with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2001.

Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior year consolidated financial statements to conform to the current period presentation.

### (2) INVENTORIES

Inventories consisted of the following at June 30, 2002 and September 30, 2001:

	June 30, 2002	September 30, 2001
Raw materials.....	\$ 6,603,978	\$ 7,356,316
Finished goods.....	1,450,604	1,926,505
Inventory repurchased from Credit Card Center.....	502,707	1,822,450
Other.....	21,340	--
	8,578,629	11,105,271
Inventory reserve.....	(180,050)	(90,050)
	\$ 8,398,579	\$ 11,015,221

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See the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2001 for additional information regarding the repurchase of inventory from the bankruptcy estate of JRA 222, Inc. d/b/a Credit Card Center ("CCC").

### (3) LONG-TERM DEBT AND CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES

The Company is party to a credit agreement with a bank (the "Lender") (as amended, the "Revolving Credit Facility"), which was amended effective April 30, 2002 to provide for, among other things, an extension of the maturity date until August 30, 2002; the reduction of the revolving commitment from the initial amount of \$7,000,000 to \$2,000,000; modification of the collateral requirements to include a pledge of a money market account in an amount equal to 110% of the outstanding principal balance, which pledge is currently \$2,200,000 and is recorded as restricted cash in the June 30, 2002 consolidated balance sheet; and the waiver by the Lender of certain covenants from April 30, 2002 to August 30, 2002. At June 30, 2002, \$2,000,000 was outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility compared to \$5,200,000 at September 30, 2001.

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In January 2002, the Company obtained a commitment from another bank for a line of credit of up to \$5,000,000 through December 31, 2002, to replace the Revolving Credit Facility. The commitment contains certain conditions and covenants which require, among other things, a collateral pledge of cash in an amount equal to 100% of the loan amount. The Company has not utilized the commitment to obtain a loan from this bank, and is presently in discussions with other lenders regarding the replacement of the Revolving Credit Facility prior to August 30, 2002. There can be no assurance that such discussions will be successful or that a replacement for the Revolving Credit Facility will be obtained at all, or on terms favorable to the Company. The Company is also currently negotiating to extend the maturity date of the Revolving Credit Facility, although there can be no assurance that such negotiations will be successful. A failure to obtain a replacement facility on or prior to August 30, 2002, or extend the maturity of the Revolving Credit Facility, could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

In September 2000, the Company issued to two investors (the "Holders") an aggregate of \$18,000,000 of the Company's 6% Convertible Debentures, due September 8, 2004 (the "Convertible Debentures"), convertible into the Company's Common Stock at a price of \$9.50 per share. In addition, the Company issued warrants to the Holders to purchase 378,947 shares of the Company's Common Stock exercisable at any time through September 8, 2005 at an exercise price of \$9.80 per share. The Convertible Debentures provide for three methods to convert the debentures into shares of the Company's Common Stock: (1) conversion at the option of the Holder; (2) conversion at the option of the Company; and (3) a put option.

In June 2001, the Holders exercised their option to put the Convertible Debentures back to the Company. The Company had previously notified the Holders pursuant to the terms of the Convertible Debentures that in the event such put option was exercised, the Company would pay all amounts due in cash. Accordingly, the principal amount of \$18 million, plus accrued and unpaid interest, was due on August 27, 2001. The Company did not make such payment on that date, and currently does not have the funds available

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to make such payments. The Company is party to Subordination Agreements (the "Subordination Agreements") with each Holder and the Lender which provide, among other things, for prohibitions: (i) on the Company making this payment to the Holders, and (ii) against the Holders taking legal action against the Company to collect this amount, other than to increase the principal balance of the Convertible Debentures for unpaid accounts or to convert the Convertible Debentures into the Company's Common Stock. The Holders may, in addition to their other rights and remedies, under certain circumstances, convert into the Company's Common Stock all or a portion of the unpaid amount due at a conversion price equal to the current market price. Any such conversion would result in very substantial dilution to the Company's existing stockholders. In addition, any issuance of stock required by a conversion in excess of 19.99% of the Company's issued and outstanding shares will require stockholder approval under the Nasdaq Rules, accordingly, it is unlikely that such an issuance would be permitted, which could subject the Company to additional penalties under the agreements. In the event that the Company fails to prepay the Convertible Debentures as required under the terms of the Convertible Debentures and related agreements, the Holders would also have the right to declare an event of default under the Convertible Debentures. A declaration of an event of default would also be a default under the Revolving Credit Facility. The Company continues to negotiate with the Holders regarding such non-payment and other terms of the Convertible Debentures. There can be no assurance, however, that such negotiations will be successful or that modifications to the Convertible Debentures will be able to be negotiated on terms acceptable to the Company. It is unknown what, if any, actions may be taken by the Holders to enforce their rights under the Convertible Debentures. Depending on the actions taken, any such action could have a material adverse effect upon the financial condition or operations of the Company.

