

Altra Holdings, Inc.
Form 10-K
March 06, 2009

Table of Contents

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

Form 10-K

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

(Mark One)

- p** **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008
- OR**
- o** **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: 001-33209

ALTRA HOLDINGS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

*(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)*

300 Granite Street, Suite 201 Braintree, MA

(Address of principal executive offices)

61-1478870

*(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)*

02184

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code:

(781) 917-0600

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

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value	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 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 is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☐

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. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer ☐	Accelerated filer ☒	Non-accelerated filer ☐	Smaller reporting company ☐
		(Do not check if a 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 the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant based on the closing price (as reported by NASDAQ) of such common stock on the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter (June 30, 2008) was approximately \$419.8 million.

As of March 1, 2009, there were 26,663,399 shares of Common Stock, \$.001 par value per share, outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE:

Portions of the following document are incorporated herein by reference into the Part of the Form 10-K indicated.

Document	Part of Form 10-K into which Incorporated
Altra Holdings, Inc. Proxy Statement for the 2009 Annual Meeting of Stockholders	Part III

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
PART I	
<u>Item 1. Business</u>	4
<u>Item 1A. Risk Factors</u>	15
<u>Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments</u>	24
<u>Item 2. Properties</u>	24
<u>Item 3. Legal Proceedings</u>	25
<u>Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders</u>	25
PART II	
<u>Item 5. Market for the Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Repurchases of Equity Securities</u>	25
<u>Item 6. Selected Financial Data</u>	27
<u>Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	28
<u>Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	46
<u>Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u>	48
<u>Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u>	84
<u>Item 9A. Controls and Procedures</u>	84
<u>Item 9B. Other Information</u>	86
PART III	
<u>Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance</u>	87
<u>Item 11. Executive Compensation</u>	87
<u>Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters</u>	87
<u>Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence</u>	87
<u>Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services</u>	87
PART IV	
<u>Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules</u>	87
<u>Ex-10.12 Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, dated as of January 1, 2009</u>	
<u>Ex-21.1 Subsidiaries of Altra Holdings, Inc.</u>	
<u>Ex-23.1 Consent of Ernst & Young LLP</u>	
<u>Ex-31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer</u>	
<u>Ex-31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer</u>	
<u>Ex-32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u>	
<u>Ex-32.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u>	

Table of Contents

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

We make forward-looking statements throughout this Form 10-K. Whenever you read a statement that is not solely a statement of historical fact, such as when we state that we believe, expect, anticipate or plan that an event will occur and other similar statements, you should understand that our expectations may not be correct, although we believe they are reasonable, and that our plans may change. We do not guarantee that the transactions and events described in this Form 10-K will happen as described or that any positive trends noted in this Form 10-K will continue. The forward-looking information contained in this Form 10-K is generally located under the headings, Risk Factors,

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Business, but may be found in other locations as well. These forward-looking statements generally relate to our strategies, plans and objectives for, and potential results of, future operations and are based upon management's current plans and beliefs or current estimates of future results or trends.

Forward-looking statements regarding management's present plans or expectations for new product offerings, capital expenditures, increasing sales, cost-saving strategies and growth involve risks and uncertainties relative to among other things, return expectations, allocation of resources and changing economic or competitive conditions, and as a result, actual results could differ from present plans or expectations and such differences could be material. Similarly, forward-looking statements regarding management's present expectations for operating results and cash flow involve risks and uncertainties relative to these and other factors, such as the ability to increase revenues and/or to achieve cost reductions, and other factors discussed under Risk Factors or elsewhere in this Form 10-K, which also would cause actual results to differ from present plans or expectations. Such differences could be material.

Table of Contents

Item 1. *Business*

Our Company

We are a leading global designer, producer and marketer of a wide range of mechanical power transmission, or MPT, and motion control products serving customers in a diverse group of industries, including energy, general industrial, material handling, mining, transportation and turf and garden. Our product portfolio includes industrial clutches and brakes, enclosed gear drives, open gearing, engineered belted drives, couplings, engineered bearing assemblies, linear components and other related products. Our products are used in a wide variety of high-volume manufacturing processes, where the reliability and accuracy of our products are critical in both avoiding costly down time and enhancing the overall efficiency of manufacturing operations. Our products are also used in non-manufacturing applications where product quality and reliability are especially critical, such as clutches and brakes for elevators and residential and commercial lawnmowers. For the year ended December 31, 2008, we had net sales of \$635.3 million and net income of \$6.5 million.

We market our products under well recognized and established brands, many of which have been in existence for over 50 years. We believe many of our brands, when taken together with our brands in the same product category have achieved the number one or number two position in terms of consolidated market share and brand awareness in their respective product categories. Our products are either incorporated into products sold by original equipment manufacturers, or OEMs, sold to end users directly or sold through industrial distributors.

We are led by a highly experienced management team that has established a proven track record of executing, successfully completing and integrating major strategic acquisitions and delivering significant growth in both revenue and profits. We employ a comprehensive business process called the Altra Business System, or ABS, which focuses on eliminating inefficiencies from every business process to improve quality, delivery and cost.

We file reports and other documents with the Securities and Exchange Commission. You may read and copy any document we file at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20549. You should call 1-800-SEC-0330 for more information on the public reference room. Our SEC Filings are also available to you on the SEC's internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Our internet address is www.altramotion.com. We are not including the information contained in our website as part of, or incorporating it by reference into, this annual report on Form 10-K.

Our Industry

Based on industry data supplied by Penton Information Services, we estimate that industrial power transmission products generated sales in the United States of approximately \$36.0 billion in 2008. These products are used to generate, transmit, control and transform mechanical energy. The industrial power transmission industry can be divided into three areas: MPT products; motors and generators; and adjustable speed drives. We compete primarily in the MPT area which, based on industry data, we estimate was a \$17.8 billion market in the United States in 2008.

The global MPT market is highly fragmented, with over 1,000 small manufacturers. While smaller companies tend to focus on regional niche markets with narrow product lines, larger companies that generate annual sales of over \$100 million generally offer a much broader range of products and have global capabilities. The industry's customer base is broadly diversified across many sectors of the economy and typically places a premium on factors such as quality, reliability, availability and design and application engineering support. We believe the most successful industry participants are those that leverage their distribution network, their products' reputations for quality and reliability and their service and technical support capabilities to maintain attractive margins on products and gain

market share.

Our Strengths

Leading Market Shares and Brand Names. We believe we hold the number one or number two market position in key products across several of our core platforms. We believe that over 50% of our sales

Table of Contents

from continuing operations are derived from products where we hold the number one or number two share and brand recognition, on a consolidated basis with our brands in the same product category, in the markets we serve.

Large Installed Base Supporting Aftermarket Sales. With a history dating back to 1857 with the formation of TB Woods, we believe we benefit from one of the largest installed customer bases in the industry which has led to significant aftermarket replacement demand creating a recurring revenue stream. For the year ended December 31, 2008, we estimate that approximately 44% of our revenues from continuing operations were derived from aftermarket sales.

Diversified End-Markets. Our revenue base has balanced exposure across a diverse mix of end user industries, including energy, general industrial, material handling, mining, transportation and turf and garden, which helps mitigate the impact of business and economic cycles. In 2008, no single industry represented more than 8% of our total sales from continuing operations, and approximately 31% of our sales from continuing operations were from outside North America.

Strong Relationships with Distributors and OEMs. We have over 1,000 direct OEM customers and enjoy established, long-term relationships with the leading MPT industrial distributors, critical factors that contribute to our high base of recurring aftermarket revenues. We sell our products through more than 3,000 distributor outlets worldwide.

The Altra Business System. We benefit from an established culture of lean management emphasizing quality, delivery and cost through the ABS. ABS is at the core of our performance-driven culture and drives both our strategic development and operational improvements.

Proven Product Development Capabilities. Our extensive application engineering know-how drives both new and repeat sales. Our broad portfolio of products, knowledge and expertise across various MPT applications allows us to provide our customers customized solutions to meet their specific needs. We are highly focused on developing new products in response to customer requirements. We employ approximately 183 non-manufacturing engineers involved with product development, research and development, test and technical customer support. Recent new product development examples include the Foot/Deck Mount Kopper Kool Brake which was designed for very high heat dissipation in extremely rugged tensioning applications such as draw works for oil and gas wells and anchoring systems for on-shore and off-shore drilling platforms.

Our Business Strategy

Our long-term strategy is to increase our sales through organic growth, expand our geographic reach and product offering through strategic acquisitions and improve our profitability through cost reduction initiatives. In the near term, we are focused on cost reduction measures and working capital improvements. We seek to achieve these objectives through the following strategies:

Leverage Our Sales and Distribution Network. We intend to continue to leverage our relationships with our distributors to gain shelf space, further integrate our recently acquired brands with our core brands and sell new products. We seek to capitalize on customer brand preference for our products to generate pull-through aftermarket demand from our distribution channel.

Focus our Strategic Marketing on New Growth Opportunities. Through a systematic process that leverages our core brands and products, we seek to identify attractive markets and product niches, collect customer and market data, identify market drivers, tailor product and service solutions to specific market and customer requirements and deploy resources to gain market share and drive future sales growth.

Accelerate New Product and Technology Development. We focus on developing new products across our business in response to customer needs in various markets. In total, new products developed by us during the past three years generated approximately \$86 million in revenues from continuing operations in 2008.

Table of Contents

Capitalize on Growth and Sourcing Opportunities in the Asia-Pacific Market. We intend to leverage our established sales offices in the Asia Pacific region and expand into regions where we currently do not have sales representation,. We also intend to expand our manufacturing presence in Asia beyond our current plant in Shenzhen, China. During 2008, we sourced approximately 21% of our purchases from low-cost countries, resulting in average cost reductions of approximately 45% for these products. Within the next five years, we intend to utilize our sourcing office in Shanghai to significantly increase our current level of low-cost country sourced purchases. We may also consider additional opportunities to outsource some of our production from North American and Western European locations to Asia or lower cost regions.

Continue to Improve Operational and Manufacturing Efficiencies through ABS. We believe we can continue to improve profitability through cost control, overhead rationalization, global process optimization, continued implementation of lean manufacturing techniques and strategic pricing initiatives. We have implemented these principles with our acquisitions of Hay Hall, Warner Linear, All Power and TB Wood s and intend to apply such principles to future acquisitions.

Pursue Strategic Acquisitions that Complement our Strong Platform. Management believes that there may be a number of attractive potential acquisition candidates in the future, in part due to the fragmented nature of the industry. We plan to continue our disciplined pursuit of other strategic acquisitions to accelerate our growth, enhance our industry leadership and create value.

Products

We produce and market a wide variety of MPT products. Our product portfolio includes industrial clutches and brakes, open and enclosed gearing, couplings, engineered belted drives, engineered bearing assemblies and other related power transmission components which are sold across a wide variety of industries. Our products benefit from our industry leading brand names including Warner Electric, Boston Gear, TB Wood s, Kilian, Nuttall Gear, Ameridrives, Wichita Clutch, Formsprag Clutch, Bibby Transmissions, Stieber, Matrix, Inertia Dynamics, Twiflex, Industrial Clutch, Huco Dynatork, Marland Clutch, Delroyd, Warner Linear and Saftek. Our products serve a wide variety of end markets including aerospace, energy, food processing, general industrial, material handling, mining, petrochemical, transportation and turf and garden. We primarily sell our products to OEMs and through long-standing relationships with the industry s leading industrial distributors such as Motion Industries, Applied Industrial Technologies, Kaman Industrial Technologies and W.W. Grainger. The following discussion of our products does not include detailed product category revenue because such information is not individually tracked by our financial reporting system and is not separately reported by our general purpose financial statements. Conducting a detailed product revenue internal assessment and audit would involve unreasonable effort and expense as revenue information by product line is not available. We maintain sales information by operating facility, but do not maintain any accounting sales data by product line.

Table of Contents

Our products, principal brands and markets and sample applications are set forth below:

Products	Principal Brands	Principal Markets	Sample Applications
Clutches and Brakes	Warner Electric, Wichita Clutch, Formsprag Clutch, Stieber Clutch, Matrix, Inertia Dynamics, Twiflex, Industrial Clutch, Marland Clutch	Aerospace, energy, material handling, metals, turf and garden, mining	Elevators, forklifts, lawn mowers, oil well draw works, punch presses, conveyors
Gearing	Boston Gear, Nuttall Gear, Delroyd	Food processing, material handling, metals, transportation	Conveyors, ethanol mixers, packaging machinery, metal processing equipment
Engineered Couplings	Ameridrives, Bibby Transmissions, TB Wood s	Energy, metals, plastics, chemical	Extruders, turbines, steel strip mills, pumps
Engineered Bearing Assemblies	Kilian	Aerospace, material handling, transportation	Cargo rollers, seat storage systems, conveyors
Power Transmission Components	Warner Electric, Boston Gear, Huco Dynatork, Warner Linear, Matrix, Saftek, TB Wood s	Material handling, metals, turf and garden	Conveyors, lawn mowers, machine tools
Engineered Belted Drives	TB Wood s	Aggregate, HVAC, material handling	Pumps, sand and gravel conveyors, industrial fans

Clutches and Brakes. Clutches are devices which use mechanical, magnetic, hydraulic, pneumatic, or friction type connections to facilitate engaging or disengaging two rotating members. Brakes are combinations of interacting parts that work to slow or stop machinery. We manufacture a variety of clutches and brakes in three main product categories: electromagnetic, overrunning and heavy duty. Our core clutch and brake manufacturing facilities are located in Connecticut, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Texas, the United Kingdom, Germany, France and China.

Electromagnetic Clutches and Brakes. Our industrial products include clutches and brakes with specially designed controls for material handling, forklift, elevator, medical mobility, mobile off-highway, baggage handling and plant productivity applications. We also offer a line of clutch and brake products for walk-behind mowers, residential lawn tractors and commercial mowers. While industrial applications are predominant, we also manufacture several vehicular niche applications including on-road refrigeration compressor clutches and agricultural equipment clutches. We market our electromagnetic products under the Warner Electric, Inertia Dynamics and Matrix brand names.

Overrunning Clutches. Specific product lines include indexing and backstopping clutches. Primary industrial applications include conveyors, gear reducers, hoists and cranes, mining machinery, machine tools, paper machinery, packaging machinery, pumping equipment and other specialty machinery. We market and sell these products under the Formsprag, Marland and Stieber brand names.

Heavy Duty Clutches and Brakes. Our heavy duty clutch and brake product lines serve various markets including metal forming, off-shore and land-based oil and gas drilling platforms, mining, material handling, marine applications and various off-highway and

Table of Contents

construction equipment segments. Our line of heavy duty pneumatic, hydraulic and caliper clutches and brakes are marketed under the Wichita Clutch and Twiflex brand names.

Gearing. Gears reduce the output speed and increase the torque of an electric motor or engine to the level required to drive a particular piece of equipment. These products are used in various industrial, material handling, mixing, transportation and food processing applications. Specific product lines include vertical and horizontal gear drives, speed reducers and increasers, high-speed compressor drives, enclosed custom gear drives, various enclosed gear drive configurations and open gearing products such as spur, helical, worm and miter/bevel gears. We design and manufacture a broad range of gearing products under the Boston Gear, Nuttall Gear and Delroyd brand names. We manufacture our gearing products at our facilities in New York and North Carolina and sell to a variety of end markets.

Engineered Couplings. Couplings are the interface between two shafts, which enable power to be transmitted from one shaft to the other. Because shafts are often misaligned, we designed our couplings with a measure of flexibility that accommodates various degrees of misalignment. Our coupling product line includes gear couplings, high-speed disc and diaphragm couplings, elastomeric couplings, grid couplings, universal joints, jaw couplings and spindles. Our coupling products are used in a wide range of markets including power generation, steel and custom machinery industries. We manufacture a broad range of coupling products under the Ameridrives, Bibby and TB Wood's brand names. Our engineered couplings are manufactured in our facilities in Mexico, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, the United Kingdom and Wisconsin.

Engineered Bearing Assemblies. Bearings are components that support, guide and reduce friction of motion between fixed and moving machine parts. Our engineered bearing assembly product line includes ball bearings, roller bearings, thrust bearings, track rollers, stainless steel bearings, polymer assemblies, housed units and custom assemblies. We manufacture a broad range of engineered bearing products under the Kilian brand name. We sell bearing products to a wide range of end markets, including the general industrial and automotive markets, with a particularly strong OEM customer focus. We manufacture our bearing products at our facilities in New York, Canada and China.

Engineered Belted Drives. Belted drives incorporate both a rubber-based belt and at least two sheaves or sprockets. Belted drives typically change the speed of an electric motor or engine to the level required for a particular piece of equipment. Our belted drive line includes three types of v-belts, three types of synchronous belts, standard and made-to-order sheaves and sprockets, and split taper bushings. We sell belted drives to a wide range of end markets, including aggregate, energy, chemical and material handling. Our engineered belted drives are primarily manufactured under the TB Wood's brand in our facilities in Pennsylvania and Mexico.

Power Transmission Components. Power transmission components are used in a number of industries to generate, transfer or control motion from a power source to an application requiring rotary or linear motion. Power transmission products are applicable in most industrial markets, including, but not limited to metals processing, turf and garden and material handling applications. Specific product lines include linear actuators, miniature and small precision couplings, air motors, friction materials, hydrostatic drives and other various items. We manufacture or market a broad array of power transmission components under several businesses including Warner Linear, Huco Dynatork, Saftek, Boston Gear, Warner Electric, TB Wood's and Matrix. Our core power transmission component manufacturing facilities are located in Illinois, Michigan, North Carolina, the United Kingdom and China.

Warner Linear. Warner Linear is a designer and manufacturer of rugged service electromechanical linear actuators for off-highway vehicles, agriculture, turf care, special vehicles, medical equipment, industrial and marine applications.

Huco Dynatork. Huco Dynatork is a leading manufacturer and supplier of a complete range of precision couplings, universal joints, rod ends and linkages.

Other Accessories. Our Boston Gear, Warner Electric, Matrix and TB Wood's businesses make or market several other accessories such as sensors, sleeve bearings, AC/DC motors,

Table of Contents

shaft accessories, face tooth couplings, mechanical variable speed drives, and fluid power components that are used in numerous end markets.

Research and Development and Product Engineering

We closely integrate new product development with marketing, manufacturing and product engineering in meeting the needs of our customers. We have product engineering teams that work to enhance our existing products and develop new product applications for our growing base of customers that require custom solutions. We believe these capabilities provide a significant competitive advantage in the development of high quality industrial power transmission products. Our product engineering teams focus on:

- lowering the cost of manufacturing our existing products;
- redesigning existing product lines to increase their efficiency or enhance their performance; and
- developing new product applications.

Our continued investment in new product development is intended to help drive customer growth as we address key customer needs.

Sales and Marketing

We sell our products in over 70 countries to over 1,000 direct OEM customers and over 3,000 distributor outlets. We offer our products through our direct sales force comprised of 94 company-employed sales associates as well as independent sales representatives. Our worldwide sales and distribution presence enables us to provide timely and responsive support and service to our customers, many of which operate globally, and to capitalize on growth opportunities in both developed and emerging markets around the world.

We employ an integrated sales and marketing strategy concentrated on both key industries and individual product lines. We believe this dual vertical market and horizontal product approach distinguishes us in the marketplace allowing us to quickly identify trends and customer growth opportunities and deploy resources accordingly. Within our key industries, we market to OEMs, encouraging them to incorporate our products into their equipment designs, to distributors and to end-users, helping to foster brand preference. With this strategy, we are able to leverage our industry experience and product breadth to sell MPT and motion control solutions for a host of industrial applications.

Distribution

Our MPT components are either incorporated into end products sold by OEMs or sold through industrial distributors as aftermarket products to end users and smaller OEMs. We operate a geographically diversified business. For the year ended December 31, 2008, we derived approximately 69% of our net sales from continuing operations from customers in North America, 22% from customers in Europe and 9% from customers in Asia and the rest of the world. Our global customer base is served by an extensive global sales network comprised of our sales staff as well as our network of over 3,000 distributor outlets.

Rather than serving as passive conduits for delivery of product, our industrial distributors are active participants in influencing product purchasing decisions in the MPT industry. In addition, distributors play a critical role through stocking inventory of our products, which affects the accessibility of our products to aftermarket buyers. It is for this reason that distributor partner relationships are so critical to the success of the business. We enjoy strong established relationships with the leading distributors as well as a broad, diversified base of specialty and regional distributors.

Competition

We operate in highly fragmented and very competitive markets within the MPT market. Some of our competitors have achieved substantially more market penetration in certain of the markets in which we operate, such as helical gear drives and some of our competitors are larger than us and have greater financial

Table of Contents

and other resources. In particular, we compete with Emerson Power Transmission Manufacturing LP, Rexnord LLC., Regal-Beloit Corporation and Baldor Electric, Inc.. In addition, with respect to certain of our products, we compete with divisions of our OEM customers. Competition in our business lines is based on a number of considerations including quality, reliability, pricing, availability and design and application engineering support. Our customers increasingly demand a broad product range and we must continue to develop our expertise in order to manufacture and market these products successfully. To remain competitive, we will need to invest regularly in manufacturing, customer service and support, marketing, sales, research and development and intellectual property protection. We may have to adjust the prices of some of our products to stay competitive. In addition, some of our larger, more sophisticated customers are attempting to reduce the number of vendors from which they purchase in order to increase their efficiency. There is substantial and continuing pressure on major OEMs and larger distributors to reduce costs, including the cost of products purchased from outside suppliers such as us. As a result of cost pressures from our customers, our ability to compete depends in part on our ability to generate production cost savings and, in turn, find reliable, cost-effective outside component suppliers or manufacturers for our products. See *Risk Factors* *Risks Related to our Business* *We operate in the highly competitive mechanical power transmission industry and if we are not able to compete successfully our business may be significantly harmed.*

Intellectual Property

We rely on a combination of patents, trademarks, copyright and trade secret laws in the United States and other jurisdictions, as well as employee and third-party non-disclosure agreements, license arrangements and domain name registrations to protect our intellectual property. We sell our products under a number of registered and unregistered trademarks, which we believe are widely recognized in the MPT industry. With the exception of Boston Gear, Warner Electric and TB Wood s, we do not believe any single patent, trademark or trade name is material to our business as a whole. Any issued patents that cover our proprietary technology and any of our other intellectual property rights may not provide us with adequate protection or be commercially beneficial to us and, patents applied for, may not be issued. The issuance of a patent is not conclusive as to its validity or its enforceability. Competitors may also be able to design around our patents. If we are unable to protect our patented technologies, our competitors could commercialize technologies or products which are substantially similar to ours.

With respect to proprietary know-how, we rely on trade secret laws in the United States and other jurisdictions and on confidentiality agreements. Monitoring the unauthorized use of our technology is difficult and the steps we have taken may not prevent unauthorized use of our technology. The disclosure or misappropriation of our intellectual property could harm our ability to protect our rights and our competitive position.

Some of our registered and unregistered trademarks include: Warner Electric, Boston Gear, TB Wood s, Kilian, Nuttall Gear, Ameridrives, Wichita Clutch, Formsprag, Bibby Transmissions, Stieber, Matrix, Inertia Dynamics, Twiflex, Industrial Clutch, Huco Dynatork, Marland, Delroyd, Warner Linear and Saftek.

Employees

As of December 31, 2008, we had 3,164 full-time employees, of whom approximately 62.9% were located in North America, 22.1% in Europe, and 15.1% in Asia. 17.7% of our full-time factory North American employees are represented by labor unions. In addition, approximately 36.8% of our employees in our facility in Scotland are represented by a labor union. Additionally, approximately 100 employees in the TB Wood s production facilities in Mexico are unionized under collective bargaining agreements that are subject to annual renewals. We are a party to four U.S. collective bargaining agreements. Two of the agreements will expire on June 2, 2011 and August 10, 2010, respectively. Another new collective bargaining agreement was reached in February 2009. The new agreement will expire on September 18, 2011. The fourth and final collective bargaining agreement expired in February 2009. The terms of the original agreement will continue to be honored during the negotiations for a new agreement, which are

ongoing.

Table of Contents

One of the four U.S. collective bargaining agreements contains provisions for additional, potentially significant, lump-sum severance payments to all employees covered by that agreement who are terminated as the result of a plant closing and one of our collective bargaining agreements contains provisions restricting our ability to terminate or relocate operations. See *Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Business We may be subject to work stoppages at our facilities, or our customers may be subjected to work stoppages, which could seriously impact our operations and the profitability of our business.*

The remainder of our European facilities have employees who are generally represented by local and national social works councils which are common in Europe. Social works councils meet with employer industry associations every two to three years to discuss employee wages and working conditions. Our facilities in France and Germany often participate in such discussions and adhere to any agreements reached.

During 2009, we expect to take aggressive actions to reduce costs. One cost reduction effort will be through headcount reductions.

Suppliers and Raw Materials

We obtain raw materials, component parts and supplies from a variety of sources, generally from more than one supplier. Our suppliers and sources of raw materials are based in both the United States and other countries and we believe that our sources of raw materials are adequate for our needs for the foreseeable future. We do not believe the loss of any one supplier would have a material adverse effect on our business or results of operations. Our principal raw materials are steel, castings and copper. We generally purchase our materials on the open market, where certain commodities such as steel and copper have fluctuated in price significantly in recent years. We have not experienced any significant shortage of our key materials and have not historically engaged in hedging transactions for commodity suppliers.

Regulation

We are subject to a variety of government laws and regulations that apply to companies engaged in international operations. These include compliance with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, U.S. Department of Commerce export controls, local government regulations and procurement policies and practices (including regulations relating to import-export control, investments, exchange controls and repatriation of earnings). We maintain controls and procedures to comply with laws and regulations associated with our international operations. In the event we are unable to remain compliant with such laws and regulations, our business may be adversely affected.

Environmental and Health and Safety Matters

We are subject to a variety of federal, state, local, foreign and provincial environmental laws and regulations, including those governing health and safety requirements, the discharge of pollutants into the air or water, the management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes and the responsibility to investigate and cleanup contaminated sites that are or were owned, leased, operated or used by us or our predecessors. Some of these laws and regulations require us to obtain permits, which contain terms and conditions that impose limitations on our ability to emit and discharge hazardous materials into the environment and periodically may be subject to modification, renewal and revocation by issuing authorities. Fines and penalties may be imposed for non-compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations and the failure to have or to comply with the terms and conditions of required permits. From time to time, our operations may not be in full compliance with the terms and conditions of our permits. We periodically review our procedures and policies for compliance with environmental laws and requirements. We believe that our operations generally are in material compliance with applicable environmental laws and requirements and that any non-compliance would not be expected to result in us incurring material liability or cost to achieve

compliance. Historically, the costs of achieving and maintaining compliance with environmental laws and requirements have not been material.

Certain environmental laws in the United States, such as the federal Superfund law and similar state laws, impose liability for the cost of investigation or remediation of contaminated sites upon the current or, in

Table of Contents

some cases, the former site owners or operators and upon parties who arranged for the disposal of wastes or transported or sent those wastes to an off-site facility for treatment or disposal, regardless of when the release of hazardous substances occurred or the lawfulness of the activities giving rise to the release. Such liability can be imposed without regard to fault and, under certain circumstances, can be joint and several, resulting in one party being held responsible for the entire obligation. As a practical matter, however, the costs of investigation and remediation generally are allocated among the viable responsible parties on some form of equitable basis. Liability also may include damages to natural resources. We have not been notified that we are a potentially responsible party in connection with any sites we currently or formerly owned or operated or for liability at any off-site waste disposal facility.

However, there is contamination at some of our current facilities, primarily related to historical operations at those sites, for which we could be liable for the investigation and remediation under certain environmental laws. The potential for contamination also exists at other of our current or former sites, based on historical uses of those sites. We currently are not undertaking any remediation or investigations and our costs or liability in connection with potential contamination conditions at our facilities cannot be predicted at this time because the potential existence of contamination has not been investigated or not enough is known about the environmental conditions or likely remedial requirements. Currently, other parties with contractual liability are addressing or have plans or obligations to address those contamination conditions that may pose a material risk to human health, safety or the environment. In addition, while we attempt to evaluate the risk of liability associated with our facilities at the time we acquire them, there may be environmental conditions currently unknown to us relating to our prior, existing or future sites or operations or those of predecessor companies whose liabilities we may have assumed or acquired which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We are being indemnified, or expect to be indemnified by third parties subject to certain caps or limitations on the indemnification, for certain environmental costs and liabilities associated with certain owned or operated sites. Accordingly, based on the indemnification and the experience with similar sites of the environmental consultants who we have hired, we do not expect such costs and liabilities to have a material adverse effect on our business, operations or earnings. We cannot assure you, however, that those third parties will in fact satisfy their indemnification obligations. If those third parties become unable to, or otherwise do not, comply with their respective indemnity obligations, or if certain contamination or other liability for which we are obligated is not subject to these indemnities, we could become subject to significant liabilities.

