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Gales Industries Inc
Form 10QSB
November 14, 2006

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549

Form 10-QSB

Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2006

Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 000-29245

GALES INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED
(Exact name of small business as specified in its charter)

Delaware 20-4458244
(State or other jurisdiction of (IRS Employer Identification Number)
incorporation or organization)

1479 Clinton Avenue, Bay Shore, New York 11706
(Address of principal executive offices)

(631) 968-5000
(Issuer's telephone number, including area code)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date: 57,269,301 shares of Common Stock, \$.001 per share, as of October 30, 2006.

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format (check one): Yes No

GALES INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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Item 1:

Gales Industries Incorporated Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet

	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
	----- (Unaudited)	----- (Audited)
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 295,070	\$ 1,058,416
Accounts Receivable, Net of Allowance for Doubtful Accounts of \$45,000 for September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 respectively	3,199,204	2,623,612
Inventory	13,584,677	12,603,810
Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets	71,320	210,124
Deposits	147,801	65,595
	-----	-----
Total Current Assets	17,298,072	16,561,557
Property, Plant, and Equipment, net	7,518,923	7,716,469
Cash Surrender Value - Officer's Life	35,373	66,216
Deferred Financing Costs	399,802	486,207
Other Assets	41,222	41,306
Goodwill	1,265,963	1,265,963
	-----	-----
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 26,559,355	\$ 26,137,718
	=====	=====
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		

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Current liabilities		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	\$ 5,348,835	\$ 5,294,629
Advance Payment - Customers	188,199	188,199
Notes Payable and Revolver - Current Portion	6,911,033	6,322,665
Notes Payable - Sellers - Current Portion	96,200	192,400
Capital Lease Obligations - Current Portion	372,215	359,197
Due to Sellers	74,310	91,232
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities	12,990,792	12,448,322
Long term liabilities		
Notes Payable - Net of Current Portion	3,562,863	3,648,131
Notes Payable - Sellers - Net of Current Portion	1,386,762	1,434,862
Capital Lease Obligations - Net of Current Portion	539,517	820,375
Deferred Tax Liability	676,394	676,394
	-----	-----
Total liabilities	19,156,328	19,028,084
	-----	-----
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' Equity		
Series A Convertible Preferred - \$.001 Par value, 8,003,716 Shares Authorized; No Shares Outstanding September 30, 2006 and 900 Shares issued and outstanding December 31, 2005		1
Common Stock - \$.001 Par value, 120,055,746 Shares Authorized; 57,269,301 Shares issued and outstanding as of September 30, 2006 and 14,723,421 Shares Issued and Outstanding for December 31, 2005	57,269	14,723
Additional Paid-In Capital	8,311,685	7,844,614
Accumulated Deficit	(965,927)	(749,704)
	-----	-----
Total Stockholders' Equity	7,403,027	7,109,634
	-----	-----
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 26,559,355	\$ 26,137,718
	=====	=====

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

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Gales Industries Incorporated (1) (2)
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations
(Unaudited)

	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2006	Predecessor 2005	2006	P
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net sales	\$ 7,883,485	\$ 7,773,187	\$ 26,001,922	\$
Cost of sales	6,362,076	6,776,665	21,214,968	
	-----	-----	-----	
Gross profit	1,521,409	996,522	4,786,954	

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Operating costs and expenses:			
Selling and marketing	175,515	74,856	473,760
General and administrative	1,108,651	545,499	2,982,584
Income from operations	237,243	376,167	1,330,610
Interest and financing costs	(290,853)	(164,271)	(978,029)
Gain on sale of life insurance policy	--	--	53,047
Other Income	--	152	803
Income (loss) before income taxes	(53,610)	212,048	406,431
Benefit (provision) for income taxes (2)	21,455	--	(162,654)
Net income (loss)	(32,155)	\$ 212,048	243,777
Less: Dividend for preferred stockholders	(100,000)		(460,000)
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	\$ (132,155)		\$ (216,223)
Loss per share:			
Basic	\$ 0.000		\$ 0.000
Weighted average shares outstanding			
Basic	41,545,824		23,762,472

- (1) For the period from October 28, 2004 (date of inception) through September 30, 2005 the Company (Original Gales) had no business activity other than the issuance of a \$22,500 convertible bridge note and the \$150,000 bridge loan that accrued approximately \$2,077 and \$1,420 in interest for the nine and three month period ended September 30, 2005 respectively. The note and respective accrued interest were subsequently converted to shares of the Company's Common Stock as part of the merger and the bridge loan was paid back at the time of closing. The Company has presented the Statements of Operations of Air Industries Machining Corp. (AIM), as the Company has succeeded all of the business activity of AIM.
- (2) AIM was a privately held subchapter S Corporation prior to the merger and accordingly the financial statements of the Successor and Predecessor are not comparable in all material respects, and accordingly since AIM was an "S" Corporation a provision for income taxes was not recorded.

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

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	2006	2005 Predecessor
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net Income	\$ 243,777	\$ 858,177
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities:		
Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment	409,361	347,730
Amortization of deferred financing costs	86,405	
Gain on sale of officer's life insurance policy	(53,047)	
Non cash compensation expense	108,271	
Warrants issued for services	41,345	
(Increase) Decrease in Assets:		
Accounts receivable	(575,592)	373,750
Inventory	(980,867)	(925,910)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	138,804	55,670
Deposits	(82,206)	21,160
Cash surrender value - officer's life insurance	(2,110)	211,300
Other assets	84	31,270
Decrease (Increase) in Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(45,794)	450,240
Advance Payments Customers		(686,490)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(711,569)	736,910
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of property and equipment	(211,815)	(740,570)
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(211,815)	(740,570)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Principal payments of capital lease obligations, net	(267,840)	1,156,990
Proceeds from sale of officer's life insurance policy	86,000	
Repayment of notes payable to and due sellers	(161,222)	-
Proceeds from (payment of) notes payable, net	503,100	(924,910)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	160,038	232,070
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(763,346)	228,410
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period	1,058,416	10,300
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	\$ 295,070	\$ 238,720
Supplemental schedule of noncash financing and investing activities		
Issuance of Common Shares:		
Conversion of Preferred to Common Stock	\$ 40,909	
Conversion of PIK Dividend to Common Shares	\$ 360,000	
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the period for interest	\$ 788,409	\$ 369,770

(1) For the period from October 28, 2004 (date of inception) through September

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30, 2005 the Company (Original Gales) had no business activity other than the issuance of a \$22,500 convertible bridge note and the \$150,000 bridge loan that accrued approximately \$2,077 and \$1,420 in interest for the nine and three month period ended September 30, 2005 respectively. The note and respective accrued interest were subsequently converted to shares of the Company's Common Stock as part of the merger and the bridge loan was paid back at the time of closing. The Company has presented the Statements of Operations of Air Industries Machining Corp. (AIM), as the Company has succeeded all of the business activity of AIM.