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Even in the event that the ongoing negotiations are successful in waiving provisions, delaying payments or restructuring the provisions of the Convertible Debentures, such terms may not be favorable to the Company, and could limit the Company's operations in the future. A failure to reach agreements on acceptable terms to the Company with respect to the matters described above relating to the Convertible Debentures will have a material adverse effect on the Company.

#### (4) EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the income (loss) available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the income available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares and dilutive potential common shares. The following is a reconciliation of the numerators and denominators of the basic and diluted per-share computations for net loss for the three months and nine months ended June 30, 2002 and 2001. Note that diluted loss per share is the same as basic loss per share due to the losses reported for the periods:

	Income (loss)	Weighted Average Shares Outstanding
-----	-----	-----



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Three Months Ended June 30, 2002:		
Basic loss per share.....	\$ (1,019,422)	17,426,210
Effect of dilutive warrants, options and convertible debt.....	--	--
	-----	-----
Diluted loss per share.....	\$ (1,019,422)	17,426,210
	=====	=====
Three Months Ended June 30, 2001:		
Basic loss per share.....	\$ (16,445,813)	17,426,210
Effect of dilutive warrants, options and convertible debt.....	--	--
	-----	-----
Diluted loss per share.....	\$ (16,445,813)	17,426,210
	=====	=====
Nine Months Ended June 30, 2002:		
Basic loss per share.....	\$ (5,133,150)	17,426,210
Effect of dilutive warrants, options and convertible debt.....	--	--
	-----	-----
Diluted loss per share.....	\$ (5,113,150)	17,426,210
	=====	=====
Nine Months Ended June 30, 2001		
Basic loss per share.....	\$ (14,492,388)	17,406,979
Effect of dilutive warrants, options and convertible debt.....	--	--
	-----	-----
Diluted loss per share.....	\$ (14,492,388)	17,406,979
	=====	=====

Common stock equivalents consisting of warrants, options and convertible debt that provide for the purchase of or conversion into shares of common stock were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share due to their anti-dilutive effect in the amount of 3,970,857 shares for both the three and nine months ended June 30, 2002, and 4,250,857 for both the three and nine months ended June 30, 2001.

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## ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

### RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

#### OVERVIEW

The Company's revenues were \$6,179,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2002, representing an increase of \$1,207,000, or 24%, from revenues of \$4,972,000 in the same quarter of the prior year, and an increase of \$1,440,000, or 30%, over revenues for the quarter ended March 31, 2002. On a year-to-date basis, the Company's revenues were \$15,554,000 for the nine months ended June 30, 2002, representing a decrease of \$14,271,000, or 48%, from revenues of \$29,825,000 in the nine months ended June 30, 2001. These variations are primarily related to fluctuations in the shipments of ATM units, as described more fully in "Product Revenues" elsewhere herein.

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The Company incurred a net loss of \$(1,019,000) for the three months ended June 30, 2002, compared to a net loss of \$(16,446,000) in the same quarter of the prior year. On a year-to-date basis, the Company incurred a net loss of \$(5,133,000) for the nine months ended June 30, 2002, compared to a net loss of \$(14,492,000) for the same period a year ago. The results for the three months ended June 30, 2001 included a provision for bad debts of \$18,000,000 related to the collection of accounts receivable from JRA 222 Inc. d/b/a Credit Card Center ("CCC"), and a charge of \$2,530,000 applicable to the write-off of certain deferred financing costs as a result of the "put" of the Company's Convertible Debentures. Consequently, comparisons of the net loss for the three months and nine months ended June 30, 2002 with the net loss for the respective periods in the preceding year are not meaningful. For a detailed discussion of variations in costs and expenses, see "Gross Profit, Operating Expenses and Non-Operating Items" elsewhere herein.