Table of Contents

Executive Officers of Registrant

The following sets forth certain information with regard to our executive officers as of March 2, 2009 (ages are as of December 31, 2008):

MANAGEMENT

Michael L. Hurt (age 63), P.E. has been our Executive Chairman since January 2009. Prior to his current position, Mr. Hurt served as Chief Executive Officer and a director since our formation in 2004. In November 2006, Mr. Hurt was elected as chairman of our board. During 2004, prior to our formation, Mr. Hurt provided consulting services to Genstar Capital and was appointed Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Kilian in October 2004. From January 1991 to November 2003, Mr. Hurt was the President and Chief Executive Officer of TB Wood's Incorporated, a manufacturer of industrial power transmission products. Prior to TB Wood's, Mr. Hurt spent 23 years in a variety of management positions at the Torrington Company, a major manufacturer of bearings and a subsidiary of Ingersoll Rand. Mr. Hurt holds a B.S. degree in Mechanical Engineering from Clemson University and an M.B.A. from Clemson-Furman University.

Carl R. Christenson (age 49) has been our Chief Executive Officer since January 2009. Prior to his current position, Mr. Christenson served as our President and Chief Operating Officer from January 2005 to December 2008. From 2001 to 2005, Mr. Christenson was the President of Kaydon Bearings, a manufacturer of custom-engineered bearings and a division of Kaydon Corporation. Prior to joining Kaydon, Mr. Christenson held a number of management positions at TB Wood's Incorporated and several positions at the Torrington Company. Mr. Christenson holds a M.S. and B.S. degree in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Massachusetts and an M.B.A. from Rensselaer Polytechnic.

Christian Storch (age 49) has been our Chief Financial Officer since December 2007. From 2001 to 2007, Mr. Storch was the Vice President and Chief Financial Officer at Standex International Corporation. Mr. Storch also served on the Board of Directors of Standex International from October 2004 to December 2007. Mr. Storch also served as Standex International's Treasurer from 2003 to April 2006 and Manager of Corporate Audit and Assurance Services from July 1999 to 2003. Prior to Standex International, Mr. Storch was a Divisional Financial Director and Corporate Controller at Vossloh AG, a publicly held German transport technology company. Mr. Storch has also previously served as an Audit Manager with Deloitte & Touche, LLP. Mr. Storch holds a degree in business administration from the University of Passau, Germany.

Glenn Deegan (age 42) has been our Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary since September 2008. From March 2007 to August 2008, Mr. Deegan served as Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of Averion International Corp., a publicly held global provider of clinical research services. Prior to Averion, from June 2001 to March 2007, Mr. Deegan served as Director of Legal Affairs and then as Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of MacroChem Corporation, a publicly held specialty pharmaceutical company. From 1999 to 2001, Mr. Deegan served as Assistant General Counsel of Summit Technology, Inc., a publicly held manufacturer of ophthalmic laser systems. Mr. Deegan previously spent over six years engaged in the private practice of law and also served as law clerk to the Honorable Francis J. Boyle in the United States District Court for the District of Rhode Island. Mr. Deegan holds a B.S. from Providence College and a J.D. from Boston College.

Gerald Ferris (age 59) has been our Vice President of Global Sales since May 2007 and held the same position with Power Transmission Holdings, LLC, our Predecessor, since March 2002. He is responsible for the worldwide sales of our broad product platform. Mr. Ferris joined our Predecessor in 1978 and since joining has held various positions. He became the Vice President of Sales for Boston Gear in 1991. Mr. Ferris holds a B.A. degree in Political Science from Stonehill College.

Todd B. Patriacca (age 39) has been our Vice President of Finance, Corporate Controller and Assistant Treasurer since October 2008. Prior to his current position, Mr. Patriacca served as Vice President of Finance and Corporate Controller since May 2007 and previous to that, Corporate Controller since May 2005. Prior to joining us, Mr. Patriacca was Corporate Finance Manager at MKS Instrument Inc., a semi-conductor equipment manufacturer since March 2002. Prior to MKS, Mr. Patriacca spent over ten years at Arthur

Table of Contents

Andersen LLP in the Assurance Advisory practice. Mr. Patriacca is a Certified Public Accountant and holds a B.A. in History from Colby College and an M.B.A. and an M.S. in Accounting from Northeastern University.

Craig Schuele (age 45) has been our Vice President of Marketing and Business Development since May 2007 and held the same position with our Predecessor since July 2004. Prior to his current position, Mr. Schuele has been Vice President of Marketing since March 2002, and previous to that he was a Director of Marketing. Mr. Schuele joined our Predecessor in 1986 and holds a B.S. degree in Management from Rhode Island College.

Chet Shubert (age 52) has been our Vice President of Human Resources since January 2009. Prior to his current position, from 2006 to 2008, Mr. Shubert served as Vice President of Human Resources for the Electronic Materials Division of National Starch and Chemicals, Inc. From 1993 to 2006, Mr. Shubert held senior human resources positions at various divisions of Wyeth. Earlier in his career, Mr. Shubert held a senior human resources role at Nabisco Brands. He holds a B.S. degree in safety and health management from Indiana University of Pennsylvania.

Table of Contents

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Risks Related to Our Business

We operate in the highly competitive mechanical power transmission industry and if we are not able to compete successfully our business may be significantly harmed.

We operate in highly fragmented and very competitive markets in the MPT industry. Some of our competitors have achieved substantially more market penetration in certain of the markets in which we operate, such as helical gear drives and some of our competitors are larger than us and have greater financial and other resources. With respect to certain of our products, we compete with divisions of our OEM customers. Competition in our business lines is based on a number of considerations, including quality, reliability, pricing, availability and design and application engineering support. Our customers increasingly demand a broad product range and we must continue to develop our expertise in order to manufacture and market these products successfully. To remain competitive, we will need to invest regularly in manufacturing, customer service and support, marketing, sales, research and development and intellectual property protection. In the future we may not have sufficient resources to continue to make such investments and may not be able to maintain our competitive position within each of the markets we serve. We may have to adjust the prices of some of our products to stay competitive.

Additionally, some of our larger, more sophisticated customers are attempting to reduce the number of vendors from which they purchase in order to increase their efficiency. If we are not selected to become one of these preferred providers, we may lose market share in some of the markets in which we compete.

There is substantial and continuing pressure on major OEMs and larger distributors to reduce costs, including the cost of products purchased from outside suppliers such as us. As a result of cost pressures from our customers, our ability to compete depends in part on our ability to generate production cost savings and, in turn, find reliable, cost effective outside suppliers to source components or manufacture our products. If we are unable to generate sufficient cost savings in the future to offset price reductions, then our gross margin could be materially adversely affected.

Changes in or the cyclical nature of our markets could harm our operations and financial performance.

Our financial performance depends, in large part, on conditions in the markets that we serve and on the U.S. and global economies in general. Some of the markets we serve are highly cyclical, such as the metals, mining, industrial equipment and energy markets. In addition, these markets may experience cyclical downturns. The present uncertain economic environment may have a significant adverse affect on business cycles in industries we serve as our customers may face significantly decreased sales and an inability to predict future demand. In such an adverse environment, expected cyclical activity or sales may not occur or may be delayed and may result in significant quarter-to-quarter variability in our performance. Any sustained weakness in demand, downturn or uncertainty in cyclical markets may reduce our sales and profitability.

We rely on independent distributors and the loss of these distributors could adversely affect our business.

In addition to our direct sales force and manufacturer sales representatives, we depend on the services of independent distributors to sell our products and provide service and aftermarket support to our customers. We support an extensive distribution network, with over 3,000 distributor locations worldwide. Rather than serving as passive conduits for delivery of product, our independent distributors are active participants in the overall competitive dynamics in the MPT industry. During the year ended December 31, 2008, approximately 37% of our net sales from continuing operations were generated through independent distributors. In particular, sales through our largest distributor accounted for approximately 8% of our net sales for the year ended December 31, 2008. Almost all of the

distributors with whom we transact business offer competitive products and services to our customers. In addition, the distribution agreements we have are typically non-exclusive and cancelable by the distributor after a short notice period. The loss of any major distributor or a substantial number of smaller distributors or an increase in the distributors' sales of our competitors' products to our customers could materially reduce our sales and profits.

Table of Contents

We must continue to invest in new technologies and manufacturing techniques; however, our ability to develop or adapt to changing technology and manufacturing techniques is uncertain and our failure to do so could place us at a competitive disadvantage.

The successful implementation of our business strategy requires us to continuously invest in new technologies and manufacturing techniques to evolve our existing products and introduce new products to meet our customers' needs in the industries we serve and want to serve. For example, motion control products offer more precise positioning and control compared to industrial clutches and brakes. If manufacturing processes are developed to make motion control products more price competitive and less complicated to operate, our customers may decrease their purchases of MPT products.

Our products are characterized by performance and specification requirements that mandate a high degree of manufacturing and engineering expertise. If we fail to invest in improvements to our technology and manufacturing techniques to meet these requirements, our business could be at risk. We believe that our customers rigorously evaluate their suppliers on the basis of a number of factors, including:

- product quality and availability;
- price competitiveness;
- technical expertise and development capability;
- reliability and timeliness of delivery;
- product design capability;
- manufacturing expertise; and
- sales support and customer service.

Our success depends on our ability to invest in new technologies and manufacturing techniques to continue to meet our customers' changing demands with respect to the above factors. We may not be able to make required capital expenditures and, even if we do so, we may be unsuccessful in addressing technological advances or introducing new products necessary to remain competitive within our markets. Furthermore, our own technological developments may not be able to produce a sustainable competitive advantage.

Our operations are subject to international risks that could affect our operating results.

Our net sales outside North America represented approximately 31% of our total net sales for the year ended December 31, 2008. In addition, we sell products to domestic customers for use in their products sold overseas. We also source a significant portion of our products and materials from overseas, a practice which is increasing. Our business is subject to risks associated with doing business internationally, and our future results could be materially adversely affected by a variety of factors, including:

- fluctuations in currency exchange rates;
- exchange rate controls;
- tariffs or other trade protection measures and import or export licensing requirements;

potentially negative consequences from changes in tax laws;

interest rates;

unexpected changes in regulatory requirements;

changes in foreign intellectual property law;

differing labor regulations;

requirements relating to withholding taxes on remittances and other payments by subsidiaries;

Table of Contents

restrictions on our ability to own or operate subsidiaries, make investments or acquire new businesses in various jurisdictions;

potential political instability and the actions of foreign governments; and

restrictions on our ability to repatriate dividends from our subsidiaries.

As we continue to expand our business globally, our success will depend, in large part, on our ability to anticipate and effectively manage these and other risks associated with our international operations. However, any of these factors could materially adversely affect our international operations and, consequently, our operating results.

Our operations depend on production facilities throughout the world, many of which are located outside the United States and are subject to increased risks of disrupted production causing delays in shipments and loss of customers and revenue.

We operate businesses with manufacturing facilities worldwide, many of which are located outside the United States including in Canada, China, France, Germany, Mexico and the United Kingdom. Serving a global customer base requires that we place more production in emerging markets to capitalize on market opportunities and cost efficiencies. Our international production facilities and operations could be disrupted by a natural disaster, labor strike, war, political unrest, terrorist activity or public health concerns, particularly in emerging countries that are not well-equipped to handle such occurrences.

We rely on estimated forecasts of our OEM customers' needs, and inaccuracies in such forecasts could materially adversely affect our business.

We generally sell our products pursuant to individual purchase orders instead of under long-term purchase commitments. Therefore, we rely on estimated demand forecasts, based upon input from our customers, to determine how much material to purchase and product to manufacture. Because our sales are based on purchase orders, our customers may cancel, delay or otherwise modify their purchase commitments with little or no consequence to them and with little or no notice to us. For these reasons, we generally have limited visibility regarding our customers' actual product needs. The quantities or timing required by our customers for our products could vary significantly. Whether in response to changes affecting the industry or a customer's specific business pressures, any cancellation, delay or other modification in our customers' orders could significantly reduce our revenue, impact our working capital, cause our operating results to fluctuate from period to period and make it more difficult for us to predict our revenue. In the event of a cancellation or reduction of an order, we may not have enough time to reduce operating expenses to minimize the effect of the lost revenue on our business and we may purchase too much inventory and spend more capital than expected.

As a result of slowing global economic growth, the credit market crisis, declining consumer and business confidence, reduced levels of capital expenditures and other challenges currently affecting the global economy, our customers may experience deterioration of their businesses. In addition, due to an inability to predict the duration and severity of the current economic crisis, our customers may not be able to accurately estimate demand forecasts and may scale back orders in an abundance of caution. As a result, existing or potential customers may delay or cancel plans to purchase our products and may not be able to fulfill their obligations to us in a timely fashion. Such cancellations, reductions or inability to fulfill obligations could significantly reduce our revenue, impact our working capital, cause our operating results to fluctuate adversely from period to period and make it more difficult for us to predict our revenue.

The materials used to produce our products are subject to price fluctuations that could increase costs of production and adversely affect our profitability.

The materials used to produce our products, especially copper and steel, are sourced on a global or regional basis and the prices of those materials are susceptible to price fluctuations due to supply and demand trends, transportation costs, government regulations and tariffs, changes in currency exchange rates, price

Table of Contents

controls, the economic climate and other unforeseen circumstances. From the first quarter of 2004 to the fourth quarter of 2008, the average price of copper and steel has increased approximately 44% and 66%, respectively. If we are unable to continue to pass a substantial portion of such price increases on to our customers on a timely basis, our future profitability may be materially and adversely affected. In addition, passing through these costs to our customers may also limit our ability to increase our prices in the future.

We face potential product liability claims relating to products we manufacture or distribute, which could result in our having to expend significant time and expense to defend these claims and to pay material damages or settlement amounts.

We face a business risk of exposure to product liability claims in the event that the use of our products is alleged to have resulted in injury or other adverse effects. We currently have several product liability claims against us with respect to our products. Although we currently maintain product liability insurance coverage, we may not be able to obtain such insurance on acceptable terms in the future, if at all, or obtain insurance that will provide adequate coverage against potential claims. Product liability claims can be expensive to defend and can divert the attention of management and other personnel for long periods of time, regardless of the ultimate outcome. An unsuccessful product liability defense could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or our ability to make payments under our debt obligations when due. In addition, we believe our business depends on the strong brand reputation we have developed. In the event that our reputation is damaged, we may face difficulty in maintaining our pricing positions with respect to some of our products, which would reduce our sales and profitability.

We may be subject to work stoppages at our facilities, or our customers may be subjected to work stoppages, which could seriously impact our operations and the profitability of our business.

As of December 31, 2008, we had approximately 3,164 full time employees, of whom approximately 41.4% were employed outside the United States. Approximately 350 of our North American employees and 45 of our employees in Scotland are represented by labor unions. In addition, our employees in Europe are generally represented by local and national social works councils that hold discussions with employer industry associations regarding wage and work issues every two to three years. Our European facilities, particularly those in France and Germany, may participate in such discussions and be subject to any agreements reached with employees. Additionally, approximately 100 employees in the TB Wood's production facilities in Mexico are unionized under collective bargaining agreements that are subject to annual renewals.

We are a party to four U.S. collective bargaining agreements. Two of the agreements will expire on June 2, 2011 and August 10, 2010, respectively. Another new collective bargaining agreement was reached in February 2009. The new agreement will expire on September 18, 2011. The fourth and final collective bargaining agreement expired in February 2009 but the terms of the original agreement will continue to be honored during the negotiations for a new agreement, which are ongoing. We may be unable to renew these agreements on terms that are satisfactory to us, if at all. In addition, one of our four U.S. collective bargaining agreements contains provisions for additional, potentially significant, lump-sum severance payments to all employees covered by the agreements who are terminated as the result of a plant closing and one of our collective bargaining agreements contains provisions restricting our ability to terminate or relocate operations.

If our unionized workers or those represented by a works council were to engage in a strike, work stoppage or other slowdown in the future, we could experience a significant disruption of our operations. Such disruption could interfere with our ability to deliver products on a timely basis and could have other negative effects, including decreased productivity and increased labor costs. In addition, if a greater percentage of our work force becomes unionized, our business and financial results could be materially adversely affected. Many of our direct and indirect customers have unionized work forces. Strikes, work stoppages or slowdowns experienced by these customers or their suppliers could

result in slowdowns or closures of assembly plants where our products are used and could cause cancellation of purchase orders with us or otherwise result in reduced revenues from these customers.

Table of Contents

Changes in employment laws could increase our costs and may adversely affect our business.

Various federal, state and international labor laws govern our relationship with employees and affect operating costs. These laws include minimum wage requirements, overtime, unemployment tax rates, workers' compensation rates paid, leaves of absence, mandated health and other benefits, and citizenship requirements. Significant additional government-imposed increases or new requirements in these areas could materially affect our business, financial condition, operating results or cash flow.

In the event our employee-related costs rise significantly, we may have to curtail the number of our employees or shut down certain manufacturing facilities. Any such actions would be not only be costly but could also materially adversely affect our business.

We depend on the services of key executives, the loss of whom could materially harm our business.

Our senior executives are important to our success because they are instrumental in setting our strategic direction, operating our business, maintaining and expanding relationships with distributors, identifying, recruiting and training key personnel, identifying expansion opportunities and arranging necessary financing. Losing the services of any of these individuals could adversely affect our business until a suitable replacement could be found. We believe that our senior executives could not easily be replaced with executives of equal experience and capabilities. Although we have entered into employment agreements with certain of our key domestic executives, we cannot prevent our key executives from terminating their employment with us. We do not maintain key person life insurance policies on any of our executives.

If we lose certain of our key sales, marketing or engineering personnel, our business may be adversely affected.

Our success depends on our ability to recruit, retain and motivate highly skilled sales, marketing and engineering personnel. Competition for these persons in our industry is intense and we may not be able to successfully recruit, train or retain qualified personnel. If we fail to retain and recruit the necessary personnel, our business and our ability to obtain new customers, develop new products and provide acceptable levels of customer service could suffer. If certain of these key personnel were to terminate their employment with us, we may experience difficulty replacing them, and our business could be harmed.

We are subject to environmental laws that could impose significant costs on us and the failure to comply with such laws could subject us to sanctions and material fines and expenses.

We are subject to a variety of federal, state, local, foreign and provincial environmental laws and regulations, including those governing the discharge of pollutants into the air or water, the management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes and the responsibility to investigate and cleanup contaminated sites that are or were owned, leased, operated or used by us or our predecessors. Some of these laws and regulations require us to obtain permits, which contain terms and conditions that impose limitations on our ability to emit and discharge hazardous materials into the environment and periodically may be subject to modification, renewal and revocation by issuing authorities. Fines and penalties may be imposed for non-compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations and the failure to have or to comply with the terms and conditions of required permits. From time to time, our operations may not be in full compliance with the terms and conditions of our permits. We periodically review our procedures and policies for compliance with environmental laws and requirements. We believe that our operations generally are in material compliance with applicable environmental laws, requirements and permits and that any lapses in compliance would not be expected to result in us incurring material liability or cost to achieve compliance. Historically, the costs of achieving and maintaining compliance with environmental laws, and requirements and permits have not been material; however, the operation of manufacturing plants entails risks in these areas, and a failure by us to comply

with applicable environmental laws, regulations, or permits could result in civil or criminal fines, penalties, enforcement actions, third party claims for property damage and personal injury, requirements to clean up property or to pay for the costs of cleanup, or regulatory or judicial orders enjoining or curtailing operations or requiring corrective measures, including the installation of pollution control

Table of Contents

equipment or remedial actions. Moreover, if applicable environmental laws and regulations, or the interpretation or enforcement thereof, become more stringent in the future, we could incur capital or operating costs beyond those currently anticipated.

Certain environmental laws in the United States, such as the federal Superfund law and similar state laws, impose liability for the cost of investigation or remediation of contaminated sites upon the current or, in some cases, the former site owners or operators and upon parties who arranged for the disposal of wastes or transported or sent those wastes to an off-site facility for treatment or disposal, regardless of when the release of hazardous substances occurred or the lawfulness of the activities giving rise to the release. Such liability can be imposed without regard to fault and, under certain circumstances, can be joint and several, resulting in one party being held responsible for the entire obligation. As a practical matter, however, the costs of investigation and remediation generally are allocated among the viable responsible parties on some form of equitable basis. Liability also may include damages to natural resources. We have not been notified that we are a potentially responsible party in connection with any sites we currently or formerly owned or operated any liabilities relating to any off-site waste disposal facility.

However, there is contamination at some of our current facilities, primarily related to historical operations at those sites, for which we could be liable for the investigation and remediation under certain environmental laws. The potential for contamination also exists at other of our current or former sites, based on historical uses of those sites. We currently are not undertaking any remediation or investigations and our costs or liability in connection with potential contamination conditions at our facilities cannot be predicted at this time because the potential existence of contamination has not been investigated or not enough is known about the environmental conditions or likely remedial requirements. Currently, other parties with contractual liability are addressing or have plans or obligations to address those contamination conditions that may pose a material risk to human health, safety or the environment. In addition, while we attempt to evaluate the risk of liability associated with our facilities at the time we acquire them, there may be environmental conditions currently unknown to us relating to our prior, existing or future sites or operations or those of predecessor companies whose liabilities we may have assumed or acquired which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We are being indemnified, or expect to be indemnified by third parties subject to certain caps or limitations on the indemnification, for certain environmental costs and liabilities associated with certain owned or operated sites. Accordingly, based on the indemnification and the experience with similar sites of the environmental consultants who we have hired, we do not expect such costs and liabilities to have a material adverse effect on our business, operations or earnings. We cannot assure you, however, that those third parties will in fact satisfy their indemnification obligations. If those third parties become unable to, or otherwise do not, comply with their respective indemnity obligations, or if certain contamination or other liability for which we are obligated is not subject to these indemnities, we could become subject to significant liabilities.

We may face additional costs associated with our post-retirement and post-employment obligations to employees which could have an adverse effect on our financial condition.

As part of the acquisition of our original core business through the acquisition of PTH from Colfax Corporation, the PTH Acquisition, we agreed to assume pension plan liabilities for active U.S. employees under the Retirement Plan for Power Transmission Employees of Colfax and the Ameridrives International Pension Fund for Hourly Employees Represented by United Steelworkers of America, Local 3199-10, collectively referred to as the Prior Plans. We have established a defined benefit plan, the Altra Industrial Motion, Inc. Retirement Plan or New Plan, mirroring the benefits provided under the Prior Plans. The New Plan accepted a spin-off of assets and liabilities from the Prior Plans, in accordance with Section 414(l) of the Internal Revenue Code, or the Code, with such assets and liabilities relating to active U.S. employees as of the closing of the PTH Acquisition. Given the funded status of the Prior Plans and the asset allocation requirements of Code Section 414(l), liabilities under the New Plan greatly exceed the assets

that were transferred from the Prior Plans. The accumulated benefit obligation (not including accumulated benefit obligations of non-U.S. pension plans in the amount of \$2.9 million) was approximately \$23.7 million as of December 31, 2008 while the fair value of plan assets was approximately \$14.8 million as of December 31,

Table of Contents

2008. As the New Plan has a considerable funding deficit, the cash funding requirements are expected to be substantial over the next several years, and could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition. As of December 31, 2008, minimum funding requirements are estimated to be \$1.9 million in 2009 and \$1.5 million for each of the next four years. These amounts are based on actuarial assumptions and actual amounts could be materially different.

Additionally, as part of the PTH Acquisition, we agreed to assume all pension plan liabilities related to non-U.S. employees. The accumulated benefit obligations of non-U.S. pension plans were approximately \$2.9 million as of December 31, 2008. There are no assets associated with these plans.

Finally, as part of the PTH Acquisition, we also agreed to assume all post-employment and post-retirement welfare benefit obligations with respect to active U.S. employees. The benefit obligation for post-retirement benefits, which are not funded, was approximately \$2.6 million as of December 31, 2008.

For a description of the post-retirement and post-employment costs, see Note 10 to our audited financial statements included elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

Our future success depends on our ability to integrate acquired companies and manage our growth effectively.

Our growth through acquisitions has placed, and will continue to place, significant demands on our management, operational and financial resources. Realization of the benefits of acquisitions often requires integration of some or all of the acquired companies' sales and marketing, distribution, manufacturing, engineering, finance and administrative organizations. Integration of companies demands substantial attention from senior management and the management of the acquired companies. In addition, we will continue to pursue new acquisitions, some of which could be material to our business if completed. We may not be able to integrate successfully our recent acquisitions, or any future acquisitions, operate these acquired companies profitably, or realize the potential benefits from these acquisitions.

We may not be able to protect our intellectual property rights, brands or technology effectively, which could allow competitors to duplicate or replicate our technology and could adversely affect our ability to compete.

We rely on a combination of patent, trademark, copyright and trade secret laws in the United States and other jurisdictions, as well as on license, non-disclosure, employee and consultant assignment and other agreements and domain names registrations in order to protect our proprietary technology and rights. Applications for protection of our intellectual property rights may not be allowed, and the rights, if granted, may not be maintained. In addition, third parties may infringe or challenge our intellectual property rights. In some cases, we rely on unpatented proprietary technology. It is possible that others will independently develop the same or similar technology or otherwise obtain access to our unpatented technology. In addition, in the ordinary course of our operations, we pursue potential claims from time to time relating to the protection of certain products and intellectual property rights, including with respect to some of our more profitable products. Such claims could be time consuming, expensive and divert resources. If we are unable to maintain the proprietary nature of our technologies or proprietary protection of our brands, our ability to market or be competitive with respect to some or all of our products may be affected, which could reduce our sales and profitability.

Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangibles comprises a significant portion of our total assets, and if we determine that goodwill has become impaired in the future, net income in such years may be materially and adversely affected.

Goodwill represents the excess of cost over the fair market value of net assets acquired in business combinations. Due to the acquisitions we have completed historically, goodwill comprises a significant portion of our total assets. We

review goodwill and indefinite-lived intangibles annually for impairment and any excess in carrying value over the estimated fair value is charged to the results of operations. Our prior review of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangibles in December 2008 resulted in a \$31.8 million reduction to the value of such assets in our financial statements. Future reviews of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangibles could result in

Table of Contents

further reductions. Any reduction in net income resulting from the write down or impairment of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangibles could adversely affect our financial results. If economic conditions continue to deteriorate we may be required to impair goodwill and indefinite-lived intangibles in future periods.

Unplanned repairs or equipment outages could interrupt production and reduce income or cash flow.

Unplanned repairs or equipment outages, including those due to natural disasters, could result in the disruption of our manufacturing processes. Any interruption in our manufacturing processes would interrupt our production of products, reduce our income and cash flow and could result in a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

Our operations are highly dependent on information technology infrastructure and failures could significantly affect our business.

We depend heavily on our information technology, or IT, infrastructure in order to achieve our business objectives. If we experience a problem that impairs this infrastructure, such as a computer virus, a problem with the functioning of an important IT application, or an intentional disruption of our IT systems by a third party, the resulting disruptions could impede our ability to record or process orders, manufacture and ship in a timely manner, or otherwise carry on our business in the ordinary course. Any such events could cause us to lose customers or revenue and could require us to incur significant expense to eliminate these problems and address related security concerns.

Our leverage could adversely affect our financial health and make us vulnerable to adverse economic and industry conditions.

We have incurred indebtedness that is substantial relative to our stockholders' investment. As of December 31, 2008, we had approximately \$263.4 million of indebtedness outstanding and \$22.4 million available under lines of credit. Our indebtedness has important consequences; for example, it could:

- make it more challenging for us to obtain additional financing to fund our business strategy and acquisitions, debt service requirements, capital expenditures and working capital;

- increase our vulnerability to interest rate changes and general adverse economic and industry conditions;

- require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to service our indebtedness, thereby reducing the availability of our cash flow to finance acquisitions and to fund working capital, capital expenditures, research and development efforts and other general corporate activities;

- make it difficult for us to fulfill our obligations under our credit and other debt agreements;

- limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and our markets; and

- place us at a competitive disadvantage relative to our competitors that have less debt.

Substantially all of our assets have been pledged as collateral against any outstanding borrowings under the credit agreements, or the Credit Agreements, governing Altra Industrial's senior revolving credit facility and the credit facility we entered into in connection with the TB Wood's Acquisition, or the TB Wood's senior secured credit facility. In addition, the Credit Agreements require us to maintain specified financial ratios and satisfy certain financial condition tests, which may require that we take action to reduce our debt or to act in a manner contrary to our business

objectives. If an event of default were to occur under the Credit Agreements, then the lenders could declare all amounts outstanding under the senior revolving credit facility and the TB Wood's senior secured credit facility, together with accrued interest, to be immediately due and payable. In addition, our senior revolving credit facility, the TB Wood's senior secured credit facility and the indentures governing the 9% senior secured notes and 11 1/4% senior notes have cross-default provisions such that a default under any one would constitute an event of default in any of the others.