- (2) The Company has presented the Statement of Cash Flows of AIM, as the Company has succeeded to all of the business activity of AIM. AIM was a privately held subchapter S Corporation prior to the merger and accordingly the financial statements of the Company and Predecessor are not comparable in all material respects. See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

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Note 1:

FORMATION, BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Merger and Acquisition

Ashlin Development Corp. (the "Company" or "Ashlin"), a Florida corporation and its newly-formed subsidiary Merger Sub, entered into a Merger Agreement (the "Merger Agreement") on November 14, 2005 with Gales Industries Incorporated, a privately-held Delaware corporation ("Original Gales"). On November 30, 2005 (the "Closing Date") Original Gales merged (the "Merger") into Merger Sub. Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, the Company issued 10,773,107 shares of Common Stock (representing 73.6% of Ashlin's outstanding shares) and 900 shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock which was initially convertible into 40,909,500 shares of Common Stock of the Company for all the issued and outstanding shares of Original Gales the "Successor". As a result of the transaction, the former stockholders of Original Gales became the controlling stockholders of Ashlin. Additionally, since Ashlin had no substantial assets prior to the merger, the transaction was treated for accounting purposes as a reverse acquisition of a public shell. Accordingly, for financial statement presentation purposes, Original Gales is the surviving entity.

On February 15, 2006, Ashlin changed its name to Gales Industries Incorporated and its state of domicile from Florida to Delaware.

Prior to the closing of the Merger, Original Gales, which did not have any business operations other than in connection with the transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement, acquired (the "Acquisition") all of the outstanding capital stock of Air Industries Machining, Corp. ("AIM"). Because of the change in ownership, management and control that occurred in connection with the Acquisition, in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") 141, Business Combinations, the transaction was accounted for as a purchase. Accordingly, the purchase price was allocated to assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on SFAS No. 141. Simultaneously with the Acquisition, AIM entered into a bank facility (the "New Loan Facility") and used proceeds from the facility to acquire real estate (the "Real Estate Acquisition").

Prior to the Acquisition, Original Gales raised bridge financing. In connection with the Acquisition, Original Gales procured a private placement of Series A Preferred Stock, the proceeds of which were used to acquire AIM. Immediately prior to the Merger, Original Gales had outstanding certain bridge notes convertible into shares of Original Gales' common stock and certain bridge

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warrants to purchase shares of Original Gales' common stock.

Original Gales was formed in October 2004 and, since prior to the acquisition it did not have any business operations or activity other than the transactions contemplated with the merger and succeeded substantially all of the business operations of AIM, AIM is the "Predecessor" to Original Gales. The Company is required to separately present the historical statement of operations and cash flows of the Predecessor. The financial information presented in these financial statements may not reflect the combined financial position. The operating results and cash flows of the Predecessor and Successor are not compatible in all material respects.

Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in the annual financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. The Company believes that the disclosures are adequate to make the financial information presented not misleading. These condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2005, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 17, 2006. All adjustments were of a normal recurring nature unless otherwise disclosed. In the opinion of management, all adjustments necessary for a fair statement of the results of operations for the interim period have been included. The results of operations for such interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results for the full year.

Reverse stock split

Pursuant to the terms of the Merger Agreement, prior to the Merger, Ashlin effected a 1-for-1.249419586 reverse split of its Common Stock (the "Reverse Split"). The Reverse Split became effective November 21, 2005. The Reverse Split reduced the number of shares of Common Stock which the Company had outstanding on a fully diluted basis to 3,868,000. As a result of the Reverse Split, the conversion of the outstanding shares of Original

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Gales pursuant to the Merger for new shares of the Company's Common Stock was on a one-for-one basis. Any of the Company's shareholders who, as a result of the Reverse Split, held a fractional share of Common Stock received a whole share of Common Stock in lieu of such fractional share. After giving effect to the Reverse Split, prior to the Merger, the Company had outstanding 3,823,980 shares of Common Stock which continued to be outstanding after the Merger.

Use of Estimates

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements and accompanying notes. The more significant management estimates are the useful lives of property and equipment, provisions for inventory obsolescence, unamortized finance costs, accrued expenses and various contingencies. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Changes in facts and circumstances may result in revised estimates, which are recorded in the period in which they become known.

Stock-Based Compensation

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS 123(R) which is a revision of SFAS No. 123 and supersedes Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25. SFAS No. 123(R)

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requires all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be recognized in the income statement based on their fair values at the date of grant. The Company recorded an expense of \$42,866 in the accompanying statement of operations for the three month period ended September 30, 2006 and an expense of \$108,271 for the nine month period ended September 30, 2006, in accordance with the measurement requirements under SFAS No. 123(R)

Note 2:

CASH SURRENDER VALUE - LIFE INSURANCE

During the quarter ended March 31, 2006, the Company sold one of its key-man life insurance policies. Proceeds from the sale of the insurance policy were \$86,000 which was offset by the cash surrender value of \$32,953. The resulting gain of \$53,047 was recognized as Other Non-Operating Income in the accompanying Statement of Operations for the nine month period ended September 30, 2006.

Note 3:

STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION ARRANGEMENTS

During 2005, the Company's Board of Directors approved a stock option plan and reserved 10,000,000 shares of its Common Stock for issuance under the plan. The stock option plan permits the Company to grant non-qualified and incentive stock options to employees, directors, and consultants. Awards granted under the Company's plans vest over four and seven years.

The Company accounts for its stock option plans under the measurement provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123(R) (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment ("SFAS 123R"). The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. During the nine months September 30, 2006 no stock options were granted.

Certain of the Company's stock options contain features which include variability in grant prices. A portion of the currently issued stock options will be issued based on average trading prices of the Company's Common Stock at the end of a given future period. Due to this variable feature, these stock options are not deemed to be granted for purposes of applying SFAS 123(R) and accordingly, their fair value will be calculated and expensed in future periods.

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A summary of the status of the Company's stock options as of September 30, 2006, and changes during the period then ended is presented below:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term
	-----	-----	-----
Outstanding at January 1, 2006	2,370,000	\$ 0.38	
Outstanding at January 1, 2006	2,480,000	*	
Granted	--		

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Forfeited or expire	--	--		
Exercised	--	--		
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Outstanding at September 30, 2006	4,850,000	\$ 0.38	9	\$
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Options vested and exercisable at September 30, 2006	1,580,000	\$ 0.32	9	\$
	=====	=====	=====	=====

* The exercise price of such options will be based upon future market prices of the underlying shares.