### PRODUCT REVENUES

A breakdown of net sales by individual product line is provided in the following table:

	(Dollars in 000's)		
	Three Months Ended June 30,		Nine Months
	2002	2001	2002
ATM.....	\$ 3,492	\$ 2,590	\$ 7,957
TACC.....	1,579	1,568	4,989
Parts, service and other.....	1,108	814	2,608
	-----	-----	-----
	\$ 6,179	\$ 4,972	\$ 15,554
	=====	=====	=====

ATM sales were \$3,492,000 for the quarter ended June 30, 2002, an increase of 35%, compared to sales of \$2,590,000 for the same quarter of the prior year. On a year to date basis, ATM sales decreased 15%, compared to ATM sales to customers other than CCC of \$9,360,000 in the same period of the prior year. During the nine months ended June 30, 2001, the Company had ATM sales to CCC of \$11,787,000.

The Company shipped 1,004 ATM units in the quarter ended June 30, 2002, an increase of 51% from the 666 units shipped in the same quarter of the prior year. On a year to date basis, the Company shipped 2,338 ATM units for the nine months ended June 30, 2002, a decrease of 22% from the 2,997 units shipped to customers other than CCC in the previous year. During the nine months ended June

30, 2001, the Company shipped 2,339 ATM units to CCC. The decline in shipments to customers other than CCC was attributable to decreased orders from two of the Company's major customers. The Company believes that it has good relationships with these customers and that their current level of purchases will increase, although there can be no assurance that this

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will occur. The loss of these revenues was partially offset by business with new customers, including some customers outside of the United States. International sales were \$1,128,000 representing approximately 18% of total revenues for the quarter ended June 30, 2002, compared with \$726,000, or 15% of revenues for the same period in the preceding year.

The Company's sales of Timed Access Cash Controller ("TACC") products vary with the timing of large orders and variances from quarter to quarter are not meaningful. The Company believes that sales of this product for the year will exceed prior year sales.

Parts and other revenues vary directly with sales of finished goods.

### GROSS PROFIT, OPERATING EXPENSES AND NON-OPERATING ITEMS

A comparison of certain operating information is provided in the following table:

	(Dollars in 000's)		
	Three Months Ended June 30,		Nine Months
	2002	2001	2002
Gross profit.....	\$ 2,159	\$ 804	\$ 4,532
Selling, general and administrative	2,405	2,723	7,352
Provision for doubtful accounts....	--	18,000	--
Depreciation and amortization.....	287	296	874
	-----	-----	-----
Operating loss.....	(533)	(20,215)	(3,694)
Interest expense, net.....	486	2,851	1,762
	-----	-----	-----
Loss before taxes.....	(1,019)	(23,066)	(5,456)
Income tax benefit.....	--	(6,620)	(323)
	-----	-----	-----
Net loss.....	\$ (1,019)	\$ (16,446)	\$ (5,133)
	=====	=====	=====

Gross profit on product sales for the quarter ended June 30, 2002 increased \$1,355,000 from the same quarter a year ago. Gross profit as a percentage of sales was 35% in the quarter ended June 30, 2002, compared to only 16% in the same quarter of the previous year. The improvement is directly related to the increase in the volume of ATM units produced during the quarter ended June 30, 2002.

Selling, general and administrative expenses for the quarter ended June 30, 2002 decreased 12% from the same quarter of the previous year despite increased sales for the period. The Company has reduced its staff by more than 10% and reduced certain of its costs in the service and engineering departments. Selling, general and administrative expenses for the nine months ended June 30, 2002 only decreased 4% from the same period a year ago due to increased legal fees incurred in connection with litigation related to the CCC bankruptcy and other matters.

Depreciation and amortization for the quarter ended June 30, 2002 was \$287,000, a decrease of \$9,000 from the same quarter of the previous year. This difference is attributable to assets used in production of new ATM

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models that became fully depreciated at the beginning of the year. Similarly, depreciation for the nine months ended June 30, 2002 was \$104,000 lower than the 2001 provision because of the effect of fully depreciated assets.

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Interest expense, net of interest income, was \$486,000 for the quarter ended June 30, 2002, compared to \$321,000 for the same quarter of the previous year after excluding \$2,530,000 applicable to the write-off of certain deferred financing costs. The net increase is due to the accrual of penalty interest of \$405,000 per quarter on the Company's Convertible Debentures, which the Company has incurred since the Convertible Debentures were "put" back to the Company in June 2001. This amount is in addition to the regular accrual of \$270,000 per quarter on the Convertible Debentures at the stated interest rate. Although this interest has been and continues to be accrued, the Company has made no cash payments of interest to the Convertible Debenture holders since June 2001.