The current economic conditions and severe tightening of credit markets may limit our access to additional capital. In particular, the cost of raising money in the credit markets has increased substantially while

Table of Contents

the availability of funds from those markets has diminished significantly. While currently these conditions have not impaired our ability to access capital under our credit facilities and to finance our operations, there can be no assurance that there will not be a further deterioration in the credit markets, a deterioration in the financial condition of our lenders or their ability to fund their commitments or, if necessary, that we will be able to find replacement financing on similar or acceptable terms. An inability to access sufficient capital could have an adverse impact on our operations and thus on our operating results and financial position.

We are subject to tax laws and regulations in many jurisdictions and the inability to successfully defend claims from taxing authorities related to our current or acquired businesses could adversely affect our operating results and financial position.

We conduct business in many countries, which requires us to interpret the income tax laws and rulings in each of those taxing jurisdictions. Due to the subjectivity of tax laws between those jurisdictions as well as the subjectivity of factual interpretations, our estimates of income tax liabilities may differ from actual payments or assessments. Claims from taxing authorities related to these differences could have an adverse impact on our operating results and financial position.

Continued extreme volatility and disruption in global financial markets could significantly impact our customers, weaken the markets we serve and harm our operations and financial performance.

Our financial performance depends, in large part, on conditions in the markets that we serve and on the U.S. and global economies in general. As widely reported, U.S. and global financial markets have been experiencing extreme disruption recently, including, among other things, concerns regarding the stability and viability of major financial institutions, the declining state of the housing markets, a severe tightening in the credit markets, a low level of liquidity in many financial markets, and extreme volatility in credit and equity markets. Given the significance and widespread nature of these nearly unprecedented circumstances, the U.S. and global economies could remain significantly challenged in a recessionary state for an indeterminate period of time. While currently these conditions have not impaired our ability to access credit markets and finance our operations, there can be no assurance that there will not be a further deterioration in financial markets and confidence in major economies. In addition, the current tightening of credit in financial markets may adversely affect the ability of our customers to obtain financing for significant purchases and operations and could result in a decrease in or cancellation of orders for our products and services as well as impact the ability of our customers to make payments. Similarly, this tightening of credit may adversely affect our supplier base and increase the potential for one or more of our suppliers to experience financial distress or bankruptcy. These conditions would harm our business by adversely affecting our sales, results of operations, profitability, cash flows, financial condition and long-term anticipated growth rate.

We have taken, and continue to take, cost-reduction actions. Our ability to complete these actions and the impact of such actions on our business may be limited by a variety of factors. The cost-reduction actions, in turn, may expose us to additional production risk and have an adverse effect on our sales, profitability and ability to attract and retain employees.

We have been reducing costs in all of our businesses and will continue to do so. We are reducing our employee population, changing our compensation and benefit programs, and working to reduce our procurement costs. In addition, we also expect to consolidate certain of our manufacturing operations. The impact of these cost-reduction actions on our sales and profitability may be influenced by many factors including, but not limited to: (i) our ability to successfully complete these ongoing efforts; (ii) our ability to generate the level of cost savings we expect or that are necessary to enable us to effectively compete; (iii) delays in implementation of anticipated workforce reductions in highly-regulated locations outside the United States, particularly in Europe; (iv) decline in employee morale and the potential inability to meet operational targets due to the loss of employees; (v) our ability to retain or recruit key

employees; and (vi) the adequacy of our manufacturing capacity. While we have business continuity and risk mitigation plans in place in case capacity is significantly reduced or eliminated at a given facility, the reduced number of alternative facilities could cause the duration of any manufacturing disruption to be longer. As a result, we could have difficulties fulfilling our orders and our sales and profits could decline.

Table of Contents**Item 1B. *Unresolved Staff Comments***

None

Item 2. *Properties*

In addition to our leased headquarters in Braintree, Massachusetts, we maintain twenty eight production facilities, fifteen of which are located in the United States, one in Canada, ten in Europe and one each in China and Mexico. The following table lists all of our facilities, other than sales offices and distribution centers, as of December 31, 2008, indicating the location, principal use and whether the facilities are owned or leased.

Location	Brand	Major Products	Sq. Ft.	Leased	Expiration
<i>United States</i>					
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania	TB Wood s	Belted Drives, Couplings, Castings	440,000	Owned	N/A
South Beloit, Illinois	Warner Electric	Electromagnetic Clutches & Brakes	104,288	Owned	N/A
Syracuse, New York	Kilian	Engineered Bearing Assemblies	97,000	Owned	N/A
Wichita Falls, Texas	Wichita Clutch	Heavy Duty Clutches and Brakes	90,400	Owned	N/A
Warren, Michigan	Formsprag	Overrunning Clutches	79,000	Owned	N/A
Erie, Pennsylvania	Ameridrives	Engineered Couplings	76,200	Owned	N/A
Chattanooga, Tennessee ⁽⁴⁾	TB Wood s	Space is leased to a third party	60,000	Owned	N/A
Scotland, Pennsylvania ⁽⁴⁾	TB Wood s	Space is leased to a third party	51,300	Owned	N/A
San Marcos, Texas	TB Wood s	Engineered Couplings	51,000	Owned	N/A
Columbia City, Indiana	Warner Electric	Electromagnetic Clutches & Brakes & Coils	35,000	Owned	N/A
Mt. Pleasant, Michigan	TB Wood s	Power Transmission Components, Couplings	30,000	Owned	N/A
Charlotte, North Carolina	Boston Gear	Gearing & Power Transmission Components	193,000	Leased	February 28, 2013
Niagara Falls, New York	Nuttall Gear	Gearing	155,509	Leased	March 31, 2013
New Hartford, Connecticut	Inertia Dynamics	Electromagnetic Clutches & Brakes	72,000	Leased	July 30, 2019
Braintree, Massachusetts ⁽¹⁾	Altra		13,804	Leased	November 1, 2016
Belvidere, Illinois	Warner Linear	Linear Actuators	21,000	Leased	June 30, 2009
New Braunsfels, Texas	Ameridrives	Engineered Couplings	16,200	Leased	

					December 31, 2009
Green Bay, Wisconsin	Ameridrives	Engineered Couplings	85,250	Leased	March 31, 2011
<i>International</i>					
Heidelberg, Germany	Stieber	Overrunning Clutches	57,609	Owned	N/A
Saint Barthelemy, France	Warner Electric	Electromagnetic Clutches & Brakes	50,129	Owned	N/A
Bedford, England	Wichita Clutch	Heavy Duty Clutches and Brakes	49,000	Owned	N/A
Allones, France	Warner Electric	Electromagnetic Clutches & Brakes	38,751	Owned	N/A
Toronto, Canada	Kilian	Engineered Bearing Assemblies	29,000	Owned	N/A
Dewsbury, England	Bibby Transmissions	Engineered Couplings Power Transmission Components	26,100	Owned	N/A
Stratford, Canada ⁽⁴⁾	TB Woods	Vacant	46,000	Owned	N/A
Shenzhen, China	Warner Electric	Electromagnetic Clutches & Brakes Precision Components	112,271	Leased	⁽³⁾
San Luis Potosi, Mexico	TB Woods	Couplings and Belted Drives	71,800	Leased	June 8, 2014
Brechin, Scotland	Matrix	Clutch Brakes, Couplings	52,500	Leased	February 28, 2011
Garching, Germany	Stieber	Overrunning Clutches	32,292	Leased	⁽²⁾
Twickenham, England	Twiflex	Heavy Duty Clutches and Brakes Couplings, Power Transmission Components	27,500	Leased	September 30, 2009
Hertford, England	Huco Dynatork		13,565	Leased	July 30, 2012
Telford, England	Saftek	Friction Material	4,400	Leased	August 31, 2009

(1) Corporate Headquarters and selective customer service functions.

(2) Must give the lessor twelve months notice for termination.

Table of Contents

(3) Month to month lease.

(4) Building is currently held for sale.

Item 3. *Legal Proceedings*

We are, from time to time, party to various legal proceedings arising out of our business. These proceedings primarily involve commercial claims, product liability claims, intellectual property claims, environmental claims, personal injury claims and workers' compensation claims. We cannot predict the outcome of these lawsuits, legal proceedings and claims with certainty. Nevertheless, we believe that the outcome of any currently existing proceedings, even if determined adversely, would not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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

During the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2008, there were no matters submitted to a vote of security holders.

PART II**Item 5. *Market for the Registrant's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Repurchases of Equity Securities*****Market Information**

Our common stock trades on the NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol AIMC. As of March 1, 2009, the number of holders of record of our common stock was approximately 26.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sales price for our common stock as reported on The NASDAQ Global Market. Our common stock commenced trading on the NASDAQ Global Market on December 15, 2006.

	High	Low
Fiscal 2007:		
First Quarter	\$ 16.87	\$ 15.40
Second Quarter	\$ 18.00	\$ 15.04
Third Quarter	\$ 18.72	\$ 13.94
Fourth Quarter	\$ 16.99	\$ 13.71
Fiscal 2008:		
First Quarter	\$ 16.42	\$ 11.44
Second Quarter	\$ 17.79	\$ 13.32
Third Quarter	\$ 18.55	\$ 14.35
Fourth Quarter	\$ 13.98	\$ 5.46

Dividends

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our common stock. We currently intend to retain any earnings for use in the operation and expansion of our business and, therefore do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. In addition, the Credit Agreement governing the senior revolving credit facility and the indentures governing the 9% senior secured notes and 11 1/4% senior notes limit our ability to pay dividends or other distributions on our common stock.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

None

Issuer Repurchases of Equity Securities

None

Table of Contents

Performance Graph

The following graph compares the cumulative total stockholder return on our common stock since the time of our initial public offering, December 15, 2006, through December 31, 2008, with the cumulative total return on shares of companies comprising the S&P Small Cap 600 index and a special Peer Group index, in each case assuming an initial investment of \$100.

	December 31, 2006	March 31, 2007	June 30, 2007	September 29, 2007	December 31, 2007	March 29, 2008	June 28, 2008	September 27, 2008	December 31, 2008
Altra Holdings, Inc.	\$ 104.07	\$ 101.56	\$ 128.00	\$ 123.48	\$ 123.19	\$ 99.41	\$ 123.04	\$ 112.37	\$ 58.59
S&P Small Cap 600	\$ 99.24	\$ 102.20	\$ 107.25	\$ 105.05	\$ 98.03	\$ 89.80	\$ 91.42	\$ 92.67	\$ 66.67
Peer Group	\$ 100.62	\$ 101.28	\$ 117.45	\$ 107.73	\$ 103.29	\$ 84.99	\$ 98.47	\$ 97.76	\$ 66.64

The peer Group consists of the following publicly traded companies: Franklin Electric Co. Inc., RBC Bearings, Inc., Regal Beloit Corp., Baldor Electric Co., and Kaydon Bearings Corp.

Table of Contents**Item 6. Selected Financial Data**

We were formed to facilitate the PTH Acquisition. The following table contains our selected historical financial data for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007, 2006, 2005 and the period from inception (December 1, 2004) to December 31, 2004 and PTH (the Predecessor), for the period from January 1, 2004 through November 30, 2004. Colfax Corporation did not maintain separate financial statements for PTH as a stand-alone business. At the time of the PTH Acquisition, Colfax Corporation produced historical financial statements for PTH for the eleven month period January 1, 2004 – November 30, 2004. The following should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the consolidated financial statements and notes included elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

	Altra				(Period	Predecessor
					From	(Period
					December 1	From
					Through	January 1
	Year	Year	Year	Year	December 31,	November 30,
	Ended	Ended	Ended	Ended	2004)	2004)
	December,	December,	December,	December,		
	31	31	31	31		
	2008	2007	2006	2005		
Net sales	\$ 635,336	\$ 584,376	\$ 462,285	\$ 363,465	\$ 28,625	\$ 275,037
Cost of sales	449,244	419,109	336,836	271,952	23,847	209,253
Gross profit	186,092	165,267	125,449	91,513	4,778	65,784
Operating expenses:						
Selling, general and administrative expenses	99,185	93,211	83,276	61,579	8,973	45,321
Research and development expenses	6,589	6,077	4,938	4,683	378	3,947
Goodwill impairment	31,810					
Restructuring costs	2,310	2,399				947
Loss (gain) on curtailment of post-retirement benefit plan	(925)	2,745	(3,838)			
Loss (gain) on disposal of assets	1,584			(99)		(1,300)
	140,553	104,432	84,376	66,163	9,351	48,915
Income (loss) from operations	45,539	60,835	41,073	25,350	(4,573)	16,869
Other non-operating income and expense:						
Interest expense, net	28,339	38,554	25,479	19,514	1,612	4,294
Other non-operating income, net	(6,249)	612	856	(17)		148
	22,090	39,166	26,335	19,497	1,612	4,442

Edgar Filing: Altra Holdings, Inc. - Form 10-K

Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	23,449	21,669	14,738	5,853	(6,185)	12,427
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	16,731	8,208	5,797	3,349	(292)	5,532
Income (loss) from continuing operations	6,718	13,461	8,941	2,504	(5,893)	6,895
Loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes of \$43 in 2008 and \$583 in 2007	(224)	(2,001)				
Net income (loss)	\$ 6,494	\$ 11,460	\$ 8,941	\$ 2,504	\$ (5,893)	\$ 6,895
Other Financial Data:						
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 21,068	\$ 21,939	\$ 14,611	\$ 11,533	\$ 919	\$ 6,074
Purchases of fixed assets	19,289	11,633	9,408	6,199	289	3,489
Cash flow provided by (used in):						
Operating activities	45,114	41,808	11,128	12,023	5,623	3,604
Investing activities	(3,687)	(124,672)	(63,163)	(5,197)	(180,401)	953
Financing activities	(31,760)	84,537	83,837	(971)	179,432	(6,696)
Weighted average shares, basic	25,496	23,579	1,183	9	n/a	n/a
Weighted average shares, diluted	26,095	24,630	19,525	18,969	n/a	n/a
Basic earnings per share:						
Net income from continuing operations	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.57	\$ 7.56	\$ 278.22	n/a	n/a
Net income from discontinued operations	(0.01)	(0.08)			n/a	n/a
Net income	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.49	\$ 7.56	\$ 278.22	n/a	n/a
Diluted earnings per share:						
Net income from continuing operations	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.13	n/a	n/a
Net loss from discontinued operations	(0.01)	(0.08)			n/a	n/a
Net income	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.13	n/a	n/a

Table of Contents

	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004
Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 52,073	\$ 45,807	\$ 42,527	\$ 10,060	\$ 4,729
Total assets	513,584	580,525	409,368	297,691	299,387
Total debt	261,523	294,066	229,128	173,760	173,851
Convertible preferred stock and other long-term liabilities	46,870	51,310	29,471	79,168	76,665

Comparability of the information included in the selected financial data has been impacted by the acquisitions of Hay Hall and Warner Linear in 2006 and TB Woods and All Power in 2007.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion of the financial condition and results of income of Altra Holdings, Inc. should be read together with the Selected Historical Financial Data, and the financial statements of Altra Holdings, Inc. and its Predecessor and related notes included elsewhere in this Form 10-K. The following discussion includes forward-looking statements. For a discussion of important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the results referred to in the forward-looking statements, see Forward-Looking Statements and Risk Factors.

General

We are a leading global designer, producer and marketer of a wide range of MPT and motion control products with a presence in over 70 countries. Our global sales and marketing network includes over 1,000 direct OEM customers and over 3,000 distributor outlets. Our product portfolio includes industrial clutches and brakes, enclosed gear drives, open gearing, couplings, engineered bearing assemblies, linear components and other related products. Our products serve a wide variety of end markets including energy, general industrial, material handling, mining, transportation and turf and garden. We primarily sell our products to a wide range of OEMs and through long-standing relationships with industrial distributors such as Motion Industries, Applied Industrial Technologies, Kaman Industrial Technologies and W.W. Grainger.

Our net sales have grown at a compound annual growth rate of approximately 20.4% over the last three fiscal years. We believe this growth has been a result of recent acquisitions, greater overall global demand for our products due to a strong economy during this period, increased consumption in certain geographic markets such as China, expansion of our relationships with our customers and distributors and implementation of improved sales and marketing initiatives.

We improved our gross profit margin and operating profit margin every year from fiscal year 2003 through fiscal year 2008 by implementing strategic price increases, utilizing low-cost country sourcing of components, increasing our productivity and employing a more efficient sales and marketing strategy.

While the power transmission industry has undergone some consolidation, we estimate that in 2008 the top five broad-based MPT companies represented approximately 20% of the U.S. power transmission market. The remainder of the power transmission industry remains fragmented with many small and family-owned companies that cater to a specific market niche often due to their narrow product offerings. We believe that consolidation in our industry will continue because of the increasing demand for global distribution channels, broader product mixes and better brand recognition to compete in this industry.

Business Outlook

Our future financial performance depends, in large part, on conditions in the markets that we serve and on the U.S. and global economies in general. During November and December 2008 we saw a significant change in economic conditions both in North America and internationally as most of our end markets experienced dramatic downturns. Several of our distributors and OEM customers began to make inventory adjustments during this period. During this period, we saw a significant decline in bookings. Due to the

Table of Contents

inability to predict the duration and severity of the current global economic downturn, our visibility regarding the outlook for our markets and business during 2009 is limited. Assuming that the downturn continues, we expect continued weakness in our order rates in 2009 for certain of our end markets as a result of the worldwide economic downturn.

In response to the likely challenging conditions of 2009, we are taking swift and aggressive actions to reduce our expenses and maximize near-term profitability. Our cost-reduction initiatives are centered on three areas: workforce cutbacks, plant consolidations and procurement and other cost reductions. In 2009, we expect to reduce our world-wide headcount by 232 employees. Effective in February 2009, the company's discretionary 401(k) match was suspended. We also have announced a general hiring freeze and that all non-union employee salaries will be frozen for at least twelve months. We expect to incur between \$2.1 and \$2.5 million of costs in 2009 related to these activities.

In an effort to reduce costs and become more efficient, we are closing up to six manufacturing plants during the next 18 months. We estimate the cost of consolidating these facilities will total between \$10 and \$12 million. In connection with the manufacturing plant consolidation we expect to reduce world-wide headcount by 100 employees.

In addition, we have accelerated procurement and other cost reduction efforts. We expect that the resulting savings will begin during the first quarter of 2009 and continue to increase throughout the year.

We will continue our strong focus on working capital management and cash flow generation with the intent of improving our liquidity. As of December 31, 2008, we have a cash balance of \$52.1 million.

This outlook presents management's present expectations, however, although we believe they are reasonable, our expectations may not be correct and our plans may change. As with any forward-looking statements, there are inherent risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ from present plans or expectations and such differences could be material.

Initial Public Offering

In December 2006, the Company completed an initial public offering. The Company offered 3,333,334 of its own shares. In addition selling stockholders offered 6,666,666 shares. Proceeds to the Company after the underwriting discount were \$41.9 million.

Secondary Public Offering

In June 2007, we completed a secondary public offering of 12,650,000 shares of our common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, which included 1,650,000 sold as a result of the underwriters' exercise of their overallotment option in full at closing. We received proceeds of \$48.9 million, net of issuance costs. In the offering, we sold 3,178,494 shares and certain selling stockholders sold 9,471,506 shares.

History and the Acquisitions

Our current business began with the acquisition by Colfax Corporation, or Colfax, of the MPT group of Zurn Technologies, Inc. in December 1996. Colfax subsequently acquired Industrial Clutch Corp. in May 1997, Nuttall Gear Corp. in July 1997 and the Boston Gear and Delroyd Worm Gear brands in August 1997 as part of Colfax's acquisition of Imo Industries, Inc. In February 2000, Colfax acquired Warner Electric, Inc., which sold products under the Warner Electric, Formsprag Clutch, Stieber and Wichita Clutch brands. Colfax formed PTH in June 2004 to serve as a holding company for all of these power transmission businesses.

On November 30, 2004, we acquired our original core business through the acquisition of PTH from Colfax for \$180.0 million in cash. We refer to this transaction as the PTH Acquisition.

On October 22, 2004, The Kilian Company, or Kilian, acquired Kilian Manufacturing Corporation from Timken U.S. Corporation for \$8.8 million in cash and the assumption of \$12.2 million of debt. At the completion of the PTH Acquisition, (i) all of the outstanding shares of Kilian capital stock were exchanged for approximately

Table of Contents

\$8.8 million of shares of our capital stock and Kilian and its subsidiaries were transferred to our wholly owned subsidiary, Altra Industrial Motion, Inc., or Altra Industrial and (ii) all outstanding debt of Kilian was retired with a portion of the proceeds of the sale of Altra Industrial's 9% Senior Secured Notes due 2011, or the 9% senior secured notes.

On February 10, 2006, we purchased all of the outstanding share capital of Hay Hall for \$49.2 million. During 2007, the purchase price was reduced by \$0.4 million related to the finalization of the working capital adjustment in accordance with the terms of the purchase price agreement. Included in the purchase price was \$6.0 million paid in the form of deferred consideration. At the closing, we deposited such deferred consideration into an escrow account for the benefit of the former Hay Hall shareholders. The deferred consideration is represented by a loan note. While the former Hay Hall shareholders will hold the note, their rights will be limited to receiving the amount of the deferred consideration placed in the escrow account. They will have no recourse against us unless we take action to prevent or interfere in the release of such funds from the escrow account. At closing, Hay Hall and its subsidiaries became our direct or indirect wholly owned subsidiaries. Hay Hall is a UK-based holding company established in 1996 that is focused primarily on the manufacture of couplings and clutch brakes. Hay Hall consists of five main businesses that are niche focused and have strong brand names and established reputations within their primary markets.

Through Hay Hall, we acquired 15 strong brands in complementary product lines, improved customer leverage and expanded geographic presence in over 11 countries. Hay Hall's product offerings diversified our revenue base and strengthened our key product areas, such as electric clutches, brakes and couplings. Matrix International, Inertia Dynamics and Twiflex, three Hay Hall businesses, combined with Warner Electric, Wichita Clutch, Formsprag Clutch and Stieber, make the consolidated company one of the largest individual manufacturers of industrial clutches and brakes in the world.

On May 18, 2006, we acquired substantially all of the assets of Bear Linear for \$4.5 million. Bear Linear manufactures high value-added linear actuators which are electromechanical power transmission devices designed to move and position loads linearly for mobile off-highway and industrial applications. Bear Linear's product design and engineering expertise, coupled with our sourcing alliance with a low cost country manufacturer, were critical components in our strategic expansion into the motion control market.

On April 5, 2007, the Company acquired all of the outstanding shares of TB Wood's for \$24.80 per share, or aggregate consideration of \$93.5 million. As part of the TB Wood's acquisition, the Company retired \$18.7 million of TB Wood's indebtedness and paid \$9.2 million to retire options under the TB Wood's equity plan. TB Wood's is an established designer, manufacturer and marketer of mechanical and electronic industrial power transmission products.

On October 5, 2007, we acquired substantially all of the assets of All Power Transmission Manufacturing, Inc. (All Power). Approximately \$5.0 million was paid at closing and the remaining \$2.6 million of consideration was issued in the form of a note payable, due in installments over a 2 year period. The total cash payments including deal costs and the net present value of the \$2.6 million note payable reflect the total purchase consideration of \$7.2 million.

Divestitures

On December 31, 2007, we sold the TB Wood's adjustable speed drives business or Electronics Division to Vacon, Inc. for \$29.0 million. We sold the Electronics Division in order to continue our strategic focus on our core electro-mechanical power transmission business.

Critical Accounting Policies

The methods, estimates and judgments we use in applying our critical accounting policies have a significant impact on the results we report in our financial statements. We evaluate our estimates and judgments on an on-going basis. Our estimates are based upon historical experience and assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances. Our experience and assumptions form the basis for our judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

Table of Contents

Actual results may vary from what our management anticipates and different assumptions or estimates about the future could change our reported results.

We believe the following accounting policies are the most critical in that they are important to the financial statements and they require the most difficult, subjective or complex judgments in the preparation of the financial statements.

Revenue Recognition. Product revenues are recognized, net of sales tax collected, at the time title and risk of loss pass to the customer, which generally occurs upon shipment to the customer. Service revenues are recognized as services are performed. Amounts billed for shipping and handling are recorded as revenue. Product return reserves are accrued at the time of sale based on the historical relationship between shipments and returns, and are recorded as a reduction of net sales. Certain large distribution customers receive quantity discounts which are recognized net at the time the sale is recorded.

Inventory. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method for all of our subsidiaries except TB Wood s. TB Wood s inventory is stated at the lower of current cost or market, principally using the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method. Inventory stated using the LIFO method approximates 13% of total inventory. We state inventories acquired by us through acquisitions at their fair values at the date of acquisition as determined by us based on the replacement cost of raw materials, the sales price of the finished goods less an appropriate amount representing the expected profitability from selling efforts, and for work-in-process the sales price of the finished goods less an appropriate amount representing the expected profitability from selling efforts and costs to complete.

We periodically review our quantities of inventories on hand and compare these amounts to the expected usage of each particular product or product line. We record as a charge to cost of sales any amounts required to reduce the carrying value of inventories to net realizable value.

Retirement Benefits. Obligations for pension obligations and other post retirement benefits are actuarially determined and are affected by several assumptions, including the discount rate, assumed annual rates of return on plan assets, mortality rates and per capita cost of covered health care benefits. Changes to the discount rate and mortality rate judgments could affect the estimated fair value of the projected benefit obligation. A decrease of 50 basis points in our discount rate assumption would result in an increase of \$1.7 million in our projected benefit obligation. An average increase in the average life expectancy assumption of two years would result in an increase of \$0.9 million in the pension projected benefit obligation.

A decrease of 50 basis points in our discount rate assumption would result in an increase of \$0.1 million in our accumulated projected benefit obligation related to our other post-retirement benefits. An average increase of two years in the average life expectancy would result in an increase of \$0.1 million in the accumulated projected benefit obligation related to our other post-retirement benefits.

Goodwill, Intangibles and other long-lived assets. In connection with our acquisitions, goodwill and intangible assets were identified and recorded at their fair value, in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) SFAS No. 141, *Business Combinations*. We recorded intangible assets for customer relationships, trade names and trademarks, product technology, patents and goodwill. In valuing the customer relationships, trade names and trademarks, we utilized variations of the income approach. The income approach was considered the most appropriate valuation technique because the inherent value of these assets is their ability to generate current and future income. The income approach relies on historical financial and qualitative information, as well as assumptions and estimates for projected financial information. Projected financial information is subject to risk if our estimates are incorrect. The most significant estimate relates to our projected revenues and profitability. If we do not meet the projected revenues and profitability used in the valuation calculations then the intangible assets could be impaired. In determining the value of customer relationships, we reviewed historical customer attrition rates which were determined to be

approximately 5% per year. Most of our customers tend to be long-term customers with very little turnover. While we do not typically have long-term contracts with customers, we have established long-term relationships with customers which make it difficult for competitors to displace us. Additionally, we assessed historical revenue growth within our industry and customers' industries in determining the value of customer relationships. The value of

Table of Contents

our customer relationships intangible asset could become impaired if future results differ significantly from any of the underlying assumptions. This could include a higher customer attrition rate or a change in industry trends such as the use of long-term contracts which we may not be able to obtain successfully. Customer relationships and product technology and patents are considered finite-lived assets, with estimated lives ranging from 8 years and 16 years. The estimated lives were determined by calculating the number of years necessary to obtain 95% of the value of the discounted cash flows of the respective intangible asset. Goodwill and trade names and trademarks are considered indefinite lived assets. Trade names and trademarks were determined to be indefinite lived assets based on the criteria stated in paragraph 11 in SFAS 142 *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*. Other intangible assets include trade names and trademarks that identify us and differentiate us from competitors, and therefore competition does not limit the useful life of these assets. All of our brands have been in existence for over 50 years and therefore are not susceptible to obsolescence risk. Additionally, we believe that our trade names and trademarks will continue to generate product sales for an indefinite period.

We evaluate goodwill for impairment at the reporting unit level. We establish our reporting units based on an analysis of the components that comprise each of our operating segments. Components of an operating segment are aggregated to form one reporting unit if the components have similar economic characteristics. Goodwill is assigned to reporting units as of the date of the related acquisition. To the extent assets and liabilities relate to multiple reporting units, they are allocated on a pro-rata basis to the reporting units. This requires significant use of judgment and estimates.