The Company recorded a compensation expense of \$42,866 in its consolidated condensed statement of operations for the three month period ended September 30, 2006 and a stock option expense of \$108,271 for the nine month period ended September 30, 2006. The stock option expense relates to stock options granted in the previous fiscal year. The Company granted no stock options during the quarter ended September 30, 2006. The following table illustrates stock options granted through September 30, 2006:

Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding			Options Vested and Exercisable	
	Number Outstanding	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$0.22	790,000	9	\$ 0.220	790,000	\$ 0.220
\$0.428	790,000	9	\$ 0.428	790,000	\$ 0.428
\$0.48	790,000	9	\$ 0.480	--	--
Based on future market price	2,480,000	9	NA	--	--
	4,850,000	9	\$ 0.38	1,580,000	\$ 0.32
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

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A summary of the status of the Company's non-vested options as of September 30, 2006 and changes during the nine month ended September 30, 2006 is presented below:

Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price Per Option	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)
----------------------	--	---

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Non-vested Options at January 1, 2006	1,580,000	\$ 0.453	9
Options based on future market price	2,480,000	N/A	N/A
Options granted	--		--
Options vested	(790,000)	\$ 0.428	--
Options forfeited or expired	--	--	--
Non-vested Options at September 30, 2006	3,270,000	\$ 0.45	9

As of September 30, 2006, there was \$225,471 of unrecognized compensation cost related to non vested stock option awards, which is to be recognized over the remaining weighted average vesting period of eleven months.

During the quarter ended September 30, 2006, the company issued to a consulting firm, in return for services an aggregate of 31,251 warrants, exercisable during a five year term, to purchase 31,251 shares of the company's Common Stock. Such warrants have a "cashless exercise" feature and have varying exercise prices equal to 120% of the average closing price of the Company's Common Stock during the month immediately preceding the date of issuance. The warrants were valued using the Black-Scholes model and the Company recorded an expense of \$23,219 and \$41,345 in its consolidated condensed statement of operations for the three and nine month period ended September 30, 2006. The Company's agreement with this consultant was terminated during the first week of September 2006.

The following table summarizes the Company's outstanding warrants as of September 30, 2006 and changes during the period then ended:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding January 1, 2006	5,229,589	\$ 0.21
Cancelled	--	--
Granted	72,919	\$ 1.23
Exercised	--	--
Outstanding at September 30, 2006	5,302,508	\$ 0.22

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Note 4.

STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

On August 4, 2006 Gales Industries Incorporated's Registration Statement on Form SB-2 became effective and as a result the outstanding preferred stock of 900 shares automatically converted to 40,909,500 shares of common stock, exclusive of the 1,636,380 shares of common stock which were paid as a dividend on the 900 shares of preferred stock. An additional dividend of \$100,000 on the preferred shares, for the period of June 15, 2006 through August 4, 2006, is included in accrued expenses as of September 30, 2006.

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Item 2.

Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation

General

We, through our wholly owned subsidiary AIM, manufacture aircraft structural parts and assemblies principally for prime defense contractors in the defense/aerospace industry. Approximately 85% of AIM's revenues are derived from sales of parts and assemblies directed toward military applications, although direct sales to the military (U.S. and NATO) constitute less than 8.5% of AIM's revenues. The remaining 15% of revenues represent sales in the airframe manufacturing sector to major aviation manufacturers.

AIM has evolved from being an individual parts manufacturer to being a manufacturer of subassemblies (i.e. being an assembly constructor) and being an engineering integrator. AIM currently produces over 2,400 individual products (SKU's) that are assembled by a skilled labor force into electromechanical devices, mixer assemblies, rotorhub components, rocket launching systems, arresting gear, vibration absorbing assemblies, landing gear components and many other subassembly packages.

Sales of parts and services to one customer accounted for approximately 66% of AIM's revenue in the third quarter of 2006, and are subject to General Ordering Agreements which were recently renegotiated and extended through 2010.

During the nine month period ending September 30, 2006, the Company received an initial contract applicable to the Memorandum of Agreement from The Goodrich Corporation for the manufacture of A380 (AirBus) Drag Brace assemblies. This Memorandum of Agreement covers approximately five years starting in 2006 through 2011. The value of deliveries currently projected for the time period covered by the Agreement is estimated to reach \$20,450,000. As orders for A380 aircraft increase, delivery obligations and revenues for Air Industries will increase correspondingly. In addition to this A380 contract Air Industries received approximately \$26 million in additional contracts from other aerospace customers during the period. As a result of these contracts, the Company's 18-month "firm backlog" currently stands at \$30 million. Furthermore, management's "projected backlog" for the same 18-month period, which includes both the firm backlog as well as anticipated order releases against long term general purchase agreements ("GPA's") with the Company's prime aerospace contractors currently stands at approximately \$60 million. Although the forecasted releases against GPA's within the forward 18-month period are included in the "projected backlog", the Company may actually receive additional substantial "follow-on" awards through the balance of a GPA contract period, some of which currently extend through 2012.

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AIM historically operated as a private company. There can be no assurance that our future operating results will be comparable to those achieved by AIM in the past. It should also be noted that, prior to the Acquisition, AIM operated as a Subchapter "S" company and incurred no income taxes.

Results of Operations

Prior to the acquisition of AIM, the Company had limited business operations or activities other than the transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement between the Company and Gales Industries, See Note 1 to the condensed consolidated financial statements. The Company succeeded to substantially all of the business operations of AIM and AIM represents substantially all of the Company's current operations. AIM is considered to be the Predecessor to the Company and for financial reporting purposes the Company is required to present the historical statement of operations and cash flows of AIM for periods prior to its acquisition by the Company. The financial information of AIM for the period ended September 30, 2005, presented in the condensed consolidated financial statements is not comparable in all material respects to that of the Company for subsequent periods as adjustments resulting from the Merger, the Acquisition and the Real Estate Acquisition are not reflected in the Predecessor financial statements. These adjustments include, among others interest expense from the refinancing, taxes from the change in "S" to "C" Corporation status, increased amortization due to a step-up in the basis of certain assets, additional officers' salaries, and the change in officers' functions which caused a reallocation of salary expense from cost of goods sold to general administrative expense.

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Three months ended September 30, 2006 compared with the three months ended September 30, 2005.

Net Sales. Net sales were \$7,883,485 for the three months ended September 30 2006 ("Third Quarter 2006"), an increase of \$110,298 (or 1.4%) from net sales of \$7,773,187 for the three months ended September 30, 2005 ("Third Quarter 2005"). The increase in net sales was attributable to increased shipments of parts and related defense components to two (2) customers which caused the portion of our revenues derived these customers to increase from approximately 60.1% % in 2005 to approximately 74.4% % in the Third Quarter 2006.