Income tax expense (benefit) in the nine months ended June 30, 2002 included a tax benefit of \$323,000 relating to refunds of alternative minimum tax for which the Company had previously established a valuation allowance. In 2002, the Company has established a valuation allowance equal to the amount of all other remaining income tax benefits due to the uncertainty of the Company's ability to utilize such benefits.

### LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The financial position of the Company has deteriorated during 2002 as a result of losses related to CCC's bankruptcy and reduced sales of the Company's products resulting from general difficulties in the ATM market. This deterioration is reflected in the following key indicators as of June 30, 2002 and September 30, 2001:

	(dollars in 000's)	
	June 30, 2002	September 30, 2001
Cash.....	\$ 1,408	\$ 3,266
Working capital (deficit).....	(4,414)	250
Total assets.....	25,550	33,837
Shareholders' equity.....	54	5,194

The Company is party to a credit agreement with a bank (the "Lender") (as amended, the "Revolving Credit Facility"), which was amended effective April 30, 2002 to provide for, among other things, an extension of the maturity date until August 30, 2002; the reduction of the revolving commitment from the initial amount of \$7,000,000 to \$2,000,000; modification of the collateral requirements to include a pledge of a money market account in an amount equal to 110% of the outstanding principal balance, which pledge is currently \$2,200,000; and the waiver by the Lender of certain covenants from April 30, 2002 to August 30, 2002. At June 30, 2002, \$2,000,000 was outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility compared to \$5,200,000 at September 30, 2001.

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During the nine months ended June 30, 2002, Tidel received \$6,073,000 of Federal income tax refunds, which represents all expected tax refunds. These funds were used to reduce the outstanding principal on the Revolving Credit Facility and to provide the additional collateral in connection with the extension with the Lender.

In January 2002, the Company obtained a commitment from another bank for a line of credit of up to \$5,000,000 through December 31, 2002, to replace the Revolving Credit Facility. The commitment contains certain conditions and covenants which require, among other things, a collateral pledge of cash in an amount equal to 100% of the loan amount. The Company has not utilized the commitment to obtain a loan from this bank, and is presently in discussions with other lenders regarding the

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replacement of the Revolving Credit Facility prior to August 30, 2002. There can be no assurance that such discussions will be successful or that a replacement for the Revolving Credit Facility will be obtained at all, or on terms favorable to the Company. The Company is also currently negotiating to extend the maturity date of the Revolving Credit Facility, although there can be no assurance that such negotiations will be successful. A failure to obtain a replacement facility on or prior to August 30, 2002, or extend the maturity of the Revolving Credit Facility, could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

In September 2000, the Company issued to two investors (the "Holders") an aggregate of \$18,000,000 of the Company's 6% Convertible Debentures, due September 8, 2004 (the "Convertible Debentures"), convertible into the Company's Common Stock at a price of \$9.50 per share. In addition, the Company issued warrants to the Holders to purchase 378,947 shares of the Company's Common Stock exercisable at any time through September 8, 2005 at an exercise price of \$9.80 per share. The Convertible Debentures provide for three methods to convert the debentures into shares of the Company's Common Stock: (1) conversion at the option of the Holder; (2) conversion at the option of the Company; and (3) a put option.

In June 2001, the Holders exercised their option to put the Convertible Debentures back to the Company. The Company had previously notified the Holders pursuant to the terms of the Convertible Debentures that in the event such put option was exercised, the Company would pay all amounts due in cash. Accordingly, the principal amount of \$18 million, plus accrued and unpaid interest, was due on August 27, 2001. The Company did not make such payment on that date, and currently does not have the funds available to make such payments. The Company is party to Subordination Agreements (the "Subordination Agreements") with each Holder and the Lender which provide, among other things, for prohibitions: (i) on the Company making this payment to the Holders, and (ii) against the Holders taking legal action against the Company to collect this amount, other than to increase the principal balance of the Convertible Debentures for unpaid accounts or to convert the Convertible Debentures into the Company's Common Stock. The Holders may, in addition to their other rights and remedies, under certain circumstances, convert into the Company's Common Stock all or a portion of the unpaid amount due at a conversion price equal to the current market price. Any such conversion would result in very substantial dilution to the Company's existing stockholders. In addition, any issuance of stock required by a conversion in excess of 19.99% of the Company's issued and outstanding shares will require stockholder approval under the Nasdaq Rules, accordingly, it is unlikely that such an issuance would be