In accordance with SFAS 142, we conduct an annual impairment review of goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets in December of each year, unless events occur which trigger the need for an interim impairment review. In connection with our annual impairment review, we assess goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets for impairment by comparing the fair value of the reporting unit to the carrying value using a two step approach. In the first step we estimate future cash flows based upon historical results and current market projections, discounted at a market comparable rate. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit exceeds the estimated fair value, impairment may be present, we would then be required to perform a second step in our impairment analysis. In the second step, we evaluate impairment losses based upon the fair value of the underlying assets and liabilities of the reporting unit, including any unrecognized intangible assets, and estimate the implied fair value of the goodwill. An impairment loss is recognized to the extent that a reporting unit's recorded value of the goodwill asset exceeded its calculated fair value. In addition, to the extent the implied fair value of any indefinite-lived intangible asset is less than the assets carrying value, an impairment loss is recognized on those assets.

As a result of the annual goodwill impairment review in December of 2008, we determined that goodwill was impaired at three of our reporting units and therefore recorded a pre-tax charge of \$31.8 million in the consolidated statement of income. Significant declines in macroeconomic market conditions, substantial declines in global equity valuations and the company's market capitalization were the main causes of the goodwill impairment. If market conditions continue to deteriorate in 2009, we may be required to take an additional charge for goodwill and intangible asset impairment in future periods.

Preparation of forecasts of revenue and profitability growth for use in the long-range plan and the discount rate require significant use of judgment. Changes to the discount rate and the forecasted profitability could affect the estimated fair value of one or more of our reporting units. A 10% decrease in our profitability forecast judgment would require four reporting units to perform a step two analysis. The remaining goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible balances at these four reporting units are \$34.5 million as of December 31, 2008. An increase of 100 basis points in our discount rate judgment would require two reporting units to perform a step two analysis. The remaining goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible balances at these two reporting units are \$29.2 million.

In accordance with SFAS 144 *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-lived Assets*, long-lived assets, including definite-lived intangible assets, are reviewed for impairment when events or circumstances indicate that the

carrying amount of a long-lived asset may not be recovered. Long-lived assets are considered to be impaired if the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the undiscounted future cash flows

Table of Contents

expected to be generated by the asset over its remaining useful life. If an asset is considered to be impaired, the impairment is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its fair value, and is charged to results of operations at that time.

During the fourth quarter of 2008, a goodwill impairment was identified and recorded. This indicated that there could be an impairment of long-lived assets at those reporting units. We performed an impairment analysis of our long-lived assets at the three reporting units that recorded a goodwill impairment charge. We did not identify an impairment of our long-lived assets. If market conditions continue to deteriorate in 2009, we may be required to take a charge for impairment of long-lived assets in future periods.

Determining fair values based on discounted cash flows requires our management to make significant estimates and assumptions, including long-term projections of cash flows, market conditions and appropriate discount rates. A 10% decrease in our profitability forecast judgment could result in an indication that four of our reporting units could have long-lived asset impairment. The aggregate carrying value of our long-lived assets at these reporting units are \$22.2 million. An increase of 100 basis points in our discount rate judgment would result in an indication that two of our reporting units could have long-lived asset impairment. The carrying values of our long-lived assets at these reporting units are \$21.1.

Income Taxes. We record income taxes using the asset and liability method. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective income tax bases, and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. We evaluate the realizability of our net deferred tax assets and assess the need for a valuation allowance on a quarterly basis. The future benefit to be derived from our deferred tax assets is dependent upon our ability to generate sufficient future taxable income to realize the assets. We record a valuation allowance to reduce our net deferred tax assets to the amount that may be more likely than not to be realized. To the extent we establish a valuation allowance, an expense will be recorded within the provision for income taxes line on the statement of operations. In periods subsequent to establishing a valuation allowance, if we were to determine that we would be able to realize our net deferred tax assets in excess of our net recorded amount, an adjustment to the valuation allowance would be recorded as a reduction to income tax expense in the period such determination was made.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations**

	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007	Year Ended December 31, 2006
Net sales	\$ 635,336	\$ 584,376	\$ 462,285
Cost of sales	449,244	419,109	336,836
Gross profit	186,092	165,267	125,449
<i>Gross profit percentage</i>	29.29%	28.28%	27.14%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	99,185	93,211	83,276
Research and development expenses	6,589	6,077	4,938
Goodwill impairment	31,810		
Loss (gain) on curtailment of post-retirement benefit plan	(925)	2,745	(3,838)
Restructuring costs	2,310	2,399	
Loss on sale/disposal of assets	1,584		
Income from operations	45,539	60,835	41,073
Interest expense, net	28,339	38,554	25,479
Other non-operating (income) expense, net	(6,249)	612	856
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	23,449	21,669	14,738
Provision for income taxes	16,731	8,208	5,797
Income from continuing operations	6,718	13,461	8,941
Net loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes of \$43 and \$583	(224)	(2,001)	
Net income	\$ 6,494	\$ 11,460	\$ 8,941

Year Ended December 31, 2008 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2007

	December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007	Change	%
<i>Net sales</i>	\$ 635,336	\$ 584,376	\$ 50,960	8.7%

Net sales. For the year ended December 31, 2008, net sales increased \$51.0 million compared to 2007. The increase is primarily due to the 2007 acquisitions of TB Woods and All Power, which contributed \$31.7 million, price increases which contributed \$13.0 million, strong after market sales, market share gains, the strength of several key markets, including energy and primary metals. During 2008, the price increases resulting from material cost increases (primarily copper and steel) were across all product lines and impacted all markets served. On a constant currency basis, sales increased \$50.4 million in 2008 compared to 2007. During the first nine months of 2008, sales increased \$57.0 million or \$49.4 million on a constant currency basis. During the fourth quarter of 2008, sales decreased

\$6.1 million compared to the prior year as a result of foreign exchange. On a constant currency basis, sales increased \$0.1 million in the fourth quarter of 2008. During November and December of 2008, we saw a significant change in economic conditions both in North America and internationally as most of our end markets experienced dramatic downturns, as a result, our fourth quarter sales, on a constant currency basis were relatively flat compared to the fourth quarter of 2007.

Table of Contents

We expect continued weakness in our order rates in 2009 for certain of our end markets as a result of the worldwide economic downturn.

	December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007	Change	%
<i>Gross Profit</i>	\$ 186,092	\$ 165,267	\$ 20,825	12.6%
<i>Gross Profit as a percent of sales</i>	29.29%	28.28%		

Gross profit. In 2008 gross profit increased \$20.8 million compared to 2007. The increase is primarily related to the 2007 acquisitions of TB Woods and All Power, which added incremental gross profit of \$8.2 million in 2008. Gross profit of other operations also increased due to price increases which contributed \$13.0 million, an increase in low cost country material sourcing and manufacturing which contributed \$5.3 million and further manufacturing efficiencies as a result of continued application of the Altra Business System. Gross profit increased \$20.6 million on a constant currency basis. During the first nine months of 2008, gross profit increased \$21.2 million or \$18.8 million on a constant currency basis. During the fourth quarter of 2008 gross profit decreased \$0.3 million compared to the prior year period. On a constant currency basis, gross profit increased \$1.8 million in the fourth quarter of 2008. The global economic slowdown experienced during 2008 and particularly during the fourth quarter of 2008 affected our markets and customers and caused our sales and therefore gross profit in the fourth quarter to be flat on a constant currency basis when compared to the fourth quarter of 2007.

Cost of sales benefited from warehousing fees of \$0.3 million billed as a part of our transition services agreement which was entered into in connection with the sale of TB Woods Electronics Division. These warehousing services will not be provided in the future.

Due to the worldwide economic downturn, we expect our 2009 sales volume to decrease significantly and as a result, we will have less leverage on our fixed costs. We expect our gross profit and gross profit as a percentage of sales to decrease during 2009. We will take actions to reduce our expenses and maximize near-term profitability. Our cost-reduction initiatives will be centered on three areas: workforce cutbacks, plant consolidations and other cost reductions.

	December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007	Change	%
<i>Selling, general and administrative expense</i>				
<i>(SG&A)</i>	\$ 99,185	\$ 93,211	\$ 5,974	6.4%
<i>SG&A as a percent of sales</i>	15.6%	16.0%		

Selling, general and administrative expenses. The SG&A increase in 2008 was due primarily to the inclusion of TB Woods and All Power for the full year which added \$4.8 million. The remaining increase resulted from additional amortization of intangible assets associated with the TB Woods acquisition, and wage and benefits increases, including healthcare costs and increased professional fees.

SG&A was net of a credit \$1.1 million in income for billing related to our transition services agreement with Vacon for sales commissions, information technology, accounts payable and payroll services. These transition services will

not be provided in the future.

We are planning on taking strong cost-reduction actions that are focused on headcount reductions, plant consolidations and the elimination of non-critical expenses which we expect will reduce our SG&A costs over the long term. We expect to reduce our world-wide headcount by 232 employees.

Table of Contents

	December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007	Change	%
<i>Research and development expenses (R&D)</i>	\$ 6,589	\$ 6,077	\$ 512	8.4%

Research and development expenses R&D increased primarily due to the inclusion of TB Woods for a full year, which amounted to \$0.4 million incrementally.

	December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007	Change	%
<i>Other non-operating (income) expense, net</i>	\$ (6,249)	\$ 612	\$ (6,861)	(1,121)%

Other non-operating (income) expense. The \$6.2 million of other income in 2008 is primarily related to \$5.0 million of foreign exchange gains recorded mainly in the fourth quarter of 2008. During the fourth quarter, the U.S. dollar strengthened significantly versus the British Pound Sterling and Canadian Dollar. In addition, the Euro strengthened significantly versus the British Pound Sterling. During 2008 we recorded rental income of \$0.6 million for facility rentals under lease agreements which were part of the sale of TB Wood s Electronics Division and have a term of two years, with annual extensions thereafter at the lessee s, or the Company s option. In addition, we received \$0.3 million in securities as part of a bankruptcy settlement.

	December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007	Change	%
<i>Interest Expense, net</i>	\$ 28,339	\$ 38,554	\$ (10,215)	(26.5)%

Interest expense. Net interest expense decreased due to the lower average outstanding balance of 11.25% Senior Notes during 2008, which resulted in lower interest of \$2.9 million compared to the prior year. In addition, in 2007, we incurred an additional \$7.1 million of prepayment premiums associated with the pay down of the Senior Notes as compared to the prepayment premiums on the pay-down of the 9% Senior Secured Notes in 2008. In addition, in 2007 we recorded \$2.0 million related to the write-off of deferred financing fees and \$0.5 million related to a bridge fee. This was offset by \$1.4 million of additional interest expense in 2008 associated with the additional Senior Secured Notes that were issued in the second quarter of 2007. For a more detailed description of the 9% Senior Secured Notes and the 11.25% Senior Notes, please see Note 11 to our Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K.

Goodwill impairment. We performed our annual impairment review of goodwill during the fourth quarter of 2008. As a result of the annual goodwill impairment review, we determined that the goodwill associated with three reporting units was impaired, and therefore recorded a charge of \$31.8 million. We believe that the current global economic crisis and economic conditions within our industry end-markets were the primary factors that led to the impairment of goodwill. If market conditions continue to deteriorate in 2009, we may be required to take further impairment charges in future periods.

Restructuring. During 2007, we adopted two restructuring programs. The first is intended to improve operational efficiency by reducing headcount, consolidating its operating facilities and relocating manufacturing to lower cost areas (Altra Plan). The second is related to the acquisition of TB Wood s and is intended to reduce duplicate staffing and consolidate facilities (TB Wood s Plan). The total restructuring charge for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 was \$2.3 million and \$2.4 million, respectively. In 2008, the restructuring expense is comprised of \$0.2 million of non-cash asset impairment on fixed assets, \$0.7 million of moving and relocation expenses and \$1.4 million of severance expenses. In addition, in 2008, as part of the Altra Plan, the manufacturing plant in Erie, Pennsylvania was originally scheduled to close. As part of the plan and the plant closure agreement, employees were offered severance for continued service through their termination date. We were accruing the severance ratably from the communication date through the date of termination. In September 2008, we announced that the plant would not be closing and one manufacturing line

Table of Contents

would remain in operation at the facility. In connection with the announcement, we reversed \$0.5 million of severance through the restructuring line in the income statement, that is no longer due to the employees. In 2007, the restructuring expense was comprised of \$0.2 million of non cash fixed asset impairment, \$1.3 million of moving and relocation expenses, \$0.7 million of severance and \$0.2 million of other expenses. We do not expect to incur additional expenses under either of these plans.

In March 2009, our Board of Directors approved a restructuring plan to reduce our expenses and maximize near-term profitability. Our cost-reduction initiatives are centered on three areas: workforce cutbacks, plant consolidations and procurement and other cost reductions. In connection with workforce cutbacks, in 2009, we expect to reduce our world-wide headcount by 232 employees. We expect to incur between \$2.1 and \$2.5 million of costs in 2009 related to these activities.

In addition, our Board of Directors approved the closing of up to six manufacturing plants during the next 18 months. We estimate the cost of consolidating these facilities will total between \$10 and \$12 million. In connection with the manufacturing plant consolidation we expect to reduce world-wide headcount by up to an additional 100 employees.

Curtailment. One of our four U.S. collective bargaining agreements expired in September 2007. The negotiations originally resulted in a provision to close the Erie, Pennsylvania plant by December 2008 through the transfer of manufacturing equipment to other existing facilities and a ratable reduction in headcount. The plant closure triggered a special retirement pension feature and plan curtailment.

Under the special retirement pension feature, plan participants become eligible for pension benefits at an age earlier than the normal retirement feature would otherwise allow provided that service is broken by permanent shutdown, layoff or disability. The pension benefit is increased by a special supplemental benefit payment on a monthly basis and a special one time payment at the time of retirement. The curtailment and special termination benefits were approximately \$2.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2007.

In August 2008, an announcement was made that we would no longer be closing the plant in Erie, Pennsylvania and that the Company would continue to employ those employees that had not previously been terminated. As a result of this announcement, the remaining employees are no longer eligible for the special retirement pension feature under the pension plan. An adjustment to the minimum pension liability was recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income, and will be amortized over the average expected remaining life expectancy of the participants of the plan.

In connection with the change at the Erie, Pennsylvania plant, as employees were terminated, we recorded a post-retirement benefit plan curtailment gain of \$0.3 million and \$0.2 million in 2008 and 2007, respectively.

During 2008, we entered into a new collective bargaining agreement at one of our plants in Warren, Michigan. The new collective bargaining agreement eliminated post retirement benefits to all employees who were previously eligible. This resulted in a plan curtailment and in the fourth quarter of 2008, we recorded a curtailment gain of \$0.6 million.

Loss on disposal of assets. We recognized losses on sale and abandonment of fixed assets at various locations during 2008 totaling \$1.6 million.

	Year Ended			
	December 31,	December 31,		
	2008	2007	Change	%

<i>Provision for income taxes, continuing operations</i>	\$ 16,731	\$ 8,208	\$ 8,523	103.8%
<i>Provision for income taxes as a % of income before taxes</i>	71.4%	37.9%		

Provision for income taxes. The provision for income taxes was \$16.7 million, or 71.4% of income before taxes for 2008, versus a provision of \$8.2 million, or 37.9% of income before taxes for 2007. The 2008 provision for income taxes was higher than the 2007 provision for income taxes primarily due to the non-tax

Table of Contents

deductible portion of the goodwill impairment charge. For further discussion, refer to Note 7 in our consolidated financial statements.

Discontinued Operations. Loss from discontinued operations in the year to date period ended December 31, 2008 was comprised of a purchase price working capital adjustment, an adjustment to deferred taxes and an adjustment to the tax provision. The tax provision is comprised of taxes on the working capital adjustment and a revision of tax estimates made during 2007 based on the actual amounts filed on the Company's tax return in 2008.

Year Ended December 31, 2007 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2006

	December 31, 2007	Year Ended December 31, 2006	Change	%
<i>Net sales</i>	\$ 584,376	\$ 462,285	\$ 122,091	26.4%

Net sales. Net sales increased primarily due to inclusion of TB Woods and All Power and the full year inclusion of the previously acquired Hay Hall and Warner Linear in the results of the year ended December 31, 2007. TB Woods net sales for the period April 5, 2007 to December 31, 2007 were \$61.2 million. All Power's net sales for the period October 5, 2007 to December 31, 2007 were \$2.3 million. The remaining net increase was due to price increases, strong distribution sales and the strength of several key markets including energy, primary metals and mining.

	December 31, 2007	Year to Date Ended December 31, 2006	Change	%
<i>Gross Profit</i>	\$ 165,267	\$ 125,449	\$ 39,818	31.7%
<i>Gross Profit as a percent of sales</i>	28.28%	27.14%		

Gross profit The increase includes \$14.5 million from TB Woods for the period April 5, 2007 to December 31, 2007 and \$0.5 million from All Power for the period October 5, 2007 to December 31, 2007. Excluding TB Woods and All Power, gross profit increased approximately \$24.8 million, or 19.8%, and gross profit as a percent of sales increased to 28.8% due to price increases during the second quarter of 2007, an increase in low cost country material sourcing, low cost country manufacturing and further manufacturing efficiencies as a result of continued application of the Altra Business System.

	December 31, 2007	Year to Date Ended December 31, 2006	Change	%
<i>Selling, general and administrative expense (SG&A)</i>	\$ 93,211	\$ 83,276	\$ 9,935	11.9%
<i>SG&A as a percent of sales</i>	16.0%	18.0%		

Selling, general and administrative expenses The increase in selling, general and administrative expenses is due to the inclusion of TB Woods for the period April 5, 2007 to December 31, 2007, which contributed \$5.1 million and All

Power for the period October 5, 2007 to December 31, 2007, which contributed \$0.2 million. Excluding TB Woods and All Power, selling, general and administrative expenses, as a percentage of net sales, decreased from 18.2% in 2006 to 16.9% in 2007, primarily due to the \$3.0 million termination fee paid to Genstar Capital and \$1.0 million transaction fee paid to Genstar Capital in connection with the Hay Hall acquisition during 2006 which were partially offset by 2007 wage increases and increased costs associated with being a public company. We have no further obligations to Genstar.

	December 31, 2007	Year to Date Ended December 31, 2006	Change	%
<i>Research and development expenses (R&D)</i>	\$ 6,077	\$ 4,938	\$ 1,139	23.1%
	38			

Table of Contents

Research and development expenses. The increase was primarily due to the inclusion of TB Wood s for the period April 5, 2007 to December 31, 2007, which amounted to \$0.9 million.

	December 31, 2007	Year to Date Ended December 31, 2006	Change	%
<i>Other non-operating (income) expense, net</i>	\$ 612	\$ 856	\$ (244)	(29)%

Other non-operating (income) expense. We recorded \$0.6 million and \$0.9 million of non-operating expense in 2007 and 2006, respectively, which was primarily due to foreign currency translation losses due to the strengthening of the British Pound Sterling and Euro in both fiscal years.

	December 31, 2007	Year to Date Ended December 31, 2006	Change	%
<i>Interest Expense, net</i>	\$ 38,554	\$ 25,479	\$ 13,075	51.3%

Interest expense. We recorded interest expense of \$38.6 million during 2007 which was an increase of \$13.1 million, or 51.3%, compared to \$25.5 million during 2006. The increase was due to the \$7.1 million in interest associated with the additional \$105.0 million of the 9% senior secured notes being outstanding for nine months of 2007, additional deferred financing costs of \$0.6 million associated with the issuance of the additional 9% senior secured notes, the interest associated with 111/4% senior notes outstanding for an additional six weeks during the first quarter of 2007 of \$0.8 million, the \$7.5 million pre-payment premium, the write-off of \$2.0 million of deferred financing costs associated with the pay-down of the 111/4% senior notes and the \$0.7 million of interest expense associated with the TB Wood s Revolving Credit Agreement. The increase was partially offset by a decrease in interest expense on the 111/4% senior notes after the February 2007 redemption and June and September 2007 pay-downs and the Subordinated Notes due to pay down on these notes during 2006. For a description of the 111/4% senior notes and 9% senior secured notes, please see Note 11 in the audited financial statements.

Restructuring. During 2007, the Company adopted two restructuring programs. The first was intended to improve operational efficiency by reducing headcount, consolidating its operating facilities and relocating manufacturing to lower cost areas (Altra Plan). The second was related to the acquisition of TB Wood s and was intended to reduce duplicate staffing and consolidate facilities (TB Wood s Plan). The total restructuring charge for the year to date period ended December 31, 2007 was \$2.4 million, which is comprised of \$0.2 million of non-cash asset impairment and losses on sale of assets and \$2.2 million of other restructuring expenses.

Curtailment. One of our four U.S. collective bargaining agreements expired in September 2007. In October 2007, an agreement was reached which extended the existing collective bargaining agreement. The negotiations also originally resulted in a provision to close the Erie, Pennsylvania plant by December 2008 through the transfer of manufacturing equipment to other existing facilities and a ratable reduction in headcount. The plant closure triggered a special retirement pension feature and plan curtailment. The curtailment and special termination benefits were approximately \$2.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2007.

In connection with the union contract renegotiation, the post retirement benefit plan for employees at that location have been terminated for all eligible employees who had not yet retired, or given notice to retire in 2007. We

recognized a non-cash gain associated with the curtailment of these plans in 2007 of \$0.2 million.

	December 31, 2007	Year to Date Ended December 31, 2006	Change	%
<i>Provision for income taxes, continuing operations</i>	\$ 8,208	\$ 5,797	\$ 2,411	41.6%
<i>Provision for income taxes as a % of income before taxes</i>	37.9%	39.3%		
	39			

Table of Contents

Provision for income taxes. The 2006 provision as a percent of income before taxes was higher than that of 2007 primarily due to a greater proportion of taxable income in jurisdictions possessing lower statutory tax rates. For further discussion, refer to Note 9 in the audited financial statements.

Discontinued Operations On December 31, 2007, we completed the divestiture of our TB Wood's adjustable speed drives business (Electronics Division) for \$29.0 million. The decision to sell the Electronics Division was made to allow us to continue our strategic focus on our core electro-mechanical power transmission business.

Liquidity and Capital Resources***Overview***

We finance our capital and working capital requirements through a combination of cash flows from operating activities and borrowings under our senior revolving credit facility. We expect that our primary ongoing requirements for cash will be for working capital, debt service, capital expenditures, expenditures in connection with restructuring activities and pension plan funding. In the event additional funds are needed, we could borrow additional funds under our Revolving Credit Agreement, attempt to refinance our 11 1/4% Senior Notes and 9% Senior Secured Notes, or raise capital in equity markets. Presently, we have capacity under the Revolving Credit Agreement to borrow \$22.4 million. Of this total capacity, we can borrow up to approximately \$9.9 million without being required to comply with any financial covenants under the agreement. In order to refinance the existing 9% Senior Secured Notes, we would incur a pre-payment premium of 4.5% of the principal balance through December 1, 2009, 2.5% through December 1, 2010 and 0% after that date. There can be no assurance however that additional debt financing is available on commercially acceptable terms, if at all. Similarly, there can be no assurance that equity financing will be available on commercially acceptable terms, if at all.

Borrowings

	Amounts in millions			
	December 31, 2008		December 31, 2007	
Debt:				
Revolving credit agreement	\$		\$	
TB Wood's revolving credit agreement		6.0		7.7
Overdraft agreements				
9% Senior Secured Notes		242.5		270.0
11.25% Senior Notes		4.7		7.8
Variable rate demand revenue bonds		5.3		5.3
Mortgages		2.3		2.6
Capital leases		2.6		3.4
Total Debt	\$	263.4	\$	296.8
Cash	\$	52.1	\$	45.8
Net Debt	\$	211.3	62.1%	\$ 251.0 63.2%
Shareholders' Equity	\$	128.9	37.9%	\$ 146.4 36.8%
Total Capitalization	\$	340.2	100%	\$ 397.4 100%

In connection with the PTH Acquisition, we incurred substantial indebtedness. To partially fund the PTH acquisition, our wholly owned subsidiary, Altra Industrial issued \$165.0 million of 9% Senior Secured Notes and Altra Industrial entered into a \$30.0 million senior revolving credit facility. In connection with our acquisition of Hay Hall in February 2006, Altra Industrial issued £33.0 million of 11 1/4% Senior Notes. Based on an exchange rate of 1.7462 U.S. Dollars to U.K. pounds sterling (as of February 8, 2006), the proceeds from these notes were approximately \$57.6 million. The notes are unsecured and are due in 2013. Interest on

Table of Contents

the 111/4% Senior Notes is payable in U.K. pounds sterling semiannually in arrears on February 15 and August 15 of each year, commencing August 15, 2006. In connection with our acquisition of TB Woods in April 2007, Altra Industrial issued an additional \$105.0 million of its 9% Senior Secured Notes.

During 2008, the Company retired \$27.5 million aggregate principal amount of the outstanding 111/4% senior secured notes at redemption prices between 102.0% and 104.4% of the principal amount of the 9% Senior Secured Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest. In connection with the redemption, the Company incurred \$0.8 million of pre-payment premium. In addition, the Company wrote-off \$0.4 million of deferred financing costs and \$0.3 million of discount/premium.

During 2008, Altra Industrial retired £0.7 million, or \$1.3 million, aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Senior Notes at a redemption price of 106.0% of the principal amount of the Senior Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest. In connection with the redemption, Altra Industrial incurred \$0.1 million of pre-payment premium and wrote-off \$0.1 million of deferred financing costs.

Altra Industrial's senior revolving credit facility provides for senior secured financing of up to \$30.0 million, including \$10.0 million available for letters of credit. The senior revolving credit facility requires us to comply with a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.20 for all four quarter periods when availability falls below \$12.5 million.

TB Woods revolving credit facility does not allow for any additional borrowings.

Altra Industrial and all of its domestic subsidiaries are borrowers, or Borrowers, under the senior revolving credit facility. Certain of our existing and subsequently acquired or organized domestic subsidiaries which are not Borrowers do and will guarantee (on a senior secured basis) the senior revolving credit facility. Obligations of the other Borrowers under the senior revolving credit facility and the guarantees are secured by substantially all of the Borrowers' assets and the assets of each of our existing and subsequently acquired or organized domestic subsidiaries that is a guarantor of our obligations under the senior revolving credit facility (with such subsidiaries being referred to as the U.S. subsidiary guarantors), including but not limited to: (a) a first-priority pledge of all the capital stock of subsidiaries held by the Borrowers or any U.S. subsidiary guarantor (which pledge, in the case of any foreign subsidiary, will be limited to 100% of any non-voting stock and 65% of the voting stock of such foreign subsidiary) and (b) perfected first-priority security interests in and mortgages on substantially all tangible and intangible assets of each Borrower and U.S. subsidiary guarantor, including accounts receivable, inventory, equipment, general intangibles, investment property, intellectual property, real property (other than (i) leased real property and (ii) our existing and future real property located in the State of New York), cash and proceeds of the foregoing (in each case subject to materiality thresholds and other exceptions).

An event of default under the senior revolving credit facility would occur in connection with a change of control if: (i) Altra Industrial ceases to own or control 100% of each of its borrower subsidiaries, or (ii) a change of control occurs under the 9% Senior Secured Notes, 111/4% Senior Notes or any other subordinated indebtedness.

An event of default under the senior revolving credit facility would occur if an event of default occurs under the indentures governing the 9% Senior Secured Notes or the 111/4% Senior Notes or if there is a default under any other indebtedness any Borrower may have involving an aggregate amount of \$3 million or more and such default: (i) occurs at final maturity of such debt, (ii) allows the lender there under to accelerate such debt or (iii) causes such debt to be required to be repaid prior to its stated maturity. An event of default would also occur under the senior revolving credit facility if any of the indebtedness under the senior revolving credit facility ceases to be senior in priority to any of our other contractually subordinated indebtedness, including the obligations under the 9% Senior Secured Notes and the 111/4% Senior Notes.

As of December 31, 2008, we were in compliance with all covenant requirements associated with all of our borrowings.

The Senior Secured Notes are guaranteed by Altra Industrial's U.S. domestic subsidiaries and are secured by a second priority lien, subject to first priority liens securing the Revolving Credit Agreement, on

Table of Contents

substantially all of Altra Industrial's assets. . The indenture governing the 9% Senior Secured Notes contains covenants which restrict the Company's restricted subsidiaries. These restrictions limit or prohibit, among other things, their ability to incur additional indebtedness; repay subordinated indebtedness prior to stated maturities; pay dividends on or redeem or repurchase stock or make other distributions; make investments or acquisitions; sell certain assets or merge with or into other companies; sell stock in the Company's subsidiaries; and create liens. Altra Industrial was in compliance with all covenants of the indenture governing the Senior Secured Notes at December 31, 2008.