The Company's net sales for the nine month period ended September 30, 2006, were substantially greater than the Company's net sales for the comparable period in 2005. Nevertheless, net sales during the Third Quarter 2006 were less than the amounts recorded during each of the first and second quarters of 2006, but modestly higher (1.4%) than the same period in 2005. This decrease in net sales for the Third Quarter resulted primarily from the need to prepare for production of subassemblies for the Joint Strike Fighter ("JSF") landing gear, the E2D arresting gear and the A380 drag brace. We anticipate that the delivery of the first article of each of these products will occur no later than the end of this year, in the case of the JSF landing gear, during the first quarter of 2007 in the case of the E2D arresting gear and during the first half of 2007 in the case of the A380 drag brace. Management believes that the necessary tooling and testing for each of the products mentioned above has been substantially completed.

Sales during the Third Quarter were also negatively impacted by a decision by one of our largest customers to delay deliveries of units previously projected to be delivered during this time period. These delivery delays may continue through the fourth quarter and will be reflected in higher inventory

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levels and potentially lower revenue. These delivery delays are the result of a strike at aforementioned customer's facility earlier in the year and its inability to achieve complete production recovery prior to the year-ended 2006.

Gross Profit. Gross profit was \$1,521,409 for the three months ended September 30, 2006, 19.3% of net sales, compared to gross profit of \$996,522 for the three months ended September 30, 2005, 12.8% of net sales. The increase in gross profit primarily reflects an increase in the sale of higher margin products and the increase in net sales. The increase in gross profit as a percentage of net sales represents a slight increase in the sales of higher margin products, as well as the elimination of rent paid on the Company's facilities as a result of the Real Estate Acquisition, partially offset by the mortgage interest and depreciation of the Company's facilities allocated to sales, and lower salaries as a result of the reallocation of the costs of certain executives.

Selling and Marketing Expenses. Selling and marketing expenses were \$175,515 for the three months ended September 30, 2006, an increase of 134.5% from selling and marketing expenses of \$74,856 for the three months ended September 30, 2005. The increase in selling and marketing expenses reflects the up-front recognition of costs related to leased automobiles for the Company's executives and increased travel and entertainment expenses related to increased sales activity.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses were \$1,108,651 the three months ended September 30, 2006, an increase of \$563,152 or 103%, from general and administrative expenses of \$545,499 for the three months ended September 30, 2005. The increase reflects (i) higher depreciation relating to the step-up in basis of the Company's real property, partially offset by the elimination of rent expense, and (ii) higher salaries as a result of the reallocation of the costs of certain executives and higher professional fees due to the increase in accounting, legal and consulting expenses associated with being a public company.

Interest and Financing Costs. Interest and financing costs were \$290,853 for the three months ended September 30, 2006, an increase of \$126,582, or 77.1%, from interest and financing costs of \$164,271 for the three months ended September 30, 2005. The increase in interest and financing costs resulted from higher interest rates, interest accruing on the promissory notes issued to the former shareholders of AIM in connection with the AIM Acquisition, interest accruing on the new term loan and larger revolving credit facility, portions of which were used to finance the costs of the Acquisition and the Real Estate Acquisition.

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Income/ (loss) before Income Taxes. Net (loss)/ income before provision for income taxes was \$(53,610) for the three months ended September 30, 2006 and \$212,048 for the three months ended September 30, 2005.

Net Loss. Net loss was \$ (32,155) for the three months ended September 30, 2006. A comparison of net income with prior year is not informative because the predecessor company was an "S" Corporation.

Net Loss Attributable to Common Stock. During the Third Quarter 2006 the Company accrued a cash dividend payable on its preferred stock of \$100,000. The accrual of such dividends stopped as of August 4, 2006 the date the Company's registration statement was declared effective. The cash dividend results from the failure to cause the company's registration statement to become effective within the time period required by the terms of the preferred stock.

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Nine months ended September 30, 2006 compared with the nine months ended September 30, 2005.

Net Sales. Net sales were \$26,001,922 for the nine months ended September 30, 2006; an increase of \$4,150,390, or 19%, from net sales of \$21,851,532 for the nine months ended September 30, 2005. The increase in net sales was attributable to increased shipments of parts and related defense components to two (2) customers which caused the portion of our revenues derived these customers to increase from approximately 56.7 % in 2005 to approximately 72.6 % in the first nine months of 2006.

Gross Profit. Gross profit was \$4,786,954 for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 (18.4% of net sales), compared to gross profit of \$2,801,366, (12.8% of net sales), for the nine months ended September 30, 2005. The increase in gross profit primarily reflects the increase in net sales. The increase in gross profit as a percentage of net sales represents a slight increase in the sales of higher margin products, as well as the elimination of rent paid on the Company's facilities as a result of the Real Estate Acquisition, partially offset by the mortgage interest and depreciation of the Company's facilities allocated to sales, and, lower salaries as a result of the reallocation of the costs of certain executives.

Selling and Marketing Expenses. Selling and marketing expenses were \$473,760 for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, an increase of 94.1% from selling and marketing expenses of \$244,125 for the nine months ended September 30, 2005. The increase in selling and marketing expenses reflects the up-front recognition of costs related to leased automobiles for the Company's executives and increased travel and entertainment expenses related to increased sales activity.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses were \$2,982,584 for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 an increase of \$1,694,857 or 132.0%, from general and administrative expenses of \$1,287,727 for the nine months ended September 30, 2005. The increase reflects (i) higher depreciation relating to the step-up in basis of the Company's real property, partially offset by the elimination of rent expense, and (ii) higher salaries as a result of the reallocation of the costs of certain executives and (iii) higher professional fees due to the increase in accounting, legal and consulting expenses associated with being a public company.

Interest and Financing Costs. Interest and financing costs were \$978,029 for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 an increase of \$566,536 or 137.63%, from interest and financing costs of \$411,493 for the nine months ended September 30, 2005. The increase in interest and financing costs resulted from higher interest rates, interest accruing on the promissory notes issued to the former shareholders of AIM in connection with the AIM Acquisition, interest accruing on the new term loan and larger revolving credit facility.

Gain on the Sale of Life Insurance Policy. Gain on the sale of life insurance policy was \$53,047 in the first nine months of 2006 and was a one-time gain.

Income before Income Taxes. Net income before provision for income taxes was \$406,431 for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and \$858,173 for the nine months ended September 30, 2005. The decrease in net income is attributable; in part, to the expenses incurred in connection with the Company's reporting obligations as a public company.

Net Income. Net income was \$243,777 for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. A comparison of net income with prior year is not informative because the predecessor company was an "S" Corporation.

Net Loss Attributable to Common Stock. Net Loss was \$(216,223) for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. Dividends are \$460,000 resulting from PIK and cash dividends of \$360,000 and \$100,000 respectively. PIK dividend resulted from the quarterly accrued dividends at 8% per annum that were declared resulting from effective filing of registration statement. Cash dividend results from the penalty incurred in not going effective by the agreed date in accordance with the preferred shareholder agreement.