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permitted, which could subject the Company to additional penalties under the agreements. In the event that the Company fails to prepay the Convertible Debentures as required under the terms of the Convertible Debentures and related agreements, the Holders would also have the right to declare an event of default under the Convertible Debentures. A declaration of an event of default would also be a default under the Revolving Credit Facility. The Company continues to negotiate with the Holders regarding such non-payment and other terms of the Convertible Debentures. There can be no assurance, however, that such negotiations will be successful or that modifications to the Convertible Debentures will be able to be negotiated on terms acceptable to the Company. It is unknown what, if any, actions may be taken by the Holders to enforce their rights under the Convertible Debentures. Depending on the actions taken, any such action could have a material adverse effect upon the financial condition or operations of the Company.

Even in the event that the ongoing negotiations are successful in waiving provisions, delaying payments or restructuring the provisions of the Convertible Debentures, such terms may not be favorable to the Company, and could limit the Company's operations in the future. A failure to reach

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agreements on acceptable terms to the Company with respect to the matters described above relating to the Convertible Debentures will have a material adverse effect on the Company.

The Company formerly owned 100% of 3CI Complete Compliance Corporation ("3CI"), a company engaged in the transportation and incineration of medical waste, until its divestiture of a majority interest in February 1994. The Company continues to own 698,464 shares of the common stock of 3CI. The Company has no immediate plan for the disposal of these shares, and accordingly, all the shares are presently pledged to secure borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility.

The Company's research and development budget for fiscal 2002 has been estimated at \$2,900,000. The majority of these expenditures are applicable to enhancements of the existing product lines, development of new automated teller machine and cash controller products, and the development of new technology to facilitate advanced services such as check cashing. Total research and development expenditures were approximately \$756,000 and \$2,118,000 for the three months and nine months ended June 30, 2002, and are included in selling, general and administrative expense. Pursuant to a contract, a customer has paid the Company for certain engineering costs incurred in the development of a new product line for which it will be a customer. Such payments totaled \$282,000 and \$379,500 for the three months and nine months ended June 30, 2002, and are included in revenues for periods ended June 30, 2002.

Net cash generated from operating activities for the nine months ended June 30, 2002 was \$3,858,000, including Federal income tax refunds of \$6,073,000, which more than offset the continuing losses sustained in the downturn in business. Management believes that operations will improve and that the Company will begin to generate cash flow in the first fiscal quarter of 2003, although there can be no assurance of any such improvement, or that the Company will generate cash flow in the first fiscal quarter of 2003 or at any other time. In the interim, management believes that the Company has adequate resources to cover its requirements for working capital. Such resources include cash on hand, anticipated

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collection of certain notes receivable, and proceeds from a new debt facility that management is negotiating to replace the Revolving Credit Facility. There can be no assurance that such discussions will be successful or that a replacement for the Revolving Credit Facility will be obtained at all, or on terms favorable to the Company. A failure to obtain a replacement facility on or prior to August 30, 2002, or extend the maturity of the Revolving Credit Facility, could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

The Company has never paid dividends on shares of its Common Stock, and does not anticipate paying dividends in the foreseeable future. In addition, the Company's wholly owned subsidiary is restricted from paying dividends to the Company pursuant to the Revolving Credit Facility.

### MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND CREDIT RISK

The Company generally retains a security interest in the underlying equipment that is sold to customers until it receives payment in full. The Company would incur an accounting loss equal to the carrying value of the accounts receivable, less any amounts recovered from liquidation of collateral, if a customer failed to perform according to the terms of the credit arrangements.

Foreign sales accounted for 18% and 15% of the Company's total sales during the three months ended June 30, 2002 and 2001, respectively. On a year to date basis, foreign sales accounted for 13% and 8% of sales during the nine months ended June 30, 2002 and 2001, respectively. All sales are transacted in U.S. dollars.

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### IMPACT OF RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In July 2001, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 141, "Business Combinations," and SFAS No.142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets." SFAS 141 requires that the purchase method of accounting be used for all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001. SFAS 141 also specifies criteria that intangible assets must meet in order to be recognized and reported separately from goodwill. SFAS 142 requires that goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives will no longer be amortized to expense, but instead will be tested for impairment at least annually. Intangible assets with definite useful lives will be amortized to expense.