Net Cash

	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
	(In thousands)	
<i>Cash and cash equivalents</i>	\$ 52,073	\$ 45,807

The primary source of funds for our fiscal year 2008 was cash provided by operating activities of \$45.1 million. Net cash provided by operating activities for 2008 resulted mainly from net income of \$6.5 million, non-cash depreciation, amortization of intangibles and deferred financing costs, accretion of debt discount, loss on the sale of the TB Wood's Electronics Division, goodwill impairment charge, loss on disposal of fixed assets, non-cash stock compensation expense and the provision for deferred taxes of \$61.1 million. This was offset by a non-cash gain on foreign exchange, OPEB curtailment gain and a net change in working capital of \$22.5 million.

Net cash used in investing activities of \$3.7 million for 2008 resulted from \$19.3 million of purchases of property, plant and equipment primarily for investment in manufacturing equipment and \$1.7 million of contingent consideration payments made related to the acquisition of All Power and Warner Linear. This was offset by the proceeds of \$17.3 million received from the sale of the Electronics Division.

Net cash used in financing activities of \$31.8 million for 2008 consisted primarily of \$27.5 million of payments on the 9% Senior Secured Notes, \$1.3 million of payments on the 11 1/4% Senior Notes, \$1.7 million of payment on the TBW Revolving Credit Agreement, \$0.9 million of payments on capital leases and \$0.3 million of payments on mortgages.

Capital Expenditures

We made capital expenditures of approximately \$19.3 million and \$11.6 million in the years ended December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively. These capital expenditures will support on-going business needs. In 2009, we expect capital expenditures to be in the range of \$6.0 million to \$8.0 million, which is significantly less than 2008.

Our senior revolving credit facility imposes a maximum annual limit on our capital expenditures of \$21.3 million for fiscal year 2009, \$22.5 million for 2010 and each fiscal year thereafter, provided that 75% of unspent amounts from prior periods may be used in future fiscal years.

Pension Plans

As of December 31, 2008, we had minimum cash funding requirements associated with our pension plan which we estimated to be \$1.9 million in 2009, \$1.5 million in 2010, \$1.5 million in 2011 and \$1.5 million in 2012 and \$1.5 million in 2013. These amounts represent minimum funding requirements for the previous pension benefits we provided our employees. In addition to the minimum funding requirements, we may choose to make additional

supplemental payments to the plan. These amounts are based on actuarial assumptions and actual amounts could be materially different. See Note 10 in the audited financial statements.

One of our four U.S. collective bargaining agreements expired in September 2007. In October 2007, the negotiations with the union covered by that agreement resulted in a provision to close the Erie, Pennsylvania plant by December 2008 through the transfer of manufacturing equipment to other existing facilities and a ratable reduction in headcount. The plant closure triggered a special retirement pension feature and plan curtailment.

Table of Contents

Under the special retirement pension feature, plan participants became eligible for pension benefits at an age earlier than the normal retirement feature would allow, provided that service is broken by permanent shutdown, layoff or disability. The pension benefit was increased by a special supplemental benefit payment on a monthly basis and a special one time payment at the time of retirement. The curtailment and special termination benefits were approximately \$2.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Also, in connection with the union renegotiation, the post retirement benefit plan for employees at that location have been terminated for all eligible employees who had not retired, or given notice to retire in 2007. As employees terminated their employment, we recognized a non-cash gain of \$0.3 million and \$0.2 million in the year ended 2008 and 2007, respectively.

In August 2008, an announcement was made that we would no longer close the plant in Erie, Pennsylvania, and would continue to employ those employees that had not previously been terminated and begin to negotiate a new collective bargaining agreement for the remaining employees. As a result of this announcement, the remaining employees are no longer eligible for the special retirement pension feature under the pension plan. An adjustment to the minimum pension liability was recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income, and will be amortized over the average expected remaining life expectancy of the participants of the plan. See Note 18 for a discussion of the new collective bargaining agreement.

In September 2008, we reached a new collective bargaining agreement with the labor union at the manufacturing facility in Warren, Michigan. The new collective bargaining agreement eliminated post-retirement healthcare benefits for all employees and retirees. This resulted in a settlement gain of \$0.6 million in the year ended 2008.

In May 2006, we renegotiated our contract with the labor union at its South Beloit, IL manufacturing facility. As a result of the renegotiation, participants in the Company's pension plan cease to accrue additional benefits starting July 3, 2006. Additionally, the other post retirement benefit plan for employees at that location has been terminated for all eligible participants who had not retired, or given notice to retire in 2006, by August 1, 2006. We recognized a non-cash gain associated with the curtailment of these plans in 2006 of \$3.8 million.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that provide liquidity, capital resources, market or credit risk support that expose us to any liability that is not reflected in our consolidated financial statements.

Related Party Transactions

One of our directors had been an executive of Joy Global, Inc. until his resignation from the executive position on March 3, 2008. We sold approximately \$5.4 million to divisions of Joy Global, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2007. Other than his former position as an executive of Joy Global, Inc., our director has no interest in sales transactions between the Company and Joy Global, Inc.

Table of Contents**Contractual Obligations**

The following table is a summary of our contractual cash obligations as of December 31, 2008 (in millions):

	Payments Due by Period						Total
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Thereafter	
9% Senior Secured Notes ⁽¹⁾	\$	\$	\$ 242.5	\$	\$	\$	\$ 242.5
111/4% Senior Notes ⁽²⁾					4.7		4.7
Operating leases	4.3	3.6	2.9	2.4	1.4	3.1	17.7
Capital leases	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.3			2.9
Mortgage ⁽³⁾	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.8	2.3
TB Wood's Revolving Credit Facility ⁽⁴⁾		6.0					6.0
Variable Rate Demand Revenue Bonds ⁽⁵⁾	2.3					3.0	5.3
Senior Revolving Credit Facility ⁽⁶⁾							
Total contractual cash obligations	\$ 7.7	\$ 10.6	\$ 246.2	\$ 2.8	\$ 6.2	\$ 7.9	\$ 281.4

(1) We have semi-annual cash interest requirements due on the 9% senior secured notes with \$21.8 million payable in, 2009 and 2010 and \$20.0 million in 2011.

(2) Assuming an exchange rate of 1.448 U.S. Dollars to 1.0 U.K. Pounds as of December 31, 2008, we have semi-annual cash interest requirements due on the 111/4% senior notes with \$0.5 million payable in 2009 through 2012 and \$0.1 million thereafter. The principal balance of £3.3 million is due in 2013 which, assuming an exchange rate of 1.448 of U.S. Dollars to 1.0 U.K. Pounds, equals approximately \$4.7 million.

(3) In June, 2006, our German subsidiary entered into a mortgage on its building in Heidelberg, Germany, with a local bank. The mortgage has a principal of 1.6 million as of December 31, 2008, an interest rate of 5.75% and is payable in monthly installments over 15 years.

(4) In April 2007, as part of the acquisition, we refinanced the TB Wood's revolving credit facility with a commercial bank. As of December 31, 2008, there was \$6.0 million of outstanding borrowings and \$6.0 million of outstanding letters of credit under this facility.

(5) In April 2007, as part of the TB Wood's acquisition, we assumed obligation for payment of interest and principal on the Variable Rate Demand Revenue Bonds. These bonds bear variable interest rates and mature in April 2022 and April 2024.

(6) We have up to \$30.0 million of borrowing capacity, through November 2010, under our senior revolving credit facility (including \$10.0 million available for use for letters of credit). As of December 31, 2008, there were no outstanding borrowings and \$7.6 million of outstanding letters of credit under our senior revolving credit facility.

We have cash funding requirements associated with our pension plan. As of December 31, 2008, these requirements were estimated to be \$1.9 million for 2009, \$1.5 million for 2010, \$1.5 million for 2011, \$1.5 million for 2012 and \$1.5 million thereafter.

We may be required to make cash outlays related to our unrecognized tax benefits. However, due to the uncertainty of the timing of future cash flows associated with our unrecognized tax benefits, we are unable to make reasonably reliable estimates of the period of cash settlement, if any, with the respective taxing authorities. Accordingly, unrecognized tax benefits of \$8.0 million as of December 31, 2008 have been excluded from the contractual obligations table above. For further information on unrecognized tax benefits, see Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

Stock-based Compensation

In January 2005, we established the 2004 Equity Incentive Plan that provides for various forms of stock based compensation to our officers and senior level employees. We account for grants under this plan in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 123(R).

As of December 31, 2008, there were 797,714 shares of unvested restricted stock outstanding under the plan. The remaining compensation cost to be recognized through 2012 is \$3.2 million. Based on the stock price at December 31, 2008 of \$7.91 per share, the intrinsic value of these awards as of December 31, 2008 was \$6.3 million.

Income Taxes

We are subject to taxation in multiple jurisdictions throughout the world. Our effective tax rate and tax liability will be affected by a number of factors, such as the amount of taxable income in particular jurisdictions, the tax rates in such jurisdictions, tax treaties between jurisdictions, the extent to which we transfer funds between jurisdictions and repatriate income, and changes in law. Generally, the tax liability for each legal entity is determined either (a) on a non-consolidated and non-combined basis or (b) on a consolidated and combined basis only with other eligible entities subject to tax in the same jurisdiction, in either case without regard to the taxable losses of non-consolidated and non-combined affiliated entities. As a result, we may pay income taxes to some jurisdictions even though on an overall basis we incur a net loss for the period.

Seasonality

We experience seasonality in our turf and garden business, which in recent years has represented approximately 10% of our net sales. As our large OEM customers prepare for the spring season, our shipments generally start increasing in December, peak in February and March, and begin to decline in April and May. This allows our customers to have inventory in place for the peak consumer purchasing periods for turf and garden products. The June-through-November period is typically the low season for us and our customers in the turf and garden market. Seasonality is also affected by weather and the level of housing starts.

Inflation

Inflation can affect the costs of goods and services we use. The majority of the countries that are of significance to us, from either a manufacturing or sales viewpoint, have in recent years enjoyed relatively low inflation. The competitive environment in which we operate inevitably creates pressure on us to provide our customers with cost-effective products and services.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (SFAS 157), which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 does not require any new fair value measurements, but provides guidance on how to measure fair value by providing a fair value hierarchy used to classify the source of the information. SFAS 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. However, on December 14, 2007, the FASB issued proposed FSP FAS 157-b which would delay the effective date of SFAS 157 for all nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, except those that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually). This proposed FSP partially defers the effective date of Statement 157 to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, and interim

periods within those fiscal years for items within the scope of this FSP. The partial adoption of SFAS 157 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Table of Contents

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities- including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115* (SFAS 159), which allows an entity to choose to measure certain financial instruments and liabilities at fair value. Subsequent measurements for the financial instruments and liabilities an entity elects to fair value will be recognized in earnings. SFAS 159 also establishes additional disclosure requirements. SFAS 159 was effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2008. The adoption of SFAS 159 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007), *Business Combinations* (SFAS 141R). SFAS 141R establishes principles and requirements for how an acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree and the goodwill acquired. SFAS 141R also establishes disclosure requirements to enable the evaluation of the nature and financial effects of the business combination. This statement is effective beginning January 1, 2009. We do not believe that the adoption of SFAS 141R will have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements* an amendment of Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51 (SFAS 160). SFAS 160 establishes accounting and reporting standards for ownership interests in subsidiaries held by parties other than the parent, the amount of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the noncontrolling interest, changes in a parent's ownership interest, and the valuation of retained noncontrolling equity investments when a subsidiary is deconsolidated. SFAS 160 also establishes disclosure requirements that clearly identify and distinguish between the interests of the parent and the interests of the noncontrolling owners. This statement is effective beginning January 1, 2009. We do not believe the adoption of SFAS 160 will have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

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

We are exposed to various market risk factors such as fluctuating interest rates and changes in foreign currency rates. At present, we do not utilize derivative instruments to manage this risk.

Currency translation. The results of operations of our foreign subsidiaries are translated into U.S. dollars at the average exchange rates for each period concerned. The balance sheets of foreign subsidiaries are translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rates in effect at the end of each period. Any adjustments resulting from the translation are recorded as other comprehensive income. As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, the aggregate total assets (based on book value) of foreign subsidiaries were \$73.5 million and \$55.6 million, respectively, representing approximately 13.7% and 38.0%, respectively, of our total assets (based on book value). Our foreign currency exchange rate exposure is primarily with respect to the Euro and British Pound Sterling. The approximate exchange rates in effect at December 31, 2008 and 2007 were \$1.41 and \$1.47, respectively to the Euro. The approximate exchange rates in effect at December 31, 2008 and 2007 were \$1.45 and \$1.98, respectively to the British Pound Sterling. We have debt denominated in British Pound Sterling with a carrying value of (£3.3 million) or (\$4.7 million) as of December 31, 2008. If the British Pound Sterling were to increase 10%, the carrying value of the debt would increase to \$5.3 million. If the British Pound Sterling were to decrease 10%, the carrying value of the debt would decrease to \$4.3 million.

Currency transaction exposure. Currency transaction exposure arises where actual sales, purchases and financing transactions are made by a business or company in a currency other than its own functional currency. Any transactional differences at an international location are recorded in net income on a monthly basis.

Interest rate risk. The majority of our debt is fixed rate debt, however we are subject to market exposure to changes in interest rates on some of our financing activities. This exposure relates to borrowings under our Senior Revolving Credit Facility, TB Wood's Revolving Credit Facility and our Variable Rate Demand Revenue Bonds. Our senior revolving credit facility and TB Wood's revolving credit facility are payable at prime rate plus 0.25% in the case of prime rate loans, or LIBOR rate plus 1.75%, in the case of

Table of Contents

LIBOR rate loans. As of December 31, 2008, we had no borrowings under our senior revolving credit facility and \$7.6 million of outstanding letters of credit under our Senior Revolving Credit facility. The Variable Rate Demand Revenue Bonds have a variable interest rate that was 1.4% as of December 31, 2008. Due to the minimal amounts of outstanding debt a hypothetical change in interest rates of 1% would not have a material effect on our near-term financial condition or results of operations.

Commodity Price Exposure. We have exposure to changes in commodity prices principally related to metals including steel, copper and aluminum. We primarily manage our risk associated with such increases through the use of surcharges or general pricing increases for the related products. We do not engage in the use of financial instruments to hedge our commodities price exposure.

Table of Contents

Item 8. *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data*

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders
of Altra Holdings, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Altra Holdings, Inc. as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the related consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income (loss), convertible preferred stock and stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008. Our audits also included the consolidated financial statement schedules listed in the index at Item 15(a)(2). These financial statements and schedules are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedules 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. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes 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 financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Altra Holdings, Inc. at December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related consolidated financial statement schedules, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

As discussed in Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements, in fiscal 2007, the Company adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes. As discussed in Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements, in fiscal 2006, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158, Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans an Amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R).

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Altra Holdings, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 6, 2009 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Boston, Massachusetts
March 6, 2009

Table of Contents**ALTRA INDUSTRIAL MOTION, INC.****Consolidated Balance Sheets**
Amounts in thousands, except share amounts

	December 31,	
	2008	2007
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 52,073	\$ 45,807
Trade receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$1,277 and \$1,548 at December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively	68,803	73,248
Inventories	98,410	101,835
Deferred income taxes	8,032	8,286
Receivable from sale of Electronics Division (See Note 4)		17,100
Assets held for sale (See Note 6)	4,676	4,728
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	6,514	5,578
Total current assets	238,508	256,582
Property, plant and equipment, net	110,220	113,043
Intangible assets, net	79,339	88,943
Goodwill	77,497	114,979
Deferred income taxes	495	231
Other non-current assets	7,525	6,747
Total assets	\$ 513,584	\$ 580,525
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 33,890	\$ 41,668
Accrued payroll	16,775	16,988
Accruals and other current liabilities	18,755	22,001
Deferred income taxes	6,906	8,060
Current portion of long-term debt	3,391	2,667
Total current liabilities	79,717	91,384
Long-term debt less current portion and net of unaccreted discount and premium	258,132	291,399
Deferred income taxes	23,336	24,490
Pension liabilities	11,854	13,431
Other post retirement benefits	2,270	3,170
Long-term taxes payable	7,976	5,911
Other long-term liabilities	1,434	4,308
Commitments and contingencies (See Note 16)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock (\$0.001 par value, 90,000,000 shares authorized, 25,582,543 and 25,128,873 issued and outstanding at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively)	26	25

Edgar Filing: Altra Holdings, Inc. - Form 10-K

Additional paid-in capital	129,604	127,653
Retained earnings	23,325	16,831
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	(24,090)	1,923
Total stockholders' equity	128,865	146,432
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 513,584	\$ 580,525

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

Table of Contents**ALTRA HOLDINGS, INC.****Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income (Loss)****Amounts in thousands, except per share data**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Net sales	\$ 635,336	\$ 584,376	\$ 462,285
Cost of sales	449,244	419,109	336,836
Gross profit	186,092	165,267	125,449
Operating expenses:			
Selling, general and administrative expenses	99,185	93,211	83,276
Research and development expenses	6,589	6,077	4,938
Goodwill impairment	31,810		
(Gain) loss from post-retirement benefit plan	(925)	2,745	(3,838)
Restructuring costs	2,310	2,399	
Loss on sale/disposal of assets	1,584		
	140,553	104,432	84,376
Income from operations	45,539	60,835	41,073
Other non-operating income and expense:			
Interest expense, net	28,339	38,554	25,479
Other non-operating (income) expense, net	(6,249)	612	856
	22,090	39,166	26,335
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	23,449	21,669	14,738
Provision for income taxes	16,731	8,208	5,797
Net income from continuing operations	6,718	13,461	8,941
Net loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes of \$43 and \$6,109	(224)	(2,001)	
Net income	\$ 6,494	\$ 11,460	\$ 8,941
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income (Loss)			
Pension liability adjustment	\$ (2,038)	\$ 482	\$ 696
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(23,975)	4,505	677
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (19,519)	\$ 16,447	\$ 10,314
Weighted average shares, basic	25,496	23,579	1,183
Weighted average shares, diluted	26,095	24,630	19,525
Basic earnings per share:			
Net income from continuing operations	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.57	\$ 7.56
Net loss from discontinued operations	(0.01)	(0.08)	

Edgar Filing: Altra Holdings, Inc. - Form 10-K

Net income	\$	0.25	\$	0.49	\$	7.56
Diluted earnings per share:						
Net income from continuing operations	\$	0.26	\$	0.55	\$	0.46
Net loss from discontinued operations		(0.01)		(0.08)		
Net income	\$	0.25	\$	0.47	\$	0.46

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

Table of Contents**ALTRA HOLDINGS, INC.****Consolidated Statements of Convertible Preferred Stock and Stockholders Equity**
Amounts in thousands

	Preferred		Common		Additional	Retained	Accumulated	
	Stock	Shares	Stock	Shares	Paid in	Earnings	Other	
					Capital	(Deficit)	Comprehensive	Total
							Income	
							(Loss)	
Balance at December 31, 2005	\$ 35,500	35,500		53	113	(3,389)	(7,273)	24,951
Conversion of preferred stock into common stock	(35,500)	(35,500)	18	17,750	35,482			
Issuance of common stock, net of offering costs			3	3,333	39,367			39,370
Stock based compensation and vesting of restricted stock				332	1,945			1,945
Net income						8,941		8,941
Cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment, net of \$880 tax expense							677	677
Minimum pension liability adjustment and cumulative transition to SFAS No. 158, net of \$2,165 tax expense							3,532	3,532
Balance at December 31, 2006	\$		\$ 21	21,468	\$ 76,907	\$ 5,552	\$ (3,064)	\$ 79,416

Issurance of common stock, net of offering costs	3	3,178	48,708			48,711
Stock based compensation and vesting of restricted stock	1	483	2,038			2,039
Net income				11,460		11,460
Adoption of FIN 48				(181)		(181)
Cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment, net of \$1,873 tax expense					4,505	4,505
Minimum pension liability adjustment, net of \$28 tax expense					482	482
Balance at December 31, 2007	\$ 25	25,129	\$ 127,653	\$ 16,831	\$ 1,923	\$ 146,432
Stock based compensation and vesting of restricted stock	1	454	1,951			1,952
Net income				6,494		6,494
Cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment, net of \$1,594 of tax expense					(23,975)	(23,975)
Minimum pension liability adjustment, net of \$1,120 tax expense					(2,038)	(2,038)
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$ 26	25,583	\$ 129,604	\$ 23,325	\$ (24,090)	\$ 128,865

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

Table of Contents**ALTRA HOLDINGS, INC.****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**
Amounts in thousands

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income	\$ 6,494	\$ 11,460	\$ 8,941
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows:			
Depreciation	15,379	16,447	10,821
Amortization of intangible assets	5,689	5,492	3,790
Amortization and write-offs of deferred loan costs	2,133	3,448	1,255
(Gain) loss on foreign currency, net	(5,049)	732	1,079
Accretion and write-off of debt discount and premium, net	898	774	942
Goodwill impairment charge	31,810		
Amortization of inventory fair value adjustment		926	2,278
Loss (gain) on sale of Electronics Division	224	(2,927)	
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	1,584	313	
(Gain) loss on post-retirement benefit plan	(925)	2,745	(3,838)
Stock based compensation	1,951	2,038	1,945
Provision for deferred taxes	1,401	5,455	1,190
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Trade receivables	(933)	4,318	(330)
Inventories	(2,074)	(2,277)	(3,973)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(13,268)	(10,690)	(11,427)
Other current assets and liabilities	1,269	3,735	(2,297)
Other operating assets and liabilities	(1,469)	(181)	752
Net cash provided by operating activities	45,114	41,808	11,128
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of fixed assets	(19,289)	(11,633)	(9,408)
Proceeds from sale of Electronics Division, net of cash of \$1,072	17,310	10,828	
Payments for prior year acquisitions	(1,708)		
Acquisitions, net of \$5,222 and \$775 of cash acquired in 2007 and 2006, respectively		(123,867)	(53,755)
Net cash used in investing activities	(3,687)	(124,672)	(63,163)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of Senior Secured Notes		106,050	
Payments on Senior Secured Notes	(27,500)		
Payment of debt issuance costs		(4,235)	(2,731)
Payments on Senior Notes	(1,346)	(58,428)	
Borrowings under revolving credit agreement		8,315	5,057
Payments on revolving credit agreement	(1,723)	(13,520)	(5,057)

Edgar Filing: Altra Holdings, Inc. - Form 10-K

Proceeds from issuance of Senior Notes			57,625
Payment on mortgages	(266)	(126)	
Proceeds from secondary public offering		49,592	
Payment on subordinated notes			(14,000)
Proceeds from mortgages			2,510
Proceeds from initial public offering			41,850
Payment of public offering costs		(2,180)	(1,176)
Payment on capital leases	(925)	(931)	(241)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(31,760)	84,537	83,837
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(3,401)	1,607	665
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	6,266	3,280	32,467
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	45,807	42,527	10,060
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 52,073	\$ 45,807	\$ 42,527
Cash paid during the period for:			
Interest	\$ 27,253	\$ 36,961	\$ 23,660
Income taxes	\$ 17,277	\$ 13,277	\$ 2,341
Non-Cash Financing:			
Acquisition of capital equipment under capital lease	\$ 352	\$ 2,364	\$ 613
Accrued offering costs	\$	\$	\$ 1,304
Conversion of preferred stock			\$ 35,500

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

Table of Contents**ALTRA HOLDINGS, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements****1. Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*****Basis of Preparation and Description of Business***

Headquartered in Braintree, Massachusetts, Altra Holdings, Inc. (the Company), through its wholly-owned subsidiary Altra Industrial Motion, Inc. (Altra Industrial) is a leading multi-national designer, producer and marketer of a wide range of mechanical power transmission products. The Company brings together strong brands covering over 40 product lines with production facilities in eight countries and sales coverage in over 70 countries. The Company's leading brands include Boston Gear, Warner Electric, TB Woods, Formsprag Clutch, Ameridrives Couplings, Industrial Clutch, Kilian Manufacturing, Marland Clutch, All Power Transmissions, Nuttall Gear, Stieber Clutch, Wichita Clutch, Twiflex Limited, Bibby Transmissions, Matrix International, Inertia Dynamics, Huco Dynatork and Warner Linear.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Net Income Per Share

Basic earnings per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, and diluted earnings per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding and all dilutive potential common equivalent shares outstanding. Common equivalent shares are included in the per share calculations when the effect of their inclusion would be dilutive.

The following is a reconciliation of basic to diluted net income per share:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Net income from continuing operations	\$ 6,718	\$ 13,461	\$ 8,941
Net loss from discontinued operations	(224)	(2,001)	
Net income	\$ 6,494	\$ 11,460	\$ 8,941
Shares used in net income per common share - basic	25,496	23,579	1,183
Incremental shares of unvested restricted common stock	599	1,051	1,321
Convertible preferred stock			17,021
Shares used in net income per common share - diluted	26,095	24,630	19,525
Earnings per share - Basic:			
Net income from continuing operations	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.57	\$ 7.56
Net loss from discontinued operations	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.08)	\$
Net income	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.49	\$ 7.56

Earnings per share Diluted:			
Net income from continuing operations	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.46
Net loss from discontinued operations	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.08)	\$
Net income	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.46

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying values of financial instruments, including accounts receivable, accounts payable and other accrued liabilities, approximate their fair values due to their short-term maturities. The carrying amount of the 9% Senior Secured Notes was \$242.5 million and \$267.2 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007,

Table of Contents

ALTRA HOLDINGS, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

respectively. The carrying amount of the 11.25% Senior Notes was \$4.7 million and \$7.8 million as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The estimated fair value of the 9% Senior Secured Notes at December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007 was \$232.8 million and \$274.1 million, respectively based on quoted market prices for such Notes. The estimated fair value of the 11.25% Senior Notes was approximately £3.3 million (\$4.7 million) and £4.3 million (\$8.5 million) as of December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Foreign currency translation

Assets and liabilities of subsidiaries operating outside of the United States with a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar are translated into U.S. dollars using exchange rates at the end of the respective period. Revenues and expenses are translated at average exchange rates effective during the respective period.

Foreign currency translation adjustments are included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) as a separate component of stockholder's equity. Net foreign currency transaction gains and losses are included in the results of operations in the period incurred and included in other non-operating expense (income), net in the accompanying statement of income and comprehensive income (loss).

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include all financial instruments purchased with an initial maturity of three months or less. Cash equivalents are stated at cost, which approximates fair value.

Trade Receivables

An allowance for doubtful accounts is recorded for estimated collection losses that will be incurred in the collection of receivables. Estimated losses are based on historical collection experience, as well as a review by management of the status of all receivables. Collection losses have been within the Company's expectations.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method for all entities excluding one of the Company's subsidiaries, TB Woods. TB Wood's inventory is stated at the lower of cost or market, principally using the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method. Inventory stated using the LIFO method approximates 13% of total inventory. The cost of inventories acquired by the Company in its acquisitions reflect their fair values at the date of acquisition as determined by the Company based on the replacement cost of raw materials, the sales price of the finished goods less an appropriate amount representing the expected profitability from selling efforts, and for work-in-process the sales price of the finished goods less an appropriate amount representing the expected profitability from selling efforts and costs to complete.

The Company periodically reviews its quantities of inventories on hand and compares these amounts to the expected usage of each particular product or product line. The Company records a charge to cost of sales for any amounts required to reduce the carrying value of inventories to its estimated net realizable value.

Table of Contents

ALTRA HOLDINGS, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation.

Depreciation of property, plant, and equipment, including capital leases is provided using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the asset, as follows:

Buildings and improvements	15 to 45 years
Machinery and equipment	2 to 15 years
Capital lease	Life of lease

Improvements and replacements are capitalized to the extent that they increase the useful economic life or increase the expected economic benefit of the underlying asset. Repairs and maintenance expenditures are charged to expense as incurred.

Intangible Assets

Intangibles represent product technology and patents, tradenames and trademarks and customer relationships. Product technology, patents and customer relationships are amortized on a straight-line basis over 8 to 16 years, which approximates the period of economic benefit. The tradenames and trademarks are considered indefinite-lived assets and are not being amortized. Intangibles are stated at fair value on the date of acquisition. At December 31, 2008, and 2007, intangibles are stated net of accumulated amortization incurred since the date of acquisition and any impairment charges.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price paid by the Company for the Predecessor, Kilian, Hay Hall, Warner Linear, TB Woods, Inc. and All Power Transmission Manufacturing, Inc. (All Power) over the fair value of the net assets acquired in each of the acquisitions. Goodwill can be attributed to the value placed on the Company being an industry leader with a market leading position in the Power Transmission industry. The Company's leadership position in the market was achieved by developing and manufacturing innovative products and management anticipates that its leadership position and profitability will continue to expand, enhanced by cost improvement programs associated with ongoing consolidation and centralization of its operations.

