

Edgar Filing: SCOTTS LIQUID GOLD INC - Form 10-Q

SCOTTS LIQUID GOLD INC
Form 10-Q
August 14, 2008

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED

June 30, 2008

Commission File No. 001-13458

SCOTT'S LIQUID GOLD-INC.
4880 Havana Street
Denver, CO 80239
Phone: 303-373-4860

Colorado
State of Incorporation

84-0920811
I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.

Check whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 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 large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer
Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)
Smaller reporting company

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

As of June 30, 2008, the Registrant had 10,625,000 of its \$0.10 par value common stock outstanding.

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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Item 1. Financial Statements

SCOTT'S LIQUID GOLD-INC. & SUBSIDIARIES Consolidated Statements of Operations (Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Net sales	\$ 4,043,700	\$ 4,304,200	\$ 8,137,500	\$ 8,166,000
Operating costs and expenses:				
Cost of sales	2,508,700	2,340,600	4,710,600	4,687,100
Advertising	97,000	88,800	208,200	201,100
Selling	1,320,800	1,379,000	2,661,100	2,634,400
General and administrative	729,800	768,800	1,529,800	1,582,900
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	4,656,300	4,577,200	9,109,700	9,105,500
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Loss from operations	(612,600)	(273,000)	(972,200)	(939,500)
Interest income	5,900	19,600	14,400	43,800
Interest expense	(102,100)	(104,200)	(205,200)	(208,100)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(708,800)	(357,600)	(1,163,000)	(1,103,800)
Income tax expense (benefit)	-	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net loss	\$ (708,800)	\$ (357,600)	\$ (1,163,000)	\$ (1,103,800)
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Net loss per common share (Note 3):				
Basic and Diluted	\$ (0.07)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.11)	\$ (0.10)
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Weighted average shares outstanding:				
Basic and Diluted	10,613,500	10,533,000	10,598,100	10,533,000
	=====	=====	=====	=====

SCOTT'S LIQUID GOLD-INC. & SUBSIDIARIES Consolidated Balance Sheets

June 30, 2008	December 31, 2007
-----	-----
(Unaudited)	

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ASSETS

Current assets:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,004,200	\$ 1,483,300
Investment securities	50,000	50,400
Trade receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$62,800 and \$62,000, respectively	948,800	1,004,900
Other receivables	21,700	32,500
Inventories, net	2,941,900	3,054,500
Prepaid expenses	171,800	238,100

Total current assets	5,138,400	5,863,700
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Property, plant and equipment, net	12,320,800	12,624,000
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Other assets	53,200	55,400
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TOTAL ASSETS	\$17,512,400	\$18,543,100
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LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Current liabilities:

Accounts payable	