Impact of Inflation

Inflation has not had a material effect on our financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We used approximately \$711,569 in our operations during the nine months ended September 30, 2006. The use of cash in operations reflects in the increase in our accounts receivable and inventory of \$575,592 and \$980,867 respectively offset by net income after non cash adjustments.

At September 30, 2006, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$295,070 and working capital of \$4,307,280 as compared to \$1,058,416 and \$4,113,235 as of December 31, 2005. We believe that our cash requirements in the next twelve months will be met by our revenues from operations, our cash reserves, and the amounts available under the New Loan Facility put in place in connection with the acquisition of AIM.

AIM had financed its operations and investments up to the date it was acquired by us principally through revenues from operations. As a private company, AIM did not have many of the expenses which we have as a public company. As a result of the AIM Acquisition, we have significantly increased cash requirements relating to the filing of financial statements, our compliance with requirements under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registration of shares under the Securities Act of 1933, and other requirements applicable to public companies. We expect such increased cash requirements to be approximately \$750,000 in 2006, subject to a substantial increase if we become obligated to comply with Section 404 of Sarbanes-Oxley.

In connection with the Acquisition of AIM, we entered into the New Loan Facility and incurred notes payable obligations to the sellers in the aggregate principal amount of \$1,627,262 of which \$665,262 are in the form of convertible promissory notes held by senior members of our management. The original terms of the New Loan Facility are set forth in our Consolidated Financial Statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2005. Under the New Loan Facility, as of September 30, 2006, we had revolving loan balances of \$6,911,033 and a term loan balance of \$3,151,663. As of September 30, 2006, we had capital lease and equipment loan obligations totaling \$1,322,932. In addition, as of September 30, 2006, \$1,482,962 million remained outstanding on the notes held by the sellers of AIM.

On October 24, 2006, we completed the sale and lease-back of our corporate headquarters for a gross sales price of \$6,200,000. The net proceeds of the sale were applied to outstanding payables, including \$ 4.9 million used to reduce the amounts due under the New Loan Facility, of which \$2.8 million was used to reduce the outstanding principal amount due under the term loan. Giving effect to such payment, the amount outstanding under the New Loan Facility (term and revolver) as of September 30, 2006, would have been reduced by approximately 49%

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to approximately \$5.2 million down from \$10.1 million. The reduction in the amount due under the New Loan Facility has resulted in approximately \$2.1 million of increased availability under our existing loan agreements and this increased availability is planned to be used as the cornerstone of our contemplated acquisition program. In addition, at current interest rates, such reduction will result in lower interest payments and reduced principal payments approximately equal to the initial rent under our new lease. The sale and lease back of the of the Company's real estate resulted in a net taxable gain to the Company and any taxes resulting there from will be paid out of future cash flows or borrowings under the New Loan Facility.

As part of the payment under the New Loan Facility, the Term Note Agreement was reduced by \$2.8 million and the remaining balance of \$383,330 became an Amended and Restated Term Note. To reflect the changes in the balances due under the New Loan Facility, on November 10, 2006, the Company and PNC amended the terms of the New Loan Facility and the Company delivered to PNC an Amended and Restated Term Note in the principal amount of \$383,330 providing for principal payments of \$10,648 per month. The corresponding section in the New Loan Facility was amended to reflect the change in principal amount and the monthly principal installment amount due under the Term Note, as well as the change in the Maturity Date to the first business day of October 2009.

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In addition to the foregoing, the New Loan Facility was further amended to allow for the Company to borrow or to obtain the issuance, renewal, extension and increase of standby letters of credit, up to an aggregate availability of \$500,000, for its account until the Termination Date, which will occur on November 30, 2009.

As of September 30, 2006, one customer accounted for approximately 38% of our accounts receivable. In addition, this customer accounted for approximately 59% of our total revenue for the quarter ended September 30, 2006. In the event such customer is unable or unwilling to pay us our accounts receivable from such customer, or in the event our relationship with such customer is severed or negatively affected, our results of operations will be materially adversely affected and we may not have the resources to meet our capital obligations.

Forward Looking Statements

The Company desires to take advantage of the "safe harbor" provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. This report contains a number of forward-looking statements that reflect management's current views and expectations with respect to our business, strategies, future results and events and financial performance. All statements made in this Report other than statements of historical fact, including statements that address operating performance, events or developments that management expects or anticipates will or may occur in the future, including statements related to distributor channels, volume growth, revenues, profitability, adequacy of funds from operations, statements expressing general optimism about future operating results and non-historical information, are forward looking statements. In particular, the words "believe," "expect," "intend," "anticipate," "estimate," "may," "will," variations of such words, and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements, but are not the exclusive means of identifying such statements and their absence does not mean that the statement is not forward-looking. These forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, including those discussed below. Our actual results, performance or achievements could differ materially from historical results as well as those expressed in, anticipated or implied by these forward-looking statements. We do not undertake any obligation to revise these forward-looking

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statements to reflect any future events or circumstances.

Readers should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which are based on management's current expectations and projections about future events, are not guarantees of future performance, are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions (including those described below) and apply only as of the date of this report. Our actual results, performance or achievements could differ materially from the results expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed below in "Risk Factors" as well as those discussed elsewhere in this report, and the risks discussed in our press releases and other communications to shareholders issued by us from time to time which attempt to advise interested parties of the risks and factors that may affect our business. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Risk Factors

If any of the events described below occurs, our operating results would be dramatically adversely affected, which in turn could cause the price of our Common Stock to decline, perhaps significantly. Further, we may not be able to continue our operations.

Risks of the Acquisition

There can be no assurance that any benefits to AIM's business will be achieved from its acquisition by Original Gales and the merger of Original Gales into the Company, the Real Estate Acquisition or the New Loan Facility (the "Transactions") or that the results of operations of AIM prior to the Merger will not be adversely impacted by the Transactions. As of November 30, 2005, Luis Peragallo and Jorge Peragallo, formerly the principal shareholders of AIM, resigned from their positions with AIM. Even though Peter Rettaliata and Dario Peragallo, two of AIM's officers (President and Executive Vice President, respectively), serve as officers of AIM and as officers of our Company, there can be no assurance that the management of our company will have the necessary experience to operate AIM's business. The process of combining the organizations of Original Gales, AIM and our Company could interrupt the activities of part or all of AIM's business, and could cause fundamental changes in AIM's business, which could have an adverse effect on the results of operations. The past results of AIM's operations are not necessarily indicative of the future results of our operations. In addition, AIM's results of operations will be affected by the significant increase in expenses relating to financial statements preparation and other requirements applicable to publicly traded companies.

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The inability to successfully manage the growth of our business may have a material adverse effect on our business, results or operations and financial condition.

We expect to experience growth in the number of employees and the scope of our operations as a result of internal growth and acquisitions. Such activities could result in increased responsibilities for management.