The Company evaluates goodwill for impairment at the reporting unit level. The Company establishes its reporting units based on an analysis of the components that comprise each of our operating segments. Components of an operating segment are aggregated to form one reporting unit if the components have similar economic characteristics. Goodwill is assigned to reporting units as of the date of the related acquisition. To the extent assets and liabilities relate to multiple reporting units, they are allocated on a pro-rata basis to the reporting units. This requires significant use of judgment and estimates.

Impairment of Goodwill and Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets

In accordance with SFAS 142, the Company conducts an annual impairment review of goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets in December of each year, unless events occur which trigger the need for an interim impairment review. In connection with the Company's annual impairment review, goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets are assessed for impairment by comparing the fair value of the reporting unit to the carrying value using a two step approach. In the first step, the Company estimates future cash flows based upon historical results and current market projections, discounted at a market comparable rate. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit exceeds the estimated fair value, impairment may be present, the Company would then be required to perform a second step in their impairment analysis. In the second step, the Company would evaluate impairment losses based upon the fair value of the underlying assets and

Table of Contents

ALTRA HOLDINGS, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

liabilities of the reporting unit, including any unrecognized intangible assets, and estimate the implied fair value of the goodwill. An impairment loss is recognized to the extent that a reporting unit's recorded value of the goodwill asset exceeded its calculated fair value. In addition, to the extent the implied fair value of any indefinite-lived intangible asset is less than the assets carrying value, an impairment loss is recognized on those assets.

As a result of the annual goodwill impairment review in the fourth quarter of 2008, the Company determined that goodwill was impaired at three of our reporting units and therefore recorded a pre-tax charge of \$31.8 million in the consolidated statement of income. Significant declines in macroeconomic market conditions, substantial declines in global equity valuations and the Company's market capitalization were the main causes of the goodwill impairment.

Preparation of forecasts of revenue and profitability growth for use in the long-range plan and the discount rate require significant use of judgment. Changes to the discount rate and the forecasted profitability could affect the estimated fair value of one or more of our reporting units and could result in a goodwill impairment charge in a future period.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets Other Than Goodwill and Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets

In accordance with SFAS 144 *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-lived Assets*, long-lived assets, including definite-lived intangible assets, are reviewed for impairment when events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of a long-lived asset may not be recovered. Long-lived assets are considered to be impaired if the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset over its remaining useful life. If an asset is considered to be impaired, the impairment is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its fair value, and is charged to results of operations at that time.

During the fourth quarter of 2008, a goodwill impairment was identified and recorded. This indicated that there could be an impairment of long-lived assets at those reporting units. We performed an impairment analysis of our long-lived assets at the three reporting units that recorded a goodwill impairment charge. The undiscounted cash flows relating to the definite-lived assets exceeded the carrying value of those assets and therefore no impairment charge was recorded. If market conditions continue to deteriorate in 2009, we may be required to take a charge for impairment of long-lived assets in future periods.

Determining fair values based on discounted cash flows requires our management to make significant estimates and assumptions, including long-term projections of cash flows, market conditions and appropriate discount rates.

Debt Issuance Costs

Costs directly related to the issuance of debt are capitalized, included in other long-term assets and amortized using the effective interest method over the term of the related debt obligation. The net carrying value of debt issuance costs was approximately \$4.0 million and \$6.1 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Revenue Recognition

Product revenues are recognized, net of sales tax collected, at the time title and risk of loss pass to the customer, which generally occurs upon shipment to the customer. Service revenues are recognized as services are performed. Amounts billed for shipping and handling are recorded as revenue. Product return reserves are accrued at the time of

sale based on the historical relationship between shipments and returns, and are recorded as a reduction of net sales.

Table of Contents

ALTRA HOLDINGS, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Certain large distribution customers receive quantity discounts which are recognized net at the time the sale is recorded.

Shipping and Handling Costs

Shipping and handling costs associated with sales are classified as a component of cost of sales.

Warranty Costs

Estimated expenses related to product warranties are accrued at the time products are sold to customers. Estimates are established using historical information as to the nature, frequency, and average costs of warranty claims.

Self-Insurance

Certain operations are self-insured up to pre-determined amounts, above which third-party insurance applies, for medical claims, workers' compensation, vehicle insurance, product liability costs and general liability exposure. The accompanying balance sheets include reserves for the estimated costs associated with these self-insured risks, based on historic experience factors and management's estimates for known and anticipated claims. A portion of medical insurance costs are offset by charging employees a premium equivalent to group insurance rates.

Research and Development

Research and development costs are expensed as incurred.

Advertising

Advertising costs are charged to selling, general, and administrative expenses as incurred and amounted to approximately \$2.3 million, \$2.4 million and \$2.2 million, for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007, and 2006, respectively.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company established the 2004 Equity Incentive Plan that provides for various forms of stock based compensation to officers, directors and senior-level employees of the Company. The Company accounts for grants under this plan in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 123(R). Expense associated with equity awards is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period which typically coincides with the vesting period of the grant.

Income Taxes

The Company records income taxes using the asset and liability method. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective income tax bases, and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. The Company evaluates the realizability of its net deferred tax assets and assesses the need for a valuation allowance and on a quarterly basis. The future benefit to be derived from its deferred tax assets is dependent

upon the Company's ability to generate sufficient future taxable income to realize the assets. The Company records a valuation allowance to reduce its net deferred tax assets to the amount that may be more likely than not to be realized. In periods subsequent to an acquisition, if the Company were able to realize net deferred tax assets in excess of their net recorded amount established in the purchase price allocation, an adjustment to the valuation allowance would be recorded as a reduction to goodwill in the period such determination was made.

Table of Contents**ALTRA HOLDINGS, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

To the extent the Company establishes a valuation allowance on net deferred assets generated from operations, an expense will be recorded within the provision for income taxes. In periods subsequent to establishing a valuation allowance on net deferred assets from operations, if the Company were to determine that it would be able to realize its net deferred tax assets in excess of their net recorded amount, an adjustment to the valuation allowance would be recorded as a reduction to income tax expense in the period such determination was made.

We assess our income tax positions and record tax benefits for all years subject to examination, based upon our evaluation of the facts, circumstances and information available at the reporting date. For those tax positions for which it is more likely than not that a tax benefit will be sustained, we record the amount that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon settlement with the taxing authority that has full knowledge of all relevant information. Interest and penalties are accrued, where applicable. If we do not believe that it is more likely than not that a tax benefit will be sustained, no tax benefit is recognized.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The Company's total accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) is comprised of the following:

	Minimum Pension Liability/SFAS No. 158 Asset/(liability)	Cumulative Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Balance at December 31, 2005	(1,422)	(5,851)	(7,273)
Pension liability adjustment	696		696
Foreign currency translation adjustment		677	677
Cumulative adjustment for transition to SFAS No. 158	2,836		2,836
Balance at December 31, 2006	\$ 2,110	\$ (5,174)	\$ (3,064)
Pension liability adjustment	482		482
Foreign currency translation adjustment		4,505	4,505
Balance at December 31, 2007	\$ 2,592	\$ (669)	\$ 1,923
Pension liability adjustment	(2,038)		(2,038)
Foreign currency translation adjustment		(23,975)	(23,975)
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$ 554	\$ (24,644)	\$ (24,090)

Reclassifications

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified in the consolidated financial statements to conform to the current period presentation.

2. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (SFAS 157), which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 does not require any new fair value measurements, but provides guidance on how to measure fair value by providing a fair value hierarchy used to classify the source of the information. SFAS 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. However, on December 14, 2007, the FASB issued proposed FSP FAS 157-b which would delay the effective date of SFAS 157 for all nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial

Table of Contents

ALTRA HOLDINGS, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

liabilities, except those that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually). This proposed FSP partially defers the effective date of Statement 157 to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years for items within the scope of this FSP. The partial adoption of SFAS 157 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities- including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115* (SFAS 159), which allows an entity to choose to measure certain financial instruments and liabilities at fair value. Subsequent measurements for the financial instruments and liabilities an entity elects to fair value will be recognized in earnings. SFAS 159 also establishes additional disclosure requirements. SFAS 159 was effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2008. The adoption of SFAS 159 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007), *Business Combinations* (SFAS 141R). SFAS 141R establishes principles and requirements for how an acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree and the goodwill acquired. SFAS 141R also establishes disclosure requirements to enable the evaluation of the nature and financial effects of the business combination. This statement is effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2009. The Company does not believe that the adoption of SFAS 141R will have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements* an amendment of Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51 (SFAS 160). SFAS 160 establishes accounting and reporting standards for ownership interests in subsidiaries held by parties other than the parent, the amount of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the noncontrolling interest, changes in a parent's ownership interest, and the valuation of retained noncontrolling equity investments when a subsidiary is deconsolidated. SFAS 160 also establishes disclosure requirements that clearly identify and distinguish between the interests of the parent and the interests of the noncontrolling owners. This statement is effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2009. The Company does not believe the adoption of SFAS 160 will have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

3. Acquisitions

On April 5, 2007, the Company acquired all of the outstanding shares of TB Wood's for \$24.80 per share, or aggregate consideration of \$93.5 million. As part of the TB Wood's acquisition, the Company retired \$18.7 million of TB Wood's indebtedness and paid \$9.2 million to retire options under the TB Wood's equity plan. TB Wood's is an established designer, manufacturer and marketer of mechanical and electronic industrial power transmission products.

The TB Wood's acquisition has been accounted for in accordance with SFAS No. 141. The closing date of the TB Wood's acquisition was April 5, 2007, and as such, the Company's consolidated financial statements reflect TB Wood's results of operations from that date forward.

The Company has completed its final purchase price allocation. The value of the acquired assets, assumed liabilities and identified intangibles from the acquisition of TB Woods, as presented below, are based upon the fair value as of the date of the acquisition. Goodwill and intangibles recorded in connection with the

Table of Contents**ALTRA HOLDINGS, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

acquisition of TB Woods have been allocated across the business units acquired. The purchase price allocation is as follows:

Total purchase price, including closing costs of approximately \$2.7 million	\$ 124,092
Cash and cash equivalents	5,522
Trade receivables	16,186
Inventories	29,215
Prepaid expenses and other	1,927
Property, plant and equipment	38,574
Intangible assets	41,901
 Total assets acquired	 \$ 133,325
Accounts payable, accrued payroll and accruals and other current liabilities	22,768
Debt	18,669
Other liabilities	24,424
 Total liabilities assumed	 \$ 65,861
Net assets acquired	\$ 67,464
Excess purchase price over fair value of net assets acquired	\$ 56,628

The excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net assets acquired was recorded as goodwill.

The estimated amounts recorded as intangible assets consist of the following:

Customer relationships, subject to amortization	\$ 30,117
Trade names and trademarks, not subject to amortization	11,784
 Total intangible assets	 \$ 41,901

Customer relationships are subject to amortization over their estimated useful lives of 16 years representing the anticipated period over which the Company estimates it will benefit from the acquired assets. The acquisition of TB Woods resulted in \$9.1 million of tax deductible goodwill.

On October 5, 2007, the Company acquired substantially all of the assets of All Power Transmission Manufacturing, Inc. (All Power). Approximately \$5.0 million was paid at closing and the remaining \$2.6 million of consideration was issued in the form of a note payable, due in installments over a 2 year period. The total cash payments including deal costs and the net present value of the \$2.6 million note payable reflects the total purchase consideration of \$7.2 million.

The All Power acquisition has been accounted for in accordance with SFAS No. 141. The closing date of the All Power acquisition was October 19, 2007, and as such, the Company's consolidated financial statements reflect All Power's results of operations from that date forward.

The fair value of All Power's acquired net assets was \$4.3 million consisting primarily of accounts receivable, inventory, fixed assets, accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The Company identified \$2.4 million of intangible assets related to customer relationships. These customer relationship intangibles will be amortized over a period of 10 years representing the anticipated period over which the Company estimates it will benefit from the acquired assets. The Company recorded the \$0.6 million excess purchase price over the fair value of the net assets acquired as goodwill. The Company has completed its final purchase price allocation. The All Power acquisition resulted in goodwill that the Company believes is deductible for tax purposes.

Table of Contents**ALTRA HOLDINGS, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

On February 10, 2006, the Company purchased all of the outstanding share capital of Hay Hall for \$49.2 million. During 2007, the purchase price was reduced by \$0.4 million related to the finalization of the working capital adjustment in accordance with the terms of the purchase price agreement. Included in the purchase price was \$6.0 million paid in the form of deferred consideration. At the closing the Company deposited such deferred consideration into an escrow account for the benefit of the former Hay Hall shareholders. The deferred consideration is represented by a loan note. While the former Hay Hall shareholders will hold the note, their rights will be limited to receiving the amount of the deferred consideration placed in the escrow account. They will have no recourse against the Company unless we take action to prevent or interfere in the release of such funds from the escrow account. At closing, Hay Hall and its subsidiaries became the Company's direct or indirect wholly owned subsidiaries. Hay Hall is a UK-based holding company established in 1996 that is focused primarily on the manufacture of couplings and clutch brakes. Hay Hall consists of five main businesses that are niche focused and have strong brand names and established reputations within their primary markets.

The Hay Hall acquisition has been accounted for in accordance with SFAS No. 141. The closing date of the Hay Hall acquisition was February 10, 2006, and as such, the Company's consolidated financial statements reflect Hay Hall's results of operations from that date forward.

The Company has completed its final purchase price allocation. The value of the acquired assets, assumed liabilities and identified intangibles from the acquisition of Hay Hall, as presented below, are based upon fair value as of the date of the acquisition. The goodwill and intangibles recorded in connection with the acquisition of Hay Hall have been allocated across the business units acquired. The final purchase price allocation is as follows:

Total purchase price, including closing costs of approximately \$1.8 million and the working capital adjustment of \$0.4 million	\$ 50,584
Cash and cash equivalents	775
Trade receivables	12,111
Inventories	17,004
Prepaid expenses and other	510
Property, plant and equipment	13,670
Intangible assets	16,352
Total assets acquired	60,422
Accounts payable, accrued payroll, and accruals and other current liabilities	12,971
Other liabilities	8,784
Total liabilities assumed	21,755
Net assets acquired	38,667
Excess purchase price over the fair value of net assets acquired	\$ 12,809

The excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net assets acquired was recorded as goodwill.

The amounts recorded as intangible assets consist of the following:

Patents, subject to amortization	\$ 110
Customer relationships, subject to amortization	9,312
Trade names and trademarks, not subject to amortization	6,930
Total intangible assets	\$ 16,352

Table of Contents

ALTRA HOLDINGS, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Customer relationships are amortized on a straight-line basis over 11 years representing the anticipated periods over which the Company estimates it will benefit from the acquired assets. The Company anticipates that substantially all of this amortization is deductible for income tax purposes. The acquisition of Hay Hall did not result in any tax deductible goodwill.

On May 18, 2006, the Company entered into a purchase agreement with the shareholders of Bear Linear LLC, or Bear, to purchase substantially all of the assets of the company for \$5.0 million. Approximately \$3.5 million was paid at closing and the remaining \$1.5 million is payable over the next 2.5 years. Bear manufactures high value-added linear actuators for mobile off-highway and industrial applications.

The Bear acquisition has been accounted for in accordance with SFAS No. 141. The closing date of the Bear acquisition was May 18, 2006, and as such, the Company's consolidated financial statements reflect Bear's results of operations from that date forward.

Bear had approximately \$0.5 million of net assets at closing consisting primarily of accounts receivable, inventory, fixed assets and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The Company did not identify any specifically identifiable intangible assets. The Company recorded the \$4.2 million excess purchase price over the fair value of the net assets acquired as goodwill. The Company has completed its final purchase price allocation. The Bear Linear acquisition resulted in goodwill that the Company believes is tax deductible.

The following table sets forth the unaudited pro forma results of operations of the Company for the year to date periods ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 as if the Company had acquired TB Woods, Hay Hall, Bear Linear and All Power at the beginning of the respective periods. The pro forma information contains the actual operating results of the Company and TB Woods, Hay Hall, Bear Linear and All Power with the results prior to April 5, 2007, for TB Woods, February 11, 2006 for Hay Hall, May 19, 2006 for Bear Linear and October 19, 2007 for All Power, adjusted to include the pro forma impact of (i) additional depreciation expense as a result of estimated depreciation on fair value of fixed assets; (ii) additional expense as a result of estimated amortization of identifiable intangible assets; (iii) additional interest expense associated with debt issued on April 5, 2007 in connection with the TB Woods Acquisition, (iv) elimination of intercompany sales between Hay Hall and the Company and (v) and an adjustment to the tax provision for the tax effect of the above adjustments. The unaudited pro-forma financial information for the year to date period ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 includes a non-recurring charge to step-up the value of acquired inventory sold of \$0.9 million and \$2.3 million, respectively. These pro forma amounts do not purport to be indicative of

Table of Contents**ALTRA HOLDINGS, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

the results that would have actually been obtained if the acquisitions occurred at the beginning of the respective periods or that may be obtained in the future.

	Pro Forma (unaudited)	
	Year Ended December 31, 2007	Year Ended December 31, 2006
Total revenues	\$ 623,249	\$ 591,131
Net income from continuing operations	11,697	6,845
Net income from discontinued operations	(2,001)	
Net income	\$ 9,696	\$ 6,845
Basic earnings per share:		
Net income from continuing operations	\$ \$0.50	\$ 5.37
Net loss from discontinued operations	(0.09)	\$
Net income	\$ 0.41	\$ 5.37
Diluted earnings per share:		
Net income from continuing operations	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.33
Net loss from discontinued operations	(0.08)	
Net income	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.33

4. Discontinued Operations

On December 31, 2007, the Company completed the divestiture of its TB Wood's adjustable speed drives business (Electronics Division) to Finland-based Vacon for \$29.0 million. The decision to sell the Electronics Division was made to allow the Company to continue its strategic focus on its core electro-mechanical power transmission business.

As of December 31, 2007, \$11.9 million of cash had been received from Vacon for the purchase of the Electronics Division. The remaining \$17.1 million is recorded as a receivable for the sale of Electronics Division on the December 31, 2007 consolidated balance sheet. The Company collected the \$17.1 million in January 2008. In accordance with SFAS 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets* (SFAS 144), the Company determined that the Electronics Division became a discontinued operation in the fourth quarter of 2007. Accordingly, the operating results of the Electronics Division have been segregated from the continuing operations in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income for the periods subsequent to the acquisition of TB Wood's (April 5, 2007) through December 31, 2007.

Table of Contents**ALTRA HOLDINGS, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

The following table summarizes the results from discontinued operations for the periods indicated:

	April 5 to December 31, 2007
Sales	\$ 28,715
Cost of sales	19,120
Gross Profit	9,595
Selling, general and administrative expenses	5,334
Research and development	1,825
Operating income from continuing operations	2,436
Interest income, net	(76)
Other non-operating income	(83)
Gain on the sale of the Electronics Division	1,513
Total income from discontinued operations before income taxes	4,108
Income taxes	6,109
Total net loss from discontinued operations	\$ (2,001)

The acquisition of TB Wood's stock was accounted for in accordance with the provisions of SFAS 141, *Business Combinations*, and accordingly all assets acquired and liabilities assumed were recorded at fair value on the date of acquisition. Because the transaction was an acquisition of stock, the historical tax basis in the stock acquired was carried over and became the tax basis for the Company resulting in significant book-tax differences. In accordance with paragraph 30 of SFAS 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*, deferred tax liabilities were not recorded in connection with the non-deductible goodwill resulting from the acquisition. In addition, there were significant differences between the outside and inside basis in the foreign subsidiaries' stock that was sold as part of the disposal. As a result of these book-tax differences, we realized a significant gain on the sale of Electronics Division for tax purposes but a much smaller gain for book purposes. As a result, the tax expense on the gain on the discontinued operations significantly larger than one might expect when compared to the income from discontinued operations before taxes.

The Company entered into a transition services agreement to provide services such as sales support, warehousing, accounting and IT services to Vacon. The Company has recorded the income received as an offset to the related expense of providing the service. During 2008, the Company recorded \$0.3 million against cost of sales, \$1.1 million against SG&A and \$0.6 million in other income related to lease payments for the rental of buildings. The Company expects to receive \$0.6 million in lease revenue in 2009. The Company does not expect to receive additional funds related to the transition service agreement in 2009 and does not believe amounts received to date are significant.

Loss from discontinued operations in the year ended December 31, 2008 was comprised of a purchase price working capital adjustment, net of tax and a revision of tax estimates made in 2007 based on the actual amounts filed on the Company's tax return in 2008.

Table of Contents**ALTRA HOLDINGS, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****5. Inventories**

Inventories located at certain subsidiaries acquired in connection with the TB Wood's acquisition are stated at the lower of current cost or market, principally using the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method. All of the Company's remaining subsidiaries are stated at the lower of cost or market, using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. The cost of inventory includes direct materials, direct labor and production overhead. Market is defined as net realizable value. Inventories at December 31, 2008 and 2007 consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
Raw Materials	31,925	\$ 33,601
Work in process	21,310	20,376
Finished goods	45,175	47,858
Inventories, net	\$ 98,410	\$ 101,835

Approximately 13% of total inventories at December 31, 2008 were valued using the LIFO method. All LIFO inventory acquired as part of the TB Wood's acquisition was valued at the estimated fair market value less cost to sell. The adjustment resulted in a \$1.7 million increase in the carrying value of the inventory. From April 5, 2007 to December 31, 2007, a \$0.3 million LIFO provision was recorded as a component of costs of sales in the accompanying consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income (loss). In the year ended December 31, 2008, a LIFO provision of \$1.1 million was recorded. As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, the net LIFO reserve included as part of inventory on the consolidated balance sheet was an asset of \$0.3 million and \$1.4 million, respectively.

6. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment at December 31, 2008 and 2007, consisted of the following:

	2008	2007
Land	\$ 12,923	\$ 13,993
Buildings and improvements	31,597	30,360
Machinery and equipment	110,178	102,678
	154,698	147,031
Less Accumulated depreciation	(44,478)	(33,988)
	\$ 110,220	\$ 113,043

During the fourth quarter of 2007, management entered into a plan to exit the building located in Stratford, Canada. The facility, which was acquired as part of the TB Wood's acquisition is to be combined with the Company's existing facilities in 2008. In the first quarter of 2008, management entered into a plan to exit two buildings, one in Scotland, Pennsylvania and one in Chattanooga, Tennessee. The two buildings were the operating facilities for the Electronics Division that are currently leased to Vacon. All of the buildings are actively being marketed by the Company and the Company expects to complete the sale of the properties within twelve months. The net book value for all of the buildings is less than the estimated fair market value less cost to sell and therefore no impairment loss has been recorded. In accordance with SFAS 144, the buildings are classified as an asset held for sale in the consolidated balance sheet.

Table of Contents**ALTRA HOLDINGS, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****7. Goodwill and Intangible Assets**

Changes in goodwill during the year ended December 31, 2008 were as follows:

Balance December 31, 2007	\$ 114,979
Goodwill impairment	(31,810)
Adjustments to acquisition related tax contingencies	(1,461)
Impact of changes in foreign currency	(4,211)
Balance December 31, 2008	\$ 77,497

As a result of the annual goodwill impairment review in the fourth quarter of 2008, the Company determined that goodwill was impaired at three of our reporting units and therefore recorded a pre-tax charge of \$31.8 million in the consolidated statement of income.

Other intangibles and related accumulated amortization consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2008		December 31, 2007	
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Cost	Accumulated Amortization
Other Intangible Assets				
Intangible assets not subject to amortization:				
Tradenames and trademarks	\$ 30,730		\$ 30,730	\$
Intangible assets subject to amortization:				
Customer relationships	62,038	15,065	62,038	10,139
Product technology and patents	5,435	3,111	5,232	2,348
Impact of changes in foreign currency	(688)		3,430	
Total intangible assets	\$ 97,515	\$ 18,176	\$ 101,430	\$ 12,487

The Company recorded \$5.7 million, \$5.5 million and \$3.8 million of amortization for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Customer relationships, product technology and patents are amortized over their useful lives ranging from 8 to 16 years. The weighted average estimated useful life of intangible assets subject to amortization is approximately 11 years.

The estimated amortization expense for intangible assets is approximately \$5.7 million in each of the next five years and then \$20.7 million thereafter.

Table of Contents**ALTRA HOLDINGS, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****8. Warranty Costs**

Estimated expenses related to product warranties are accrued at the time products are sold to customers. Estimates are established using historical information as to the nature, frequency and average costs of warranty claims. Changes in the carrying amount of accrued product warranty costs for the year ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 are as follows:

	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 4,098	\$ 2,083
Accrued warranty costs	2,919	2,310
Balance assumed with TB Woods acquisition		843
Balance sold with the Electronics Division		(873)
Payments and adjustments	(2,763)	(265)
Balance at end of period	\$ 4,254	\$ 4,098

9. Income Taxes

Pre-tax income (loss) from continuing operations by domestic and foreign locations consists of the following:

	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
Domestic	\$ 2,324	\$ 10,190	\$ 15,969
Foreign	21,125	11,479	(1,231)
Balance at end of period	\$ 23,449	\$ 21,669	\$ 14,738

The components of the provision for income taxes consists of the following:

	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
Current:			
Federal	\$ 8,511	\$ 781	\$ 2,616
Foreign and State	6,819	1,972	1,991
	\$ 15,330	\$ 2,753	\$ 4,607

Edgar Filing: Altra Holdings, Inc. - Form 10-K

Deferred:				
Federal	128	4,988	998	
Foreign and state	1,273	467	192	
	1,401	5,455	1,190	
Provision for income taxes	\$ 16,731	\$ 8,208	\$ 5,797	

Table of Contents**ALTRA HOLDINGS, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

A reconciliation from the federal statutory rate to the Company's effective tax rate for income taxes from continuing operations is as follows:

	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
Tax at U.S. federal income tax rate	\$ 8,209	\$ 7,584	\$ 5,158
State taxes, net of federal income tax effect	486	306	674
Change in tax rate	9	(750)	53
Foreign Taxes	1,091	1,761	944
Interest	(1,831)	(1,365)	(1,361)
Goodwill Impairment	8,061		
Other	706	672	329
Provision for income taxes	\$ 16,731	\$ 8,208	\$ 5,797

The Company adopted the provisions of FASB interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an interpretation of FASB 109 (FIN 48) at the beginning of fiscal 2007, which resulted in a decrease of approximately \$0.2 million to the December 31, 2006 retained earning balance. FIN 48 provides a comprehensive model for the financial statement recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken in income tax returns.

A reconciliation of the gross amount of unrecognized tax benefits excluding accrued interest and penalties is as follows:

	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 5,583	\$ 922
Increases related to prior year tax positions	2,134	1,916
Increases related to acquisitions		3,581
Decreases related to prior year tax positions	(46)	(1,970)
Increases related to current year tax positions	72	1,785
Settlements	(398)	
Lapse of statute of limitations	(1,132)	(651)
Balance at end of period	\$ 6,213	\$ 5,583

At December 31, 2008, the Company had \$8.0 million of net unrecognized tax benefits that if recognized would reduce the Company's effective tax rate. We do not expect the amount of unrecognized tax benefit disclosed above to

change significantly over the next 12 months.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense in the consolidated statement of income. The Company had \$2.7 million and \$1.7 million of accrued interest and penalties, as of December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively.

The Company and its subsidiaries file consolidated and separate income tax returns in the U.S. and federal jurisdiction as well as in various state and foreign jurisdictions. In the normal course of business, the Company is subject to examination by taxing authorities in all of these jurisdictions. With the exception of certain foreign jurisdictions, the Company is no longer subject to income tax examinations for the tax years prior to 2005 in these major jurisdictions. Additionally, the Company has indemnification agreements with the sellers of the Colfax PTH, Kilian and Hay Hall entities, which provides for reimbursement to the Company for payments made in satisfaction of tax liabilities relating to pre-acquisition periods.

Table of Contents**ALTRA HOLDINGS, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Significant components of the deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 were as follows:

	2008	2007
Deferred tax assets:		
Post-retirement obligations	\$ 4,538	\$ 5,031
Goodwill	5,112	2,051
Expenses not currently deductible	3,464	6,801
Net operating loss carryover	767	1,761
Other		177
Total deferred tax assets	13,881	15,821
Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets	(767)	(1,336)
Net deferred tax assets	13,114	14,485
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment	15,279	16,081
Intangible assets	18,035	20,331
Other	1,515	2,106
Total deferred tax liabilities	34,829	38,518
Net deferred tax liabilities	(21,715)	(24,033)

At December 31, 2008 and 2007, the Company had net operating loss carry forwards primarily related to operations in the United Kingdom of \$2.7 million and \$6.3 million respectively, which can be carried forward indefinitely.