The Company is required to adopt the provisions of SFAS 141 immediately and SFAS 142 is effective October 1, 2002. Goodwill and intangible assets acquired in business combinations completed before July 1, 2001 will continue to be amortized through September 30, 2002.

As of October 1, 2002, the Company will be required to reassess the useful lives of all acquired intangible assets and make any necessary amortization period adjustments by December 31, 2002. The Company will also be required to perform an assessment of whether there is an impairment of goodwill as of October 1, 2002, and at least annually thereafter. Any impairment charge recognized at October 1, 2002 will be shown as the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle in the Company's statement of operations.

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As of October 1, 2002, the Company expects to have unamortized goodwill of approximately \$427,400, which will be subject to the transition provisions of SFAS 142. Amortization expense related to goodwill was \$15,444 for each of the years ended September 30, 2001 and 2000. This amortization of goodwill will no longer occur under the new standards. The Company is evaluating the impact of adopting SFAS 142, but because of the extensive effort required, it is not practicable to reasonably determine, at the date of this report, whether a goodwill impairment charge will be recorded upon adoption of the new standards.

In August 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets," which supersedes both SFAS No. 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of" and the accounting and reporting provisions of APB Opinion No. 30, "Reporting the Results of Operations--Reporting the Effects of Disposal of a Segment of a Business, and Extraordinary, Unusual and Infrequently Occurring Events and Transactions", for the disposal of a segment of a business. SFAS 144 provides a single accounting model for long-lived assets to be disposed of. Although retaining many of the fundamental recognition and measurement provisions of SFAS 121, the new rules change the criteria to be met to classify an asset as held-for-sale. The new rules also broaden the criteria regarding classification of a discontinued operation.

In April 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 145, Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44, and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13, and Technical Corrections ("SFAS No. 145"). SFAS No. 145 requires that gains and losses from extinguishment of debt be classified as extraordinary items only if they meet the criteria in Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 30 ("Opinion No. 30"). Applying the provisions of Opinion No. 30 will distinguish transactions that are part of an entity's recurring operations from those that are unusual and infrequent and meet the criteria for classification as an extraordinary item. SFAS No. 145 is effective for the Company beginning October 1, 2002. Under SFAS No. 145, the Company would report gains and losses on the extinguishment of debt in pre-tax earnings rather than in extraordinary

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items. Upon the adoption of SFAS No. 145, the Company may be required to reclassify certain items in its prior period statements of operations to conform to the presentation required by SFAS No. 145. Under SFAS No. 145, the Company will report gains and losses on the extinguishments of debt that do meet the requirements of Opinion No. 30 in pre-tax earnings rather than in extraordinary items.

In July 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 146, Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities ("SFAS No. 146"). SFAS No. 146 addresses financial accounting and reporting for costs associated with exit or disposal activities, such as restructuring, involuntarily terminating employees, and consolidating facilities, initiated after September 30, 2003.

### RISK FACTORS

Please see the risk factors contained in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2001. In addition, the following risk factor should be considered:



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### Compliance with Nasdaq SmallCap Market Continued Listing Requirements

On March 22, 2002, the Company voluntarily transferred its listing to the Nasdaq SmallCap Market. Pursuant to the Nasdaq SmallCap rules, the Company had until August 13, 2002 to regain compliance with the \$1.00 minimum bid price requirement. On August 14, 2002, Nasdaq notified the Company that it had been granted an additional 180-day grace period, until February 10, 2003, to demonstrate compliance with the minimum bid price requirement. If the Company's common stock fails to trade at or above \$1.00 per share for 10 consecutive trading days prior to the expiration of the grace period, then the Company will be provided with written notification that its securities will be subject to delisting procedures.

In addition to the \$1.00 minimum bid price requirement, the Nasdaq SmallCap Market has changed its continued listing and currently requires the Company to have stockholders' equity of at least \$2,500,000 for all filings after November 1, 2002. As of June 30, 2002, the Company had stockholders' equity of \$54,000. Accordingly, even if the Company's Common Stock had a minimum bid price of at least \$1.00, the failure to maintain stockholders' equity of \$2,500,000 could result in the Company's securities being delisted from the Nasdaq SmallCap Market. If the Company's Common Stock was delisted from the Nasdaq SmallCap Market, it would then be traded on the OTC Electronic Bulletin Board. At such point the Company's Common Stock would also be deemed a penny stock and trading of the Company's Common Stock would be subject to various additional Securities and Exchange Commission regulations relating to penny stocks.

### FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Form 10-Q contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which are intended to be covered by the safe harbors created thereby. Investors are cautioned that all forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainty (including without limitation, the Company's non-compliance with certain provisions of its Revolving Credit Facility and Convertible Debentures, the Company's financial position and working capital availability, the levels of orders which are received and can be shipped in a quarter; customer order patterns and seasonality; costs of labor, raw materials, supplies and equipment; technological changes; competition and competitive pressures on pricing; the economic condition of the ATM industry and the possibility that

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it is a mature industry; possible delisting from the Nasdaq SmallCap Market; and economic conditions in the United States and worldwide), though the Company believes that the assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements contained herein are reasonable, any of the assumptions could be inaccurate, and therefore, there can be no assurance that the forward-looking statements included in this Form 10-Q will prove to be accurate. In light of the significant uncertainties inherent in the forward-looking statements included herein, the inclusion of such information should not be regarded as a representation by the Company or any other person that the objectives and plans of the Company will be achieved.

### ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

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### ABOUT MARKET RISK

The Company is exposed to changes in interest rates as a result of financing through its issuance of variable-rate and fixed-rate debt. If market interest rates were to increase 1% in fiscal 2002, however, there would be no material impact on the Company's consolidated results of operations or financial position.

### PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

#### ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

CCC filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code on June 6, 2001 in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. At that time, CCC owed the Company approximately \$27 million, excluding any amounts for interest, attorney's fees and other charges. As of September 30, 2001, the Company had recouped inventory from the estate of CCC recorded at an approximate value of \$3 million. At the time of the bankruptcy filing, the obligation was secured by a collateral pledge of accounts receivable, inventories and transaction income, although it is unclear as to what is the value of the Company's collateral. Based upon analysis by the Company of all available information regarding the CCC bankruptcy proceedings, the Company established a reserve in the amount of approximately \$24 million in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2001 against substantially all of the remaining balance of the note and accounts owed to the Company by CCC. Management of the Company intends to continue to monitor this matter and to take all actions that it determines to be necessary based upon its findings. Accordingly, the Company may incur additional expenses which would be charged to earnings in future periods.

In connection with CCC's bankruptcy filing, the Company filed proofs of claim as to the obligations of CCC due and owing the Company and the Company's interest in certain assets of CCC. Fleet National Bank ("Fleet"), which provided banking and related services to CCC; NCR, another secured creditor and vendor of CCC; and several leasing companies filed claims based on alleged security interests in certain property of the bankruptcy estate as well.

In the bankruptcy case, Fleet commenced an adversary proceeding against the Company and NCR seeking to assert its priority over the claims of the Company and NCR to some or all of the assets of CCC. The Company responded to Fleet's complaint and asserted claims against Fleet and NCR seeking a declaration from the court as to the Company's priority over the security interests held by Fleet and NCR. The Company is taking other appropriate action in the bankruptcy proceeding to protect its interest and rights. The resolution of these matters is subject to future rulings by the Court.

Prior to CCC's bankruptcy filing, the Company had commenced actions against CCC and Andrew J. Kallok ("Kallok"), the principal shareholder and executive officer of CCC. The actions commenced by the Company were stayed upon CCC's bankruptcy filing. The Company is pursuing the action, however, which it filed against Kallok on May 14, 2001. Kallok did not answer the motions filed by the Company in this matter and the Company filed a Motion for Default Judgment against Kallok on June 14, 2001. Kallok filed an Answer and Motion to Set Aside Interlocutory Default Judgment, which was

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ordered by the court, and a non-jury trial in this matter is currently scheduled for November 2002. Due to the current stage of the proceeding as well as the related bankruptcy proceeding of CCC, it is not possible to estimate the outcome of this action.

On or about April 21, 2002, the bankruptcy case was converted to a Chapter 7 and the Court subsequently appointed a Trustee.