Our future success will be highly dependent upon our ability to manage successfully the expansion of operations. Our ability to manage and support our growth effectively will be substantially dependent on our ability to implement adequate improvements to financial, inventory, management controls, reporting, union relationships, order entry systems and other procedures, and hire

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sufficient numbers of financial, accounting, administrative, and management personnel. There can be no assurance that we will be able to identify, attract and retain experienced personnel.

Our future success depends on our ability to address potential market opportunities and to manage expenses to match our ability to finance operations. The need to control our expenses will place a significant strain on our management and operational resources. If we are unable to control our expenses effectively, our business, results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected.

The unsuccessful integration of a business or business segment we acquire could have a material adverse effect on our results.

As part of our business strategy, we expect to acquire assets and businesses relating to or complementary to our operations. These acquisitions will involve risks commonly encountered in acquisitions. These risks include, among other things, exposure to unknown liabilities of the acquired companies, additional acquisition costs and unanticipated expenses. Our quarterly and annual operating results will fluctuate due to the costs and expenses of acquiring and integrating new businesses. We may also experience difficulties in assimilating the operations and personnel of acquired businesses. Our ongoing business may be disrupted and our management's time and attention diverted from existing operations. Our acquisition strategy will likely require additional debt or equity financing, resulting in additional leverage or dilution of ownership. We cannot assure you that any future acquisition will be consummated, or that if consummated, that we will be able to integrate such acquisition successfully.

Any reduction in government spending on defense could materially adversely impact our revenues, results of operations and financial condition.

There are risks associated with programs that are subject to appropriation by Congress, which could be potential targets for reductions in funding to pay for other programs. Future reductions in United States Government spending on defense or future changes in the kind of defense products required by United States Government agencies could limit demand for our products, which would have a materially adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition.

In addition, potential shifts in responsibilities and functions within the defense and intelligence communities could result in a reduction of orders for defense products by segments of the defense industry that have historically been our major customers. As a result, demand for our products could decline, resulting in a decrease in revenues and materially adversely affecting our operating results and financial condition.

We depend on revenues from a few significant customer relationships and any loss, cancellation, reduction, or interruption in these relationships could harm our business.

As of September 30, 2006, one customer accounted for approximately 38% of our accounts receivable. In addition, this customer accounted for approximately 59% of our total revenue for the quarter ended September 30, 2006. In the event such customer is unable or unwilling to pay us our accounts receivable from such customer, or in the event our relationship with such customer is severed or negatively affected, our results of operations will be materially adversely affected and we may not have the resources to meet our capital obligations. In general, AIM has derived a material portion of its revenue from one or a limited number of customers. We expect that in future periods we may enter into contracts with customers which represent a significant concentration of our revenues. If such contracts were terminated, our revenues and net income could significantly decline. Our success will depend on our continued ability to

develop and manage relationships with significant customers. Any adverse change in our relationship with our significant customers could have a material adverse effect on our business. Although we are attempting to expand our customer base, we expect that our customer concentration will not change significantly in the near future. The markets in which we sell our products are dominated by a relatively small number of customers who have contracts with United States governmental agencies, thereby limiting the number of potential customers. We cannot be sure that we will be able to retain our largest customers or that we will be able to attract additional customers, or that our customers will continue to buy our products in the same amounts as in prior years. The loss of one or more of our largest customers, any reduction or interruption in sales to these customers, our inability to successfully develop relationships with additional customers or future price concessions that we may have to make, could significantly harm our business.

Continued competition in our markets may lead to a reduction in our revenues and market share.

The defense and aerospace component manufacturing market is highly competitive and we expect that competition will continue to increase. Current competitors have significantly greater technical, manufacturing, financial and marketing resources than we do. We expect that more companies will enter the defense and aerospace component manufacturing market. We may not be able to compete successfully against either current or future competitors. Increased competition could result in reduced revenue, lower margins or loss of market share, any of which could significantly harm our business.

Our future revenues are inherently unpredictable; our operating results are likely to fluctuate from period to period and if we fail to meet the expectations of securities analysts or investors, our stock price could decline significantly.

Our quarterly and annual operating results are likely to fluctuate significantly in the future due to a variety of factors, some of which are outside our control. Accordingly, we believe that period-to-period comparisons of our results of operations are not meaningful and should not be relied upon as future indications of performance. Some of the factors that could cause quarterly or annual operating results to fluctuate include conditions inherent in government contracting and our business such as the timing of cost and expense recognition for contracts, the United States Government contracting and budget cycles, introduction of new government regulations and standards, contract closeouts, variations in manufacturing efficiencies, our ability to obtain components and subassemblies from contract manufacturers and suppliers, general economic conditions and economic conditions specific to the defense market. Because we base our operating expenses on anticipated revenue trends and a high percentage of our expenses are fixed in the short term, any delay in generating or recognizing forecasted revenues could significantly harm our business. Fluctuations in quarterly results, competition or announcements of extraordinary events such as acquisitions or litigation may cause earnings to fall below the expectations of securities analysts and investors. In this event, the trading price of our Common Stock could significantly decline. In addition, there can be no assurance that an active trading market will be sustained for our Common Stock. These fluctuations, as well as general economic and market conditions, may adversely affect the future market price of our Common Stock, as well as our overall operating results.

We may lose sales if our suppliers fail to meet our needs.

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Although we procure most of our parts and components from multiple sources or believe that these components are readily available from numerous sources, certain components are available only from sole sources or from a limited number of sources. While we believe that substitute components or assemblies could be obtained, use of substitutes would require development of new suppliers or would require us to re-engineer our products, or both, which could delay shipment of our products and could have a materially adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition.

Attracting and retaining key personnel is an essential element of our future success.

Our future success depends to a significant extent upon the continued service of our executive officers and other key management and technical personnel and on our ability to continue to attract, retain and motivate executive and other key employees, including those in managerial, technical, marketing and information technology support positions. Attracting and retaining skilled workers and qualified sales representatives is also critical to us. Experienced management and technical, marketing and support personnel in the defense and aerospace industries are in demand and competition for their talents is intense. The loss of the services of one or more of our key employees or our failure to attract, retain and motivate qualified personnel could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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Terrorist acts and acts of war may seriously harm our business, results of operations and financial condition.

United States and global responses to the Middle East conflict, terrorism, perceived nuclear, biological and chemical threats and other global crises increase uncertainties with respect to U.S. and other business and financial markets. Several factors associated, directly or indirectly, with the Middle East conflict, terrorism, perceived nuclear, biological and chemical threats, and other global crises and responses thereto, may adversely affect the Company.