Valuation allowances are established for a deferred tax asset that management believes may not be realized. The Company continually reviews the adequacy of the valuation allowance and recognizes tax benefits only as reassessments indicate that it is more likely than not the benefits will be realized. A valuation allowance of \$0.8 million and \$1.3 million as of December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively, has been established due to the uncertainty of realizing the benefits of these net operating losses. The valuation allowance was reduced by approximately \$0.6 million in 2008 based upon the utilization of certain net operating loss carry forwards on the UK tax returns filed in 2008.

The Company's current intention is to reinvest the total amount of its unremitted foreign earnings as of December 31, 2008 in the local tax jurisdiction to the extent that they are generated and available, or to repatriate the earnings only when tax effective. As such, the Company has not provided U.S. tax expense on approximately \$27.9 million of unremitted earnings from certain of its foreign subsidiaries as they are considered to be permanently reinvested in these entities. If these undistributed earnings were distributed, it would result in incremental US tax expense of

approximately \$5.6 million to the Company.

10. Pension and Other Employee Benefits

Defined Benefit (Pension) and Postretirement Benefit Plans

The Company sponsors various defined benefit (pension) and postretirement (medical and life insurance coverage) plans for certain, primarily unionized, active employees (those in the employment of the Company at or hired since November 30, 2004).

Table of Contents**ALTRA HOLDINGS, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

Included in accumulated other comprehensive loss at December 31, 2008 is \$3.2 million (\$2.0 million, net of tax) of unrecognized actuarial losses that have not yet been recognized in net periodic pension cost.

The following tables represent the reconciliation of the benefit obligation, fair value of plan assets and funded status of the respective defined benefit (pension) and postretirement benefit plans as of December 31, 2008 and 2007:

	Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007
Change in benefit obligation:				
Obligation at beginning of period	\$ 28,011	\$ 26,121	\$ 3,482	\$ 3,549
Service cost	239	325	58	72
Interest cost	1,561	1,452	213	175
Amendments				(25)
Curtailments, settlements and special termination benefits		2,899	(1,029)	(154)
Actuarial (gains) losses	(2,240)	(1,756)	224	168
Foreign exchange effect	(133)	374	(365)	
Benefits paid	\$ (762)	\$ (1,404)	\$	\$ (303)
Obligation at end of period	\$ 26,676	\$ 28,011	\$ 2,583	\$ 3,482
Change in plan assets:				
Fair value of plan assets, beginning of period	\$ 14,580	\$ 10,952	\$	\$
Actual return on plan assets	(2,943)	1,196		
Employer contributions	3,947	3,836	364	302
Benefits paid	(762)	(1,404)	(364)	(302)
Fair value of plan assets, end of period	\$ 14,822	\$ 14,580	\$	\$
Funded status	\$ (11,854)	\$ (13,431)	\$ (2,583)	\$ (3,482)
Amounts Recognized in the balance sheet consist of:				
Non current assets	\$	\$	\$	\$
Current liabilities			(313)	(312)
Non-current liabilities	(11,854)	(13,431)	(2,270)	(3,170)
Total	\$ (11,854)	\$ (13,431)	\$ (2,583)	\$ (3,482)

For all pension plans presented above, the accumulated and projected benefit obligations exceed the fair value of plan assets. The accumulated benefit obligation at December 31, 2008 and 2007 was \$26.7 million and \$28.0 million, respectively. Non-US pension liabilities recognized in the amounts presented above are \$2.9 million and \$3.2 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Table of Contents**ALTRA HOLDINGS, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

The weighted average discount rate used in the computation of the respective benefit obligations at December 31, 2008 and 2007 presented above are as follows:

	2008	2007
Pension benefits	6.25%	6.25%
Other postretirement benefits	6.25%	5.75%

The following table represents the components of the net periodic benefit cost associated with the respective plans:

	Pension Benefits			Other Benefits		
	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007	Year Ended December 31, 2006	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007	Year Ended December 31, 2006
Service cost	\$ 239	\$ 325	\$ 513	\$ 58	\$ 72	\$ 140
Interest cost	1,561	1,452	1,491	213	175	315
Recognized net actuarial loss				(25)		(113)
Expected return on plan assets	(1,374)	(1,066)	(829)			
Settlement/Curtailment/ Special Termination Benefit		2,899	119	(924)	(154)	(3,838)
Amortization	(35)	(4)	6	(975)	(1,022)	(640)
Net periodic benefit (income) cost	\$ 391	\$ 3,606	\$ 1,300	\$ (1,653)	\$ (929)	\$ (4,136)

The key economic assumptions used in the computation of the respective net periodic benefit cost for the periods presented above are as follows:

	Pension Benefits			Postretirement Benefits		
	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007	Year Ended December 31, 2006	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007	Year Ended December 31, 2006
Discount rate	6.25%	5.75%	5.5%	6.25%	5.75%	5.5%
	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%	N/A	N/A	N/A

Expected return on
plan assets
Compensation rate
increase

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

The reasonableness of the expected return on the funded pension plan assets was determined by three separate analyses: (i) review of forty years of historical data of portfolios with similar asset allocation characteristics, (ii) analysis of six years of historical performance for the Predecessor plan assuming the current portfolio mix and investment manager structure, and (iii) a projected portfolio performance, assuming the plan's target asset allocation.

For measurement of the postretirement benefit obligations and net periodic benefit costs, an annual rate of increase in the per capita cost of covered health care benefits of approximately 9.0% was assumed. This rate was assumed to decrease gradually to 5%. The assumed health care trends are a significant

Table of Contents**ALTRA HOLDINGS, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

component of the postretirement benefit costs. A one-percentage-point change in assumed health care cost trend rates would have the following effects:

	1-Percentage- Point Increase	1-Percentage- Point Decrease
Effect on service and interest cost components for the period January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2008	\$ 26	\$ (32)
Effect on the December 31, 2008 post-retirement benefit obligation	\$ 280	\$ (176)

The asset allocations for the Company's funded retirement plan at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, and the target allocation for 2008, by asset category, are as follows:

	Allocation Percentage of Plan Assets at Year-End		
Asset Category	2008 Actual	Target 2008	2007 Actual
Equity securities	8%	15%	66%
Fixed income securities	76%	85%	34%
Cash and cash equivalents	16%		

The investment strategy is to achieve a rate of return on the plan's assets that, over the long-term, will fund the plan's benefit payments and will provide for other required amounts in a manner that satisfies all fiduciary responsibilities. A determinant of the plan's returns is the asset allocation policy. The plan's asset mix will be reviewed by the Company periodically, but at least quarterly, to rebalance within the target guidelines. The Company will also periodically review investment managers to determine if the respective manager has performed satisfactorily when compared to the defined objectives, similarly invested portfolios, and specific market indices.

Expected cash flows

The following table provides the amounts of expected benefit payments, which are made from the plans' assets and includes the participants' share of the costs, which is funded by participant contributions. The amounts in the table are actuarially determined and reflect the Company's best estimate given its current knowledge; actual amounts could be materially different.

Pension Benefits	Postretirement Benefits
-----------------------------	------------------------------------

Expected benefit payments (from plan assets)			
2009	\$	803	\$ 381
2010		945	374
2011		1,080	376
2012		1,258	313
2013		1,399	220
Thereafter		9,116	989

The Company contributed \$3.8 million to its pension plan in 2008. The Company has minimum cash funding requirements associated with its pension plan which are estimated to be \$1.9 million in 2009, \$1.5 million in 2010, \$1.5 million in 2011 and \$1.5 million annually until 2013.

Table of Contents

ALTRA HOLDINGS, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

One of the Company's four U.S. collective bargaining agreements expired in September 2007. In October 2007, the negotiations with the union covered by that agreement resulted in a provision to close the Erie, Pennsylvania plant by December 2008 through the transfer of manufacturing equipment to other existing facilities and a ratable reduction in headcount. The plant closure triggered a special retirement pension feature and plan curtailment.

Under the special retirement pension feature, plan participants became eligible for pension benefits at an age earlier than the normal retirement feature would allow, provided that service is broken by permanent shutdown, layoff or disability. The pension benefit was increased by a special supplemental benefit payment on a monthly basis and a special one time payment at the time of retirement. The curtailment and special termination benefits were approximately \$2.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Also, in connection with the union renegotiation, the post retirement benefit plan for employees at that location have been terminated for all eligible employees who had not retired, or given notice to retire in 2007. As employees terminated their employment, the Company recognized a non-cash gain of \$0.3 million and \$0.2 million in the year ended 2008 and 2007, respectively.

In August 2008, an announcement was made that the Company would no longer close the plant in Erie, Pennsylvania, and would continue to employ those employees that had not previously been terminated and begin to negotiate a new collective bargaining agreement for the remaining employees. As a result of this announcement, the remaining employees are no longer eligible for the special retirement pension feature under the pension plan. An adjustment to the minimum pension liability was recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income, and will be amortized over the average expected remaining life expectancy of the participants of the plan. See Note 18 for a discussion of the new collective bargaining agreement.

In September 2008, the Company reached a new collective bargaining agreement with the labor union at the manufacturing facility in Warren, Michigan. The new collective bargaining agreement eliminated post-retirement healthcare benefits for all employees and retirees. This resulted in a settlement gain of \$0.6 million in the year ended 2008.

In May 2006, the Company renegotiated its contract with the labor union at its South Beloit, IL manufacturing facility. As a result of the renegotiation, participants in the Company's pension plan cease to accrue additional benefits starting July 3, 2006. Additionally, the other post retirement benefit plan for employees at that location has been terminated for all eligible participants who had not retired, or given notice to retire in 2006, by August 1, 2006. The Company recognized a non-cash gain associated with the curtailment of these plans in 2006 of \$3.8 million.

Defined Contribution Plans

At November 30, 2004, the Company established a defined contribution plan for substantially all full-time U.S.-based employees on terms that mirror those previously provided by the Predecessor. All active employees became participants of the Company's plan and all of their account balances in the Predecessor plans were transferred to the Company's plan at Inception.

Under the terms of the Company's plan, eligible employees may contribute from one to fifty percent of their compensation to the plan on a pre-tax basis. During 2008, the Company made matching contributions equal to half of

the first six percent of salary contributed by each employee and makes a unilateral contribution of three percent of all employees' salary (including non-contributing employees). Effective February 2009, the Company's matching contribution has been suspended. The Company's expense associated with the defined contribution plan was \$1.8 million and \$3.4 million during the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Table of Contents**ALTRA HOLDINGS, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

On December 31, 2006, the Company adopted the recognition and disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 158. SFAS No. 158 required the Company to recognize the funded status (i.e., the difference between the fair value of plan assets and the projected benefit obligations) of its pension plans and postretirement benefit plan in the December 31, 2006 balance sheet, with a corresponding adjustment to accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax. The adjustment to accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) at adoption represents the net unrecognized actuarial losses, unrecognized prior service costs, and unrecognized transition obligation remaining from the initial adoption of SFAS No. 87 Employers' Accounting for Pensions (SFAS No. 87), all of which were previously netted against the plan's funded status in the Company's statement of financial position pursuant to the provisions of SFAS No. 87. These amounts will be subsequently recognized as net periodic pension cost pursuant to the Company's historical accounting policy for amortizing such amounts. Further, actuarial gains and losses that arise in subsequent periods and are not recognized as net periodic pension cost in the same periods will be recognized as a component of other comprehensive income. Those amounts will be subsequently recognized as a component of net periodic pension cost on the same basis as the amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income at adoption of SFAS No. 158.

11. Long-Term Debt

	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
Debt:		
Revolving credit agreement	\$	\$
TB Wood's revolving credit agreement	6,000	7,700
Overdraft agreements		
9% Senior Secured Notes	242,500	270,000
11.25% Senior Notes	4,706	7,790
Variable rate demand revenue bonds	5,300	5,300
Mortgages	2,257	2,639
Capital leases	2,672	3,449
Less: debt discount and premium, net of accretion	(1,912)	(2,812)
Total long-term debt	\$ 261,523	\$ 294,066

Revolving Credit Agreement

The Company maintains a \$30 million revolving borrowings facility with a commercial bank (the Revolving Credit Agreement) through its wholly owned subsidiary Altra Industrial Motion, Inc. (Altra Industrial). The Revolving Credit Agreement is subject to certain limitations resulting from the requirement of Altra Industrial to maintain certain levels of collateralized assets, as defined in the Revolving Credit Agreement. Altra Industrial may use up to \$10.0 million of its availability under the Revolving Credit Agreement for standby letters of credit issued on its behalf, the issuance of which will reduce the amount of borrowings that would otherwise be available to Altra Industrial. Altra Industrial may re-borrow any amounts paid to reduce the amount of outstanding borrowings; however, all borrowings under the Revolving Credit Agreement must be repaid in full as of November 30, 2010.

Substantially all of Altra Industrial's assets have been pledged as collateral against outstanding borrowings under the Revolving Credit Agreement. The Revolving Credit Agreement requires Altra Industrial to maintain a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio (when availability under the line falls below \$12.5 million) and imposes customary affirmative covenants and restrictions on Altra Industrial. Altra Industrial was in compliance with all requirements of the Revolving Credit Agreement at December 31, 2008.

Table of Contents

ALTRA HOLDINGS, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

There were no borrowings under the Revolving Credit Agreement at December 31, 2008 and 2007, however, the lender had issued \$7.6 million and \$6.5 million of outstanding letters of credit on behalf of Altra Industrial, respectively.

In April 2007, Altra Industrial amended the Revolving Credit Agreement. The interest rate on any outstanding borrowings on the line of credit was reduced to the lender's Prime Rate plus 25 basis points or LIBOR plus 175 basis points, at our election. The rate on all outstanding letters of credit was reduced to 1.5% and .25% on any unused availability under the Revolving Credit Agreement. All borrowings under the amended plan must be repaid by November 30, 2010.

TB Wood's Revolving Credit Agreement

As part of the TB Wood's acquisition, the Company refinanced the existing line of credit agreement with a commercial bank. The Company refinanced \$13.0 million of debt associated with TB Wood's line of credit. As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, there was \$6.0 million and \$7.7 million of debt outstanding under the TB Wood's Credit Agreement, respectively. As of December 31, 2008 and 2007 there were \$6.0 million and \$6.9 million of outstanding letters of credit, respectively.

Overdraft Agreements

Certain of our foreign subsidiaries maintain overdraft agreements with financial institutions. There were no borrowings as of December 31, 2008 or 2007 under any of the overdraft agreements.

9% Senior Secured Notes

On November 30, 2004, Altra Industrial issued 9% Senior Secured Notes (Senior Secured Notes), with a face value of \$165.0 million. Interest on the Senior Secured Notes is payable semiannually, in arrears, on June 1 and December 1 of each year, beginning June 1, 2005, at an annual rate of 9%.

In connection with the acquisition of TB Wood's on April 5, 2007, Altra Industrial completed a follow-on offering issuing an additional \$105.0 million of the Senior Secured Notes. The additional \$105.0 million has the same terms and conditions as the previously issued Senior Secured Notes. The effective interest rate on the Senior Secured Notes, after the follow-on offering is approximately 9.6% after consideration of the amortization of \$5.6 million net discount and \$6.5 million of deferred financing costs.

The Senior Secured Notes are guaranteed by Altra Industrial's U.S. domestic subsidiaries and are secured by a second priority lien, subject to first priority liens securing the Revolving Credit Agreement, on substantially all of Altra Industrial's assets. The Senior Secured Notes contain numerous terms, covenants and conditions, which impose substantial limitations on Altra Industrial. Altra Industrial was in compliance with all covenants of the indenture governing the Senior Secured Notes at December 31, 2008.

During 2008, the Company retired \$27.5 million aggregate principal amount of the outstanding senior secured notes at redemption prices between 102.0% and 104.4% of the principal amount of the Senior Secured Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest. In connection with the redemption, the Company incurred \$0.8 million of pre-payment premium. In

addition, the Company wrote-off \$0.4 million of deferred financing costs and \$0.3 million of discount/premium.

The remaining principal amount of the Senior Secured Notes matures on November 30, 2011, unless previously redeemed by Altra Industrial prior to such maturity date. As of December 31, 2008, the remaining principal balance outstanding was \$242.5 million.

Table of Contents

ALTRA HOLDINGS, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

11.25% Senior Notes

On February 8, 2006, Altra Industrial issued 11.25% Senior Notes (Senior Notes), with a face value of £33 million. Interest on the Senior Notes is payable semiannually, in arrears, on August 15 and February 15 of each year, beginning August 15, 2006, at an annual rate of 11.25%. The effective interest rate on the Senior Notes is approximately 12.7%, after consideration of the \$0.7 million of deferred financing costs (included in other assets). The Senior Notes mature on February 13, 2013.

The Senior Notes are guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by Altra Industrial's U.S. domestic subsidiaries. The Senior Notes contain numerous terms, covenants and conditions, which impose substantial limitations on the Company. Altra Industrial was in compliance with all covenants of the indenture governing the Senior Notes at December 31, 2008.

During 2008, Altra Industrial retired £0.7 million, or \$1.3 million, aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Senior Notes at a redemption price of 106.0% of the principal amount of the Senior Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest. In connection with the redemption, Altra Industrial incurred \$0.1 million of pre-payment premium and wrote-off \$0.1 million of deferred financing costs.

The remaining principal amount of the Senior Notes matures on February 13, 2013, unless previously redeemed by Altra Industrial prior to such maturity date. As of December 31, 2008, the remaining principal balance outstanding was £3.3 million, or \$4.7 million.

Variable Rate Demand Revenue Bonds

In connection with the acquisition of TB Wood's, the Company assumed obligation for the Variable Rate Demand Revenue Bonds outstanding as of the acquisition date. TB Wood's had assumed obligation for approximately \$3.0 million and \$2.3 million of Variable Rate Demand Revenue Bonds issued under the authority of the industrial development corporations of the City of San Marcos, Texas and City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, respectively. These bonds bear variable interest rates (1.4% as of December 31, 2008) and mature in April 2024 and April 2022. The bonds were issued to finance production facilities for TB Wood's manufacturing operations in those cities, and are secured by letters of credit issued under the terms of the TB Wood's Credit Agreement. The Company currently is leasing the facility in Chattanooga, Tennessee to Vacon, the purchaser of the Electronics Division and the asset is classified as an asset held for sale at December 31, 2008.

Mortgage

In June 2006, the Company entered into a mortgage on its building in Heidelberg, Germany with a local bank. As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, the mortgage has a remaining principal of 1.6 million, or \$2.3 million and 1.8 million or \$2.6 million, respectively and an interest rate of 5.75% and is payable in monthly installments over 15 years.

Capital Leases

The Company leases certain equipment under capital lease arrangements, whose obligations are included in both short-term and long-term debt. Capital lease obligations amounted to approximately \$2.7 million and \$3.4 million at

December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Assets under capital leases are included in property, plant and equipment with the related amortization recorded as depreciation expense.

Table of Contents

ALTRA HOLDINGS, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

12. Stockholders Equity

Common Stock

In December 2006, the Company completed its initial public offering. The Company offered 3,333,334 shares and selling stockholders offered 6,666,666 shares. Proceeds to the Company after the underwriting discount and issuance cost were \$39.3 million.

In June 2007, the Company closed its secondary public offering of 12,650,000 shares of its common stock, par value \$0.001 per share (the Shares), which included 1,650,000 sold as a result of the underwriters' exercise of their overallotment option in full at closing. The Company received proceeds of \$48.7 million, net of issuance costs. In the offering the Company sold 3,178,494 Shares and certain selling stockholders, including Genstar Capital, the Company's largest stockholder, sold an aggregate of 9,471,506 shares.

As of December 31, 2008, there were 90,000,000 shares of common stock authorized with a par value of \$0.001 and 25,582,543 outstanding.

Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement

We had entered into an agreement with our stockholders that granted certain rights to and placed certain limitations on the actions of our stockholders. These rights and restrictions generally included (i) restrictions on the right to sell or transfer our stock, (ii) the Genstar Funds' rights of first refusal and drag-along rights with respect to sales of shares by other stockholders, (iii) the stockholders' rights to participate in the sale of the our shares by the Genstar Fund (a co-sale right), (iv) the stockholders' right of first offer with respect to additional sales of shares by us and (v) the Genstar Funds' right to designate all of our directors. In addition, stockholders who were part of our management were subject to non-competition and non-solicitation provisions and also granted us and the Genstar Funds the right to repurchase their shares upon their termination of employment.

Upon the completion of the Company's initial public stock offering, certain significant provisions of the stockholders agreement terminated automatically, including the rights of first refusal, drag-along rights, co-sale rights, rights of first offer, and the Genstar Funds' right to designate directors. In addition, shares held by members of the Company's management no longer are subject to a repurchase right upon termination. Members of management remained subject to the non-competition and non-solicitation provisions following the offering.

Preferred Stock

On December 20, 2006, the Company amended and restated its certificate of incorporation authorizing 10,000,000 shares of undesignated Preferred Stock (Preferred stock). The Preferred stock may be issued from time to time in one or more classes or series, the shares of each class or series to have such designations and powers, preferences, and rights, and qualifications, limitations and restrictions as determined by the Company's Board of Directors. There was no Preferred stock issued or outstanding at December 31, 2008 or 2007.

Restricted Common Stock

The Company's Board of Directors established the 2004 Equity Incentive Plan (the Plan) that provides for various forms of stock based compensation to independent directors, officers and senior-level employees of the Company. The restricted shares issued pursuant to the plan generally vest ratably over a period of one to five years from the date of grant, provided, that the vesting of the restricted shares may accelerate upon the occurrence of certain liquidity events, if approved by the Board of Directors in connection with the transactions. Common stock awarded under the 2004 Equity Incentive Plan is generally subject to restrictions

Table of Contents**ALTRA HOLDINGS, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

on transfer, repurchase rights, and other limitations and rights as set forth in the Stockholders Agreement and Registration Agreement. The shares are valued based on the share price on the date of grant.

The Plan permits the Company to grant restricted stock to key employees and other persons who make significant contributions to the success of the Company. The restrictions and vesting schedule for restricted stock granted under the Plan are determined by the Personnel and Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors. Compensation expense recorded during the year ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 was \$2.0 million (\$1.3 million, net of tax), \$2.0 million (\$1.5 million, net of tax) and \$1.9 million (\$1.3 million, net of tax), respectively. Compensation expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the service period.

The following table sets forth the activity of the Company's restricted stock grants to date:

	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value
Restricted shares unvested December 31, 2006	1,620,089	\$ 3.24
Shares granted	61,652	\$ 16.88
Shares forfeited	(78,000)	\$ 0.20
Shares for which restrictions lapsed	(482,877)	\$ 4.23
Restricted shares unvested December 31, 2007	1,120,864	\$ 3.76
Shares granted	166,462	\$ 13.62
Shares forfeited	(35,941)	\$ 3.40
Shares for which restrictions lapsed	(453,671)	\$ 4.30
Restricted shares unvested December 31, 2008	797,714	\$ 5.53

Total remaining unrecognized compensation cost is approximately \$3.2 million as of December 31, 2008 and will be recognized over a weighted average remaining period of two years. The fair market value of the shares in which the restrictions have lapsed during 2008 was \$6.7 million.

Common stock split

In December 2006, the Board of Directors of the Company approved a two-for-one reverse stock split of the Company's common stock. All financial information presented reflects the impact of the reverse split.

13. Related-Party Transactions***Joy Global Sales***

One of the Company's directors had been an executive of Joy Global, Inc. until his resignation from the executive position on March 3, 2008. The Company sold approximately \$5.4 million to divisions of Joy Global, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2007. Other than his former position as an executive of Joy Global, Inc., the Company's director has no interest in sales transactions between the Company and Joy Global, Inc.

Management Agreement

At November 30, 2004, the Company entered into an advisory services agreement with Genstar Capital, L.P. (Genstar), whereby Genstar agreed to provide certain management, business strategy, consulting, financial advisory and acquisition related services to the Company. Pursuant to the agreement, the Company was required to pay Genstar an annual consulting fee of \$1.0 million (payable quarterly, in arrears at

Table of Contents

ALTRA HOLDINGS, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

the end of each calendar quarter), reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with the advisory services and an advisory fee of 2.0% of the aggregate consideration relating to any acquisition or dispositions completed by the Company. The Company recorded \$1.0 million in management fees, in selling, general and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2006. Genstar also received a one-time transaction fee of \$1.0 million for the Hay Hall acquisition and such amounts are reflected in selling, general and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2006. In December 2006, the Genstar management agreement was terminated and \$3.0 million was paid to Genstar as a termination fee. The Company has no further obligations to Genstar.

14. Concentrations of Credit, Segment Data and Workforce

Financial instruments, which are potentially subject to counter party performance and concentrations of credit risk, consist primarily of trade accounts receivable. The Company manages these risks by conducting credit evaluations of customers prior to delivery or commencement of services. When the Company enters into a sales contract, collateral is normally not required from the customer. Payments are typically due within thirty days of billing. An allowance for potential credit losses is maintained, and losses have historically been within management's expectations. No customer represented greater than 10% of total sales for the year ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006.

The Company is also subject to counter party performance risk of loss in the event of non-performance by counterparties to financial instruments, such as cash and investments. Cash and investments are held by international or well established financial institutions.

The Company has one reportable segment for the development, manufacturing and sales of mechanical transmission products. The Company operates its business in multiple operating segments that are aggregated to represent one reportable segment under SFAS No. 131, *Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information* (SFAS 131). An operating segment, as defined, is the component of a business that has each of the following three characteristics:

The component engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses

The operating results of the component are regularly reviewed by the Company's chief operating decision maker to assess performance of the individual component and make decisions about the allocation of resources

Discrete financial information of the component is available

The aggregation of the Company's operating segments into one reportable segment is consistent with the objective and basic principles of SFAS 131 because all the operating segments have similar operational and economic characteristics. In making this assessment, management has considered:

(i) The nature of the products and services

(ii) The nature of the production processes

- (iii) The type or class of customer for their products or services
- (iv) The methods used to distribute their products or services
- (v) The nature of the regulatory environment

Discrete financial information is not available by product line at the level necessary for management to assess performance or make resource allocation decisions.

Table of Contents**ALTRA HOLDINGS, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

Net sales to third parties and property, plant and equipment by geographic region are as follows:

	Net Sales			Property, Plant and Equipment	
	December 31,	Year Ended	December 31,	December 31,	December 31,
	2008	December 31,	2006	2008	2007
		2007			
North America (primarily U.S.)	\$ 451,235	\$ 424,031	\$ 332,647	\$ 82,577	\$ 81,283
Europe	29,638	137,908	113,799	24,552	29,767
Asia and other	154,463	22,437	15,839	3,091	1,993
Total	\$ 635,336	\$ 584,376	\$ 462,285	\$ 110,220	\$ 113,043

Net sales to third parties are attributed to the geographic regions based on the country in which the shipment originates. Amounts attributed to the geographic regions for property, plant and equipment are based on the location of the entity, which holds such assets. The net assets of our foreign subsidiaries at December 31, 2008 and 2007 were \$73.5 million and \$55.6 million, respectively.

The Company has not provided specific product line sales as our general purpose financial statements do not allow us to readily determine groups of similar product sales.

Approximately 21.4% of the Company's labor force (13.2% and 46.1% in the United States and Europe, respectively) is represented by collective bargaining agreements.

15. Restructuring, Asset Impairment and Transition Expenses

During 2007, the Company adopted two restructuring programs. The first was intended to improve operational efficiency by reducing headcount, consolidating its operating facilities and relocating manufacturing to lower cost areas (Altra Plan). The second was related to the acquisition of TB Wood's and was intended to reduce duplicate staffing and consolidate facilities (TB Wood's Plan). The plan was initially formulated at the time of the TB Wood's acquisition and therefore an accrual was recorded as part of purchase price accounting. The total restructuring charges for the year ended December 31, 2008 were \$2.3 million, primarily comprised of costs associated with the termination of certain individuals whose positions with the Company were determined to be redundant. In 2007, the total restructuring charges of \$2.4 million were primarily comprised of costs associated with the relocation of certain manufacturing operations, including third party costs for transporting manufacturing equipment related to the consolidation of facilities and relocating personnel. These moving and relocation costs are recognized in the period in which the liability is incurred.