The Company and several of its officers and directors were named as defendants (the "Defendants") in a purported class action filed on October 31, 2001 in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas, George Lehockey v. Tidel Technologies, et al., H-01-3741. Subsequent to the filing of this suit, four identical suits were also filed in the Southern District. On or about March 18, 2002, the Court consolidated all of the pending class actions and appointed a lead plaintiff under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 ("Reform Act"). On April 10, 2002, the lead plaintiff filed a Consolidated Amended Complaint ("CAC") that alleges that defendants made material misrepresentations and omissions concerning the Company's financial condition and prospects between January 14, 2000 and February 8, 2001 (the putative class period). The lead plaintiff seeks unspecified amounts of compensatory damages, interest, and costs, including legal fees. The Company denies the allegations in the CAC, and on May 10, 2002, filed a motion to dismiss the CAC. The lead plaintiff filed a response in June 2002, and the Court will issue a ruling on the motion sometime in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2002 or the first quarter of fiscal 2003. The consolidated class action lawsuits are still in the early stages of litigation. Consequently, it is not possible at this time to predict whether the Company will incur any liability or to estimate the damages, or the range of damages, if any, that the Company might incur in connection with these lawsuits. The inability of the Company to prevail in this action could have a material adverse affect on the Company's future business, financial condition, and results of operations.

The Company and its subsidiaries are each subject to certain litigation and claims arising in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of the management of the Company, the amounts ultimately payable, if any, as a result of such litigation and claims will not have a materially adverse effect on the Company's financial position.

See Part I, Item 3, "Legal Proceedings" in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2001, as well as Part I, Item 1, "Legal Proceedings" in the Company's Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended December 31, 2001 and March 31, 2002 for further information regarding legal proceedings.

### ITEM 2. CHANGES IN SECURITIES

Not applicable.

### ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

See "Liquidity and Capital Resources" in Part II, Item 2 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for a discussion of the Revolving Credit Facility and

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the Convertible Debentures.

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

Not applicable.

### ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

On March 22, 2002, the Company voluntarily transferred its listing to the Nasdaq SmallCap Market. Pursuant to the Nasdaq SmallCap rules, the Company had until August 13, 2002 to regain compliance with the \$1.00 minimum bid price requirement. On August 14, 2002, Nasdaq notified the Company that it had been granted an additional 180-day grace period, until February 10, 2003, to demonstrate compliance with the minimum bid price requirement. If the Company's common stock fails to trade at or above \$1.00 per share for 10 consecutive trading days prior to the expiration of the grace period, then the Company will be provided with written notification that its securities will be subject to delisting procedures.

In addition to the \$1.00 minimum bid price requirement, the Nasdaq SmallCap Market has changed its continued listing and currently requires the Company to have stockholders' equity of at least \$2,500,000 for all filings after November 1, 2002. As of June 30, 2002, the Company had stockholders' equity of \$54,000. Accordingly, even if the Company's Common Stock had a minimum bid price of at least \$1.00, the failure to maintain stockholders' equity of \$2,500,000 could result in the Company's securities being delisted from the Nasdaq SmallCap Market. If the Company's Common Stock was delisted from the Nasdaq SmallCap Market, it would then be traded on the OTC Electronic Bulletin Board. At such point the Company's Common Stock would also be deemed a penny stock and trading of the Company's Common Stock would be subject to various additional Securities and Exchange Commission regulations relating to penny stocks.

James T. Rash ended his medical leave of absence and has resumed the duties of Chief Executive Officer of the Company. Mark K. Levenick remains Chief Operating Officer of the Company.

### ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

#### a) EXHIBITS

- 4.1 Seventh Amendment to Credit Agreement and Waiver Agreement dated April 30, 2002 by and among the Company, Tidel Engineering, L.P. and JP Morgan Chase.
- 4.2 Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Note dated April 30, 2002 by Tidel Engineering, L.P. payable to JP Morgan Chase.
- 99.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer
- 99.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer

#### b) REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

The Company filed one report on Form 8-K under Item 5 - Other Events dated May 16, 2002.

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### SIGNATURE

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

TIDEL TECHNOLOGIES, INC.  
(Registrant)

DATE: August 19, 2002

By: /s/ JAMES T. RASH

-----  
James T. Rash  
Principal Executive and  
Financial Officer

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### EXHIBIT INDEX

EXHIBIT NUMBER -----	DESCRIPTION -----
4.1	Seventh Amendment to Credit Agreement and Waiver Agreement dated April 30, 2002 by and among the Company, Tidel Engineering, L.P. and JP Morgan Chase.
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99.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer
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