While some of our products may experience greater demand as a result of increased U.S. Government defense spending, various responses could realign U.S. Government programs and affect the composition, funding or timing of our government programs and those of our customers. U.S. Government spending could shift to defense programs in which we and our customers do not participate. As a result of the September 11th terrorist attacks and given the current Middle East and global situation, U.S. defense spending is generally expected to increase over the next several years. Increased defense spending does not necessarily correlate to increased business, because not all the programs in which we participate or have current capabilities may be earmarked for increased funding.

Terrorist acts of war (wherever located around the world) may cause damage or disruption to us, our employees, facilities, partners, suppliers, distributors and resellers, and customers, which could significantly impact our revenues, expenses and financial condition. The terrorist attacks that took place in the United States on September 11, 2001 were unprecedented events that have created many economic and political uncertainties. The potential for future terrorist attacks, the national and international responses to terrorist attacks, and other acts of war or hostility have created many economic and political uncertainties, which could adversely affect our business and results of operations in ways that cannot presently be predicted. In addition, as a company with headquarters and significant operations located in the United

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States, we may be impacted by actions against the United States.

Our indebtedness and rent obligation may affect operations.

We incurred significant indebtedness under the New Loan Facility. This indebtedness far exceeds the amount of pre-Merger debt of AIM. As a result, we are significantly leveraged and our indebtedness is substantial in relation to our stockholders' equity. To reduce our debt, we completed the sale and lease-back of our corporate headquarters, as a result of which we are now obligated to pay rent for our corporate headquarters. Our ability to make principal and interest payments on our debt and our ability to make rent payments under our lease will depend on future performance, which is subject to many factors, some of which are outside our control. In addition, the New Loan Facility is secured by substantially all of our assets, including our rights as tenant. In the case of a continuing default under the New Loan Facility, the lender will have the right to foreclose on AIM's assets, which would have a material adverse effect on the Company. In the event of a failure to pay rent or otherwise comply with the terms of our lease, the landlord could evict us from our headquarters. Payment of principal and interest on the New Loan Facility may limit our ability to pay cash dividends to shareholders and the documents governing the New Loan Facility will prohibit the payment of cash dividends. Our leverage may also adversely affect our ability to finance future operations and capital needs, may limit our ability to pursue other business opportunities and may make our results of operations more susceptible to adverse economic conditions.

Absence of Principal Shareholders' Guarantees and Financial Accommodations

Historically, AIM obtained money and achieved other financial accommodations through arrangements guaranteed by the AIM's former shareholders. Since they sold their shares of AIM in connection with the Acquisition, such former shareholders of AIM will not be providing any financial assistance to us or AIM on a going-forward basis. Consequently, we are no longer able to rely upon the credit of AIM's former shareholders when seeking to borrow money or obtain other financial accommodations.

We may issue shares of our capital stock or debt securities to complete an acquisition, which would reduce the equity interest of our stockholders.

We will, in all likelihood, issue additional shares of our Common Stock or preferred stock, or a combination of common and preferred stock, to complete an acquisition. The issuance of additional shares of our Common Stock or any number of shares of our preferred stock may significantly reduce the equity interest of our current stockholders, may subordinate the rights of holders of our Common Stock if preferred stock is issued with rights senior to the Common Stock and may adversely affect prevailing market prices for our Common Stock.

Similarly, if we issue debt securities, it could result in default and foreclosure on our assets if our operating revenues after an acquisition were insufficient to pay our debt obligations, could result in the acceleration of our obligations to repay the indebtedness even if we have made all principal and interest payments when due if the debt security contains covenants that require the maintenance of certain financial ratios or reserves and any such covenant is breached without a waiver or renegotiation of that covenant, and could result in our inability to obtain additional financing if the debt security contains covenants restricting our ability to obtain additional financing while such security is outstanding.

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Because of our limited resources and the significant competition for acquisitions, we may not be able to consummate an acquisition with growth potential.

We expect to encounter intense competition from other entities having a business objective similar to ours, including venture capital funds, leveraged buyout funds and operating businesses competing for acquisitions. Many of these entities are well established and have extensive experience in identifying and effecting business combinations directly or through affiliates. Many of these competitors possess greater technical, human and other resources than we do and our financial resources will be relatively limited when contrasted with those of many of these competitors. While we believe that there are numerous potential target businesses that we could acquire, our ability to compete in acquiring certain target businesses will be limited by our available financial resources. This inherent competitive limitation gives others an advantage in pursuing the acquisition of certain target businesses.

We may be unable to obtain additional financing, if required, to complete an acquisition or to fund the operations and growth of any business acquired, which could compel us to abandon a particular prospective acquisition.

If we require additional financing to complete an acquisition, we cannot assure you that such financing would be available on acceptable terms, if at all. To the extent that additional financing proves to be unavailable when needed to consummate a particular acquisition, we would be compelled to restructure the transaction or abandon that particular acquisition. In addition, if we consummate an acquisition, we may require additional financing to fund the operations or growth of the business acquired. The failure to secure additional financing could have a material adverse effect on the continued development or growth of our business.

There is only a limited public market for our securities.

The trading market for our Common Stock is limited and conducted on the OTC Bulletin Board. Our Common Stock is very thinly traded. There can be no assurance that we will ever achieve a listing of our securities on NASDAQ or a stock exchange or that a more active trading market will ever develop, or, if developed, that it will be sustained.

Potential Adverse Effect on Market Price of Securities from Future Sales of Common Stock.

Future sales of Common Stock pursuant to a registration statement or Rule 144 under the Securities Act, or the perception that such sales could occur, could have an adverse effect on the market price of the Common Stock. Our Registration Statement on Form SB-2 covering the resale by selling security holders of more than 61, 000,000 shares of Common Stock was declared effective on August 4, 2006. Relative to the number of shares of our freely-trading Common Stock which had been outstanding prior to such declaration of effectiveness the number of shares which may be sold into the marketplace pursuant to our current Registration Statement is enormous.

We believe that any significant sales of our Common Stock may severely depress the market price of our Common Stock. We also intend to register on Form S-8 under the Securities Act an additional 10,000,000 shares of Common Stock, which are the shares available for issuance under our 2005 Stock Incentive Plan, of which, as of September 30, 2006, we have granted stock options to purchase 4,850,000 shares of our Common Stock. In addition, shares of our Common Stock held for one year or more will be eligible for public resale pursuant to Rule 144. In general, the shares of Common Stock which we issued in connection with the Merger and the Acquisition will become eligible for public resale under Rule 144 as of November 30, 2006. In addition, we may use our capital stock in the

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future to finance acquisitions and to compensate employees and management, which will further dilute the interests of our existing shareholders and could eventually significantly depress the trading price of our Common Stock.

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Dilution from Shares to Be Issued in Potential Acquisitions

Our business plan calls for our making acquisitions in the future. We will very likely issue a significant number of shares of our capital stock to pay for each such acquisition. Such issuances of shares will dilute the interests of our existing shareholders and could depress the trading price of our Common Stock.