The Company's total restructuring expense, by major component for the year ended December 31, 2008 were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2008			Year Ended December 31, 2007		
	Altra Plan	TB Wood s Plan	Total	Altra Plan	TB Wood s Plan	Total
Expenses						
Moving and relocation	\$ 563	\$ 89	\$ 652	\$ 1,055	\$ 267	\$ 1,322
Severance	1,471		1,471	718		718
Other				144		144
Total cash expenses	2,034	89	2,123	1,917	267	2,040
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	187		187	215		215
Total restructuring expenses	\$ 2,221	\$ 89	\$ 2,310	\$ 2,132	\$ 267	\$ 2,399

Table of Contents**ALTRA HOLDINGS, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

	Altra Plan	TB Wood s Plan	Total
Balance at December 31, 2006	\$	\$	\$
Restructuring expense incurred	2,132	267	2,399
Accruals established as part of purchase accounting related to severance		1,741	1,741
Cash payments	(1,468)	(979)	(2,447)
Non-cash loss on disposal of fixed assets	(215)		(215)
Balance at December 31, 2007	\$ 449	\$ 1,029	\$ 1,478
Restructuring expense incurred	2,221	89	2,310
Cash payments	(1,162)	(1,118)	(2,280)
Non-cash loss on disposal of fixed assets	(187)		(187)
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$ 1,321	\$	\$ 1,321

The Company does not expect to incur any additional expenses related to the Altra Plan or TB Wood s Plan. The remaining severance of \$1.3 million under the Altra Plan is expected to be paid during the first six months of 2009.

16. Commitments and Contingencies***Minimum Lease Obligations***

The Company leases certain offices, warehouses, manufacturing facilities, automobiles and equipment with various terms that range from a month to month basis to ten year terms and which, generally, include renewal provisions. Future minimum rent obligations under non-cancelable operating and capital leases are as follows:

Year ending December 31:	Operating Leases	Capital Leases
2009	\$ 4,313	\$ 960
2010	3,591	882
2011	2,912	748
2012	2,438	310
2013	1,389	
Thereafter	3,122	
Total lease obligations	\$ 17,765	2,900
Less amounts representing interest		(228)
Present value of minimum capital lease obligations		\$ 2,672

Net rent expense under operating leases for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 was approximately \$5.5 million, \$6.8 million and \$6.6 million, respectively.

General Litigation

The Company is involved in various pending legal proceedings arising out of the ordinary course of business. None of these legal proceedings are expected to have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the Company. With respect to these proceedings, management believes that it will prevail, has adequate insurance coverage or has established appropriate reserves to cover potential liabilities. Any costs that management estimates may be paid related to these proceedings or claims are accrued when the liability

Table of Contents**ALTRA HOLDINGS, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

is considered probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated. There can be no assurance, however, as to the ultimate outcome of any of these matters, and if all or substantially all of these legal proceedings were to be determined adversely to the Company, there could be a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the Company. As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, there were no product liability claims for which management believed a loss was probable. As a result, no amounts were accrued in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets for product liability losses at those dates.

The Company is indemnified under the terms of certain acquisition agreements for pre-existing matters up to agreed upon limits.

17. Unaudited Quarterly Results of Operations:***Year ending December 31, 2008***

	Fourth	Third	Second	First
Net Sales	\$ 144,813	\$ 159,448	\$ 167,893	\$ 163,182
Gross Profit	42,086	45,821	50,387	47,798
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	(20,743)	8,635	9,869	8,957
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations		173		(397)
Net (loss) income	(20,743)	8,808	9,869	8,560
Earnings per share Basic				
Net income from continuing operations	\$ (0.81)	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.35
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$	\$ 0.01	\$	\$ (0.01)
Net income	\$ (0.81)	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.34
Earnings per share Diluted				
Net income from continuing operations	\$ (0.81)	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.35
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$	\$ 0.01	\$	\$ (0.01)
Net income	\$ (0.81)	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.34

During the fourth quarter of 2008, the Company recorded a \$31.8 million goodwill impairment (\$28.4, net of tax), see footnote 7 for further discussion of this charge.

Table of Contents**ALTRA HOLDINGS, INC.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)***Year ending December 31, 2007*

	Fourth	Third	Second	First
Net Sales	\$ 150,864	\$ 147,278	\$ 153,528	\$ 132,706
Gross Profit	42,421	41,681	43,117	38,048
Net income from continuing operations	1,933	3,424	4,336	3,768
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	(3,353)	886	485	
Net income (loss)	(1,420)	4,310	4,821	3,768
Earnings per share Basic				
Net income from continuing operations	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.17
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$ (0.14)	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.03	
Net income (loss)	\$ (0.06)	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.17
Earnings per share Diluted				
Net income from continuing operations	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.16
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$ (0.12)	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.02)	
Net income (loss)	\$ (0.05)	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.16

Information for the second and third quarter of 2007 was adjusted to reflect the discontinued operation, to make the quarterly periods comparable.

18. Subsequent Events (unaudited)

In February 2009, the Company's Board of Directors approved the grant of 280,641 shares of restricted common stock under the 2004 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended, to certain members of management and independent directors of the Company.

In February 2009, the Company re-negotiated a collective bargaining agreement at its plant in Erie, Pennsylvania. One of the provisions of the new agreement reduces benefits that employees are entitled to receive through their post employment benefit plan. The post-employment health care benefits will no longer be available for employees who retire. In addition, no additional years of credited service will be accrued on the defined benefit pension plan effective February 28, 2009. The Company has not yet determined the financial impact of these changes in employee benefits.

In March 2009, the Company's Board of Directors approved a restructuring plan to reduce the Company's expenses and maximize near-term profitability. The Company's cost-reduction initiatives are centered on three areas: workforce cutbacks, plant consolidations and procurement and other cost reductions. In connection with workforce cutbacks, in 2009, the Company expects to reduce our world-wide headcount by 232 employees. The Company expects to incur between \$2.1 and \$2.5 million of costs in 2009 related to these activities.

In addition, the Board of Directors approved the closing of up to six manufacturing plants during the next 18 months. The Company estimates the cost of consolidating these facilities will total between \$10 and \$12 million. In connection with the manufacturing plant consolidation the Company expects to reduce world-wide headcount by up to an additional 100 employees.

Table of Contents

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

None.

Item 9A. *Controls and Procedures*

1. Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The term disclosure controls and procedures is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended or the Exchange Act. These rules refer to the controls and other procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that information is recorded, processed, summarized and communicated to management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding what is required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files under the Exchange Act. As of December 31, 2008 or the Evaluation Date, our management, under the supervision and with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures. Based upon that evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer have concluded that, as of the Evaluation Date, our disclosure controls and procedures are effective at the reasonable assurance level.

2. Internal Control over Financial Reporting

(a) Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, and implemented by our Board of Directors, management and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP. Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect our transactions;

provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and

provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Our management, under the supervision and with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, has assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008 based on the criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2008.

The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008 has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Table of Contents

(b) Report of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders
of Altra Holdings, Inc.

We have audited Altra Holdings, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). Altra Holdings, Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit 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 effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Altra Holdings, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Altra Holdings, Inc. as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the related consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income (loss), convertible preferred stock and stockholders equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008 of Altra Holdings, Inc. and our report dated March 6, 2009 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Boston, Massachusetts

March 6, 2009

Table of Contents

(c) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

No changes in our internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2008 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

In connection with the promotion of Carl Christenson to Chief Executive Officer effective January 1, 2009, we have entered into an amended and restated employment agreement with Mr. Christenson. Mr. Christenson's employment agreement was approved by our Board of Directors on March 2, 2009 and has an effective date of January 1, 2009. Under the terms of his employment agreement, Mr. Christenson has a five-year employment term, following which the agreement automatically renews for successive one-year terms unless either we or Mr. Christenson terminates the agreement upon 6 months prior notice to such renewal date. Pursuant to his employment agreement, Mr. Christenson will receive an initial base salary of \$425,000 per year for his services. Mr. Christenson's employment agreement contains usual and customary restrictive covenants, including 12 month non-competition provisions and non-solicitation/no hire of employees or customers provisions, non-disclosure of proprietary information provisions and non-disparagement provisions. In the event of a termination without cause or departure for good reason, Mr. Christenson is entitled to severance equal to 12 months salary, continuation of medical and dental benefits for the 12-month period following the date of termination, and an amount equal to his pro-rated bonus for the year of termination. In addition, upon such termination, all of Mr. Christenson's unvested restricted stock received from our equity incentive plan shall automatically vest. Under the agreement, Mr. Christenson is also eligible to participate in all compensation or employee benefit plans or programs and to receive all benefits and perquisites for which salaried employees of the Company generally are eligible under any current or future plan or program on the same basis as other senior executives of the Company.

The foregoing summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to Mr. Christenson's employment agreement, which is being filed as Exhibit 10.12 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K and is incorporated by reference herein.

On March 2, 2009, the Personnel & Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors (the "Compensation Committee") of the Company approved the 2009 target bonus percentage amounts for the executive officers of the Company. The Compensation Committee established target bonus percentages for each of Carl R. Christenson, Christian Storch, Gerald Ferris and Edward L. Novotny such that those executives may be entitled to receive a cash bonus equal to 75%, 50%, 50%, and 35% of their 2009 base salary, respectively, subject to upward or downward adjustment by the Compensation Committee based on their respective individual and the Company's performance in 2009. Due to the current global recession and the uncertain economic environment in 2009, the Compensation Committee further established that bonuses for 2009 will be reduced and paid out at 50% of the target bonus percentages if the individual and Company performance objectives are met. Michael L. Hurt, who assumed the role of Executive Chairman effective January 1, 2009, is not a participant in the Company's 2009 performance bonus program.

On March 2, 2009, the Company's Board of Directors approved a restructuring plan to reduce the Company's expenses and maximize near-term profitability. The Company's cost-reduction initiatives are centered on three areas: workforce cutbacks, plant consolidations and procurement and other cost reductions. In connection with workforce cutbacks, in 2009, we expect to reduce our world-wide headcount by 232 employees. We expect to incur between \$2.1 and \$2.5 million of costs in 2009 related to these activities.

In addition, the Board of Directors approved the closing of up to six manufacturing plants during the next 18 months. We estimate the cost of consolidating these facilities will total between \$10 and \$12 million. In connection with the

manufacturing plant consolidation we expect to reduce world-wide headcount by up to an additional 100 employees.

Table of Contents

PART III

Item 10. *Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance*

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to our definitive Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on or about May 6, 2009.

Item 11. *Executive Compensation*

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to our definitive Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on or about May 6, 2009. .

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

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to our definitive Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on or about May 6, 2009.

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

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to our definitive Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on or about May 6, 2009.

Item 14. *Principal Accountant Fees and Services*

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to our definitive Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on or about May 6, 2009.

PART IV

Item 15. *Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules*

(a) List of documents filed as part of this report:

(1) Financial Statements

See Item 8.

(2) Financial Statement Schedules

See Item 16(b) Schedule I Condensed Financial Information of Registrant.

See Item 21(b) Schedule II Valuation and Qualifying Accounts.

Table of Contents

(3) Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description
2.1 ^{(1)*}	LLC Purchase Agreement, dated as of October 25, 2004, among Warner Electric Holding, Inc., Colfax Corporation and Registrant
2.2 ^{(1)*}	Assignment and Assumption Agreement, dated as of November 21, 2004, between Registrant and Altra Industrial Motion, Inc.
2.3 ^{(2)*}	Share Purchase Agreement, dated as of November 7, 2005, among Altra Industrial Motion, Inc. and the stockholders of Hay Hall Holdings Limited listed therein
2.4 ^{(3)*}	Asset Purchase Agreement, dated May 18, 2006, among Warner Electric LLC, Bear Linear LLC and the other guarantors listed therein
3.1 ^{(4)*}	Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant
3.2 ^{(4)*}	Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Registrant
4.1 ^{(1)*}	Indenture, dated as of November 30, 2004, among Altra Industrial Motion, Inc., the Guarantors party thereto and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A. as trustee
4.2 ^{(5)*}	First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of February 7, 2006, among Altra Industrial Inc., the guarantors party thereto, and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A. as trustee
4.3 ^{(2)*}	Second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of February 8, 2006, among Altra Industrial Inc., the guarantors party thereto, and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A. as trustee
4.4 ^{(5)*}	Third Supplemental Indenture, dated as of April 24, 2006, among Altra Industrial Inc., the guarantors party thereto, and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A. as trustee
4.5 ^{(6)*}	Fourth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 21, 2007, among Altra Industrial Motion, Inc., the guarantors party thereto and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A. as trustee
4.6 ^{(7)*}	Fifth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of April 5, 2007, among Altra Industrial Motion, Inc., the guarantors party thereto and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A. as trustee
4.7 ^{(1)*}	Form of 9% Senior Secured Notes due 2011 (included in Exhibit 4.1)
4.8 ^{(1)*}	Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of November 30, 2004, among Altra Industrial Motion, Inc., Jefferies & Company, Inc., and the Subsidiary Guarantors party thereto
4.9 ^{(2)*}	Indenture, dated as of February 8, 2006, among Altra Industrial Motion Inc. the guarantors party thereto, the Bank of New York, as trustee and paying agent and the Bank of New York (Luxembourg) SA, as Luxembourg paying agent.
4.10 ^{(5)*}	First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of April 24, 2006, among Altra Industrial Inc., the guarantors party thereto, and The Bank of New York as trustee.
4.11 ⁽⁷⁾	Second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 26, 2007, among Altra Industrial Motion, Inc., the guarantors party thereto and The Bank of New York as trustee
4.12 ⁽²⁾	Third Supplemental Indenture, dated as of April 5, 2007, among Altra Industrial Motion, Inc., the guarantors party thereto and the Bank of New York Trust as trustee
4.13 ^{(2)*}	Form of 11 1/4% Senior Notes due 2013
4.14 ^{(2)*}	Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of February 8, 2006, among Altra Industrial Motion, Inc., the guarantors party thereto, and Jefferies International Limited, as initial purchasers
4.14 ^{(8)*}	Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement, dated January 6, 2005, among the Registrant and the stockholders listed therein
4.15 ^{(8)*}	First Amendment to the Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement, dated May 1, 2005, among the Registrant and the stockholders listed therein
4.16 ^{(4)*}	Form of Common Stock Certificate
4.17 ^{(4)*}	

Edgar Filing: Altra Holdings, Inc. - Form 10-K

- Second Amendment to the Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement among the Registrant and the stockholders listed therein
- 10.1^{(1)*} Credit Agreement, dated as of November 30, 2004, among Altra Industrial Motion, Inc. and certain subsidiaries of the Company, as Guarantors, the financial institutions listed therein, as Lenders, and Wells Fargo Bank, as Lead Arranger
- 10.2^{(1)*} Security Agreement, dated as of November 30, 2004, among Altra Industrial Motion, Inc., the other Grantors listed therein and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A.

Table of Contents

Exhibit Number	Description
10.3 ^{(1)*}	Patent Security Agreement, dated as of November 30, 2004, among Kilian Manufacturing Corporation, Warner Electric Technology LLC, Formsprag LLC, Boston Gear LLC, Ameridrives International, L.P. and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A.
10.4 ^{(1)*}	Trademark Security Agreement, dated as of November 30, 2004, among Warner Electric Technology LLC, Boston Gear LLC and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A.
10.5 ^{(1)*}	Intercreditor and Lien Subordination Agreement, dated as of November 30, 2004, among Wells Fargo Foothill, Inc., The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A. and Altra Industrial Motion, Inc.
10.6 ^{(1)*}	Agreement, dated as of October 24, 2004, between Ameridrives International, L.P. and United Steel Workers of America Local 3199-10
10.7 ^{(9)*}	Labor Agreement, dated as of August 11, 2007, between Warner Electric LLC (formerly Warner Electric Inc.) and International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Works, AFL-CIO, and Aeronautical Industrial District Lode 776, Local Lodge 2771
10.8 ^{(3)*}	Labor Agreement, dated May 17, 2006, between Warner Electric LLC and United Steelworkers and Local Union No. 3245
10.9 ^{(3)*}	Labor Agreement, dated June 6, 2005, between Formsprag LLC and UAW Local 155
10.10 ^{(1)*}	Employment Agreement, dated as of January 6, 2005, among Altra Industrial Motion, Inc., the Registrant and Michael L. Hurt.
10.11 ^{(1)*}	Employment Agreement, dated as of January 6, 2005, among Altra Industrial Motion, Inc., the Registrant and Carl Christenson.
10.11 ^{(9)*}	Employment Agreement, dated as of October 30, 2007, among Altra Industrial Motion, Inc., the Registrant and Christian Storch.
10.12	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, dated as of January 1, 2009, among Altra Industrial Motion, Inc., the Registrant and Carl Christenson.
10.13 ^{(1)*}	Registrant's 2004 Equity Incentive Plan
10.14 ^{(3)*}	Amendment to Registrant's 2004 Equity Incentive Plan
10.21 ^{(4)*}	Second Amendment to Registrant's 2004 Equity Incentive Plan
10.15 ^{(1)*}	Form of Registrant's Restricted Stock Award Agreement
10.16 ^{(3)*}	Subscription Agreement, dated November 30, 2004, among Registrant, the preferred purchasers and the common purchasers as listed therein.
10.18 ^{(1)*}	Transition Services Agreement, dated as of November 30, 2004, among Warner Electric Holding, Inc., Colfax Corporation and Altra Industrial Motion, Inc.
10.19 ^{(1)*}	Trademarks and Technology License Agreement, dated November 30, 2004, among Registrant, Colfax Corporation and Altra Industrial Motion, Inc.
10.22 ^{(10)*}	First Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated December 5, 2006, among Altra Industrial Motion, Inc., the Registrant and Michael L. Hurt
10.23 ^{(4)*}	Form of Amendment to Restricted Stock Agreements with Michael Hurt
10.24 ^{(4)*}	Form of Transition Agreement
10.28 ^{(11)*}	First Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of December 30, 2004, among Altra Industrial Motion, Inc. the financial institutions listed therein, as Lenders, and Wells Fargo Foothill, Inc.
10.29 ^{(11)*}	Second Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of January 14, 2005, among Altra Industrial Motion, Inc., the financial institutions listed therein, as Lenders, and Wells Fargo Foothill, Inc.
10.30 ^{(11)*}	Third Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of January 31, 2005, among Altra Industrial Motion, Inc., the financial institutions listed therein, as Lenders, and Wells Fargo Foothill, Inc.
10.31 ^{(11)*}	Fourth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of February 16, 2007, among Altra Industrial Motion, Inc., the financial institutions listed therein, as Lenders, and Wells Fargo Foothill, Inc.

Edgar Filing: Altra Holdings, Inc. - Form 10-K

- 10.32^{(12)*} Supplement Number 1 to Security Agreement, dated as of April 5, 2007, among TB Woods Incorporated, TB Woods Corporation, Plant Engineering Consultants, LLC, TB Woods Enterprises, Inc. and Wells Fargo Foothill, Inc.
- 10.33^{(12)*} Supplement Number 2 to Security Agreement, dated as of April 5, 2007, among Altra Industrial Motion, Inc., the other Grantors listed therein and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A.

Table of Contents

Exhibit Number	Description
10.34 ^{(12)*}	Fifth Amendment to, and Consent and Waiver under, Credit Agreement and Joinder to Loan Documents, dated April 5, 2007, by and among, Altra Industrial Motion, Inc., as Administrative Borrower for the borrowers of each of the New Loan Parties, the Lenders thereto and Wells Fargo Foothill, Inc.
10.35 ^{(12)*}	Credit Agreement, dated as of April 5, 2007, among Altra Industrial Motion, Inc. and certain of its subsidiaries, as Guarantors, the financial institutions listed therein, as Lenders, and Wells Fargo Foothill, Inc., as Arranger and Administrative Agent
10.36 ^{(12)*}	Security Agreement, dated as of April 5, 2007, among TB Wood s Incorporated, Plant Engineering Consultants, LLC, TB Wood s Enterprises, Inc., TB Wood s Corporation and Wells Fargo Foothill, Inc.
10.37 ^{(12)*}	Patent Security Agreement, dated as of April 5, 2007, among TB Wood s Incorporated, Plant Engineering Consultants, LLC, TB Wood s Enterprises, Inc., TB Wood s Corporation and Wells Fargo Foothill, Inc.
10.38 ^{(12)*}	Trademark Security Agreement, dated as of April 5, 2007, among TB Wood s Incorporated, Plant Engineering Consultants, LLC, TB Wood s Enterprises, Inc., TB Wood s Corporation and Wells Fargo Foothill, Inc.
10.39 ^{(12)*}	Amended and Restated Intercreditor and Lien Subordination Agreement, dated as of April 5, 2007, among Wells Fargo Foothill, Inc., The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A., Altra Industrial Motion, Inc. and certain subsidiaries of Altra
10.40 ^{(12)*}	Intercompany Subordination Agreement, dated as of April 5, 2007, among TB Wood s Corporation, Plant Engineering Consultants, LLC, TB Wood s Enterprises, Inc., TB Wood s Corporation and Wells Fargo Foothill, Inc.
21.1	Subsidiaries of Altra Holdings, Inc.
23.1	Consent of Ernst & Young LLP, independent registered public accounting firm
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

- (1) Incorporated by reference to Altra Industrial Motion, Inc. s Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-124944) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 16, 2005.
- (2) Incorporated by reference to Altra Industrial Motion, Inc. s Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 333-124944) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 14, 2006.
- (3) Incorporated by reference to Registrant s Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-137660) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 29, 2006.
- (4) Incorporated by reference to Registrant s Registration Statement on Form S-1/A (File No. 333-137660) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 4, 2006.
- (5) Incorporated by reference to Altra Industrial Motion, Inc. s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File. No. 333-124944) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005.

- (6) Incorporated by reference to Altra Industrial Motion, Inc. s Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 333-124944) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 26, 2007.
- (7) Incorporated by reference to Altra Industrial Motion, Inc. s Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 333-124944) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 11, 2007.
- (8) Incorporated by reference to Registrant s Registration Statement on Form S-1/A (File No. 333-137660) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 3, 2006.

Table of Contents

- (9) Incorporated by reference to Altra Industrial Motion, Inc. s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File. No. 333-124944) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007.
- (10) Incorporated by reference to Altra Industrial Motion, Inc. s Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 333-124944) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 5, 2006.
- (11) Incorporated by reference to Altra Industrial Motion, Inc. s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File. No. 333-124944) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006.
- (12) Incorporated by reference to Altra Industrial Motion, Inc. s Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-142692) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 8, 2007.

* Filed previously.

Table of Contents

Item 16(b)

ALTRA HOLDINGS, INC. (PARENT COMPANY)

SCHEDULE I CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF REGISTRANT

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS

		December 31,	
		2008	2007
		(Amounts in thousands)	
ASSETS			
Current assets		\$ 1,193	\$ 10,709
Investment in subsidiaries		127,672	135,723
		\$ 128,865	\$ 146,432
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current liabilities:			
Accruals and other current liabilities			
Total liabilities		\$	\$
Stockholders' equity		128,865	146,432
		\$ 128,865	\$ 146,432

See accompanying notes.

Table of Contents**ALTRA HOLDINGS, INC. (PARENT COMPANY)****SCHEDULE I CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF REGISTRANT (Continued)****CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)**

	Year-Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
	(Amounts in thousands)		
Condensed Statement of Operations			
Net sales	\$	\$	\$
Cost of sales			
Gross profit			
Selling, general and administrative expenses		51	20
Research and development expenses			
Loss from operations		(51)	(20)
Interest expense			1,957
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	6,494	11,511	10,363
Income before income taxes	6,494	11,460	8,386
Benefit for income taxes			(555)
Net income	\$ 6,494	\$ 11,460	\$ 8,941
Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income (Loss)			
Pension liability adjustment	(2,038)	482	696
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(23,975)	4,505	677
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(26,013)	4,987	1,373
Comprehensive income	\$ (19,519)	\$ 16,447	\$ 10,314

Table of Contents**ALTRA HOLDINGS, INC. (PARENT COMPANY)****SCHEDULE I CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF REGISTRANT (Continued)****CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	Year-Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
	(Amounts in thousands)		
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 6,494	\$ 11,460	\$ 8,941
Undistributed equity in earnings of subsidiaries	(6,494)	(11,511)	(10,363)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to cash used in operating activities:			
Amortization and write-off of deferred loan costs			287
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		9	(1,150)
Net cash used in continuing operating activities		(42)	(2,285)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Proceeds from sale of Electronics		10,828	
Net cash provided by investing activities		10,828	
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from initial public offering			41,850
Proceeds from secondary public offering		49,587	
Initial public offering transaction costs		(2,180)	(1,176)
Payment of subordinated notes			(14,000)
Change in affiliate debt	(11,900)	(46,292)	(24,389)
Net cash provided by financing activities	(11,900)	1,115	2,285
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(11,900)		
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	\$ 11,901		
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 1	\$ 11,901	\$
Non-Cash Financing:			
Accrual of initial public offering costs	\$	\$	\$ 1,304
Conversion of preferred stock	\$	\$	\$ 35,500

See Accompanying notes

Table of Contents

ALTRA HOLDINGS, INC. (PARENT COMPANY)

SCHEDULE I CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF REGISTRANT (Continued)

NOTES TO CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Basis of Presentation

Altra Holdings, Inc. (the Company) was formed on December 1, 2004. In the parent-company-only financial statements, the Company's investment in subsidiaries is stated at cost plus equity in undistributed earnings of subsidiaries since the date of acquisition. The parent-company-only financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements.

2. Restriction

The Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Altra Industrial Motion, Inc. (Altra Industrial), issued 9% senior secured notes in an aggregate principal amount of \$270.0 million due in 2011 (the Notes). The Notes are secured on a second-priority basis, by security interests in substantially all of the Company's domestic restricted subsidiaries. The indenture governing the Notes contains covenants which restrict the Company's restricted subsidiaries. These restrictions limit or prohibit, among other things, their ability to incur additional indebtedness; repay subordinated indebtedness prior to stated maturities; pay dividends on or redeem or repurchase stock or make other distributions; make investments or acquisitions; sell certain assets or merge with or into other companies; sell stock in the Company's subsidiaries; and create liens. The net assets of the domestic restricted subsidiaries were \$349.6 million and \$335.9 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

During 2008, Altra Industrial retired \$27.5 million aggregate principal amount of the outstanding senior secured notes at redemption prices between 102.0% and 104.4% of the principal amount of the Senior Secured Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest. In connection with the redemption, the Company incurred \$0.8 million of pre-payment premium. In addition, the Company wrote-off \$0.4 million of deferred financing costs.

The remaining principal amount of the Senior Secured Notes matures on November 30, 2011, unless previously redeemed by Altra Industrial prior to such maturity date. As of December 31, 2008, the remaining principal balance outstanding was \$242.5 million.

Table of Contents

Item 21(b)

Altra Holdings, Inc.

SCHEDULE II-Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

	Balance at Beginning of Period	Additions	Deductions	Balance at End of Period
Reserve for Excess, Slow-Moving and Obsolete Inventory:				
For the year ended December 31, 2006	\$ 6,843	\$ 5,596	\$ (2,276)	\$ 10,163
For the year ended December 31, 2007	\$ 10,163	\$ 7,170	\$ (3,926)	\$ 13,407
For the year ended December 31, 2008	\$ 13,407	\$ 1,963	\$ (4,054)	\$ 11,316

	Balance at Beginning of Period	Additions	Deductions	Balance at End of Period
Reserve for Uncollectible Accounts:				
For the year ended December 31, 2006	\$ 1,797	\$ 923	\$ (703)	\$ 2,017
For the year ended December 31, 2007	\$ 2,017	\$ 682	\$ (1,151)	\$ 1,548
For the year ended December 31, 2008	\$ 1,548	\$ 935	\$ (1,206)	\$ 1,277

	Balance at Beginning of Period	Additions	Deductions	Balance at End of Period
Income Tax Assets Valuation Allowance:				
For the year ended December 31, 2006	\$ 16,389	\$ 1,252	\$ (16,389)	\$ 1,252
For the year ended December 31, 2007	\$ 1,252	\$ 84		\$ 1,336
For the year ended December 31, 2008	\$ 1,336	\$ 247	\$ (816)	\$ 767

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the 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.

ALTRA HOLDINGS, INC.

Name: Carl R. Christenson
By: /s/ Carl R. Christenson
Title: Chief Executive Officer & Director

March 6, 2009

Name: Christian Storch
By: /s/ Christian Storch
Title: Chief Financial Officer

March 6, 2009

Name: Todd B. Patriacca
By: /s/ Todd B. Patriacca
Title: Chief Accounting Officer

March 6, 2009

Name: Michael L. Hurt
By: /s/ Michael L. Hurt
Title: Executive Chairman & Director

March 6, 2009

Name: Edmund M. Carpenter
By: /s/ Edmund M. Carpenter
Title: Director

March 6, 2009

Name: Lyle G. Ganske
By: /s/ Lyle G. Ganske
Title: Director

March 6, 2009

Name: Michael S. Lipscomb
By: /s/ Michael S. Lipscomb
Title: Director

March 6, 2009

Edgar Filing: Altra Holdings, Inc. - Form 10-K

By: /s/ Larry P. McPherson

Name: Larry P. McPherson

Title: Director

March 6, 2009

By: /s/ James H. Woodward, Jr.

Name: James H. Woodward, Jr.

Title: Director

March 6, 2009

97