Effect of Stock Options

Our 2005 Stock Incentive Plan allows for the issuance of up to 10,000,000 shares of Common Stock, either as stock grants or options, to employees, officers, directors, advisors and consultants of the Company. As of November 30, 2005, options to purchase 4,850,000 shares of Original Gales' common stock became options to purchase shares of our Common Stock under our 2005 Stock Incentive Plan. The committee administering such plans will have sole authority and discretion to grant options under such plans. We may grant options which become immediately exercisable in the event of a change in control of the Company and in the event of certain mergers and reorganizations of the Company. The existence of such options could limit the price that certain investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our Common Stock and may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of the Company. The issuance of additional shares upon the exercise of such options could also decrease the amount of earnings and assets available for distribution to the holders of the Common Stock and could result in the dilution of voting power of the Common Stock.

The Series A Convertible Preferred Stock

On August 4, 2006, as a result of the effectiveness of our registration statement on Form SB-2, which was declared effective on August 4, 2006, the 900 shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock ("Preferred Stock") issued and outstanding immediately prior to such date were automatically converted into an aggregate of 40,909,500 shares of Common Stock. Those who previously held our Preferred Stock now, as a group, control a majority of the voting shares of the Company and have the ability to elect a majority of the members of our Board of Directors and otherwise control the Company.

Prior to November 30, 2005, AIM was not subject to Sarbanes-Oxley regulations and, therefore, may have lacked the financial controls and procedures of public companies.

Prior to November 30, 2005, AIM did not have the internal or financial control infrastructure necessary to meet the standards of a public company, including the standards required by the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002 ("Sarbanes Oxley"). Because AIM was not subject to Sarbanes Oxley, its internal and financial controls reflected its status as a non-public company. AIM did not have the internal infrastructure necessary to complete an attestation about its financial controls that would be required under Section 404 of Sarbanes Oxley. We are now required to comply with portions of Sarbanes Oxley and currently estimate that the costs of complying with Sarbanes Oxley and other requirements associated with being a public company will be \$750,000 during calendar year 2006, and such cost will likely increase at such time as we are required to comply with Section 404 of Sarbanes Oxley.

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Item 3: Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this report, our management, including our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer, have conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Based upon that evaluation, our principal executive officer and our chief financial officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective in timely alerting them of material information relating to us that is required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act.

Because AIM was subject to stringent performance criteria imposed by its customers and as a consequence of its government contracts, in our management's estimation, its disclosure controls and procedures were superior to those of most privately held companies of comparable size. Nevertheless, its controls and procedures were not designed to facilitate the external financial reporting required of a publicly held company. Although no material weaknesses were found in our disclosure controls and procedures as of September 30, 2006, to ensure the reliability of future financial reports, our management has determined to complete the implementation of a total financial and operating control system that AIM installed during 2005. In addition, management has determined to hire

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support personnel experienced with the reporting requirements imposed upon public companies to facilitate the timely preparation of accurate financial reports. Except for these planned changes and those resulting from the acquisition of AIM and the substitution of its accounting procedures for those of ours in effect prior to November 30, 2005, there have been no significant changes made in our internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect our internal controls subsequent to September 30, 2006 or during the quarter ended September 30, 2006.

PART II

OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1: Legal Proceedings

We were involved in litigation with J.C. Herbert Bryant, III, a former officer, director and shareholder of our Company, and KMS-Thin Tab 100, Inc., which was settled in September 2002. As part of the settlement, we entered into a distribution agreement with KMS permitting it to purchase certain products from us and to exclusively distribute those products in Florida from Orlando south. In October 2003, we terminated the distribution agreement with KMS. On December 1, 2003, we filed suit against KMS in the Palm Beach County Circuit Court for breach of contract, trademark infringement and for a declaration of rights that the distribution agreement is terminated. KMS answered the complaint and filed its own counterclaim for fraud in the inducement, trademark infringement, dilution and fraudulent misrepresentation; the fraud-based counterclaims were dismissed with prejudice by the Court on summary judgment. KMS subsequently amended its counterclaim to allege a breach of contract under the distribution agreement. In January 2005, the State Court in Florida ruled that neither party should prevail and rejected a request for attorney's fees by KMS of approximately \$60,000. KMS subsequently filed a notice of appeal. Subsequent to our emergence from Bankruptcy, KMS requested that the Bankruptcy Court reopen our bankruptcy case and award it the attorney's fees previously rejected by the Florida State Court. The Bankruptcy Court granted the motion in so far as it allowed KMS to prosecute in the Fourth District Court of Appeal in

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Florida its appeal of the State Court decision. Subsequently, KMS filed its appeal and brief with the Fourth District seeking attorney's fees. We intend to contest this claim vigorously and are in the process of preparing our response.

In March 2004 Michael Gales, our Executive Chairman, acting on behalf of a then unformed company, entered into a "finder's agreement" with a third party. This party has advised a director of the Company that it believes that it is entitled to a fee as a result of the Company's aquisition of AIM and the completion of the financing with PNC. The Company believes that there is no merit to this claim, and, if it is brought, intends to contest it vigourously.

Item 4: Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities

Pursuant to a consulting agreement with a consultant that was terminated in September 2006, we remain obligated to deliver warrants to purchase an aggregate of 31,251 shares of our Common Stock, that were to have been delivered in increments of 10,417 shares as of the first day of each of July, August and September. The exercise price per share for such warrants to be issued will equal 120% of the average closing price of the Common Stock during the months of June, July and August, respectively. Upon delivery of such warrants we will have delivered an aggregate of 72,919 warrants to the same firm which are exercisable for an aggregate of 72,919 shares of Common Stock.

Such issuances of warrants to our consulting firm were, and will be, exempt from registration pursuant to Section 4(2) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

The 900 shares of Preferred Stock accumulated \$360,000 in 8% Payable-In-Kind (PIK) dividends. This Payable-In-Kind dividend was earned during the six month period from December 15, 2005 to June 15, 2006 and is equal to 36 shares of preferred stock convertible into 1,636,380 shares of common stock. Such dividends, as well as the outstanding Preferred Stock, automatically converted into shares of Common Stock when our registration statement on Form SB-2 became effective on August 4, 2006.

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Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Description of Exhibit
10.1	Amended and Restated Term Note dated November 10, 2006
10.2	First Amendment to Revolving Credit, Term Loan, Equipment Line of Credit and Security Agreement dated November 10, 2006
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. 1350).
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. 1350).

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SIGNATURES

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

Dated: November 14 , 2006

GALES INDUSTRIES INCORPRATED

By: /s/ Michael A. Gales

Michael A. Gales,
Executive Chairman

By: /s/ Louis A. Giusto

Louis A. Giusto,
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting
Officer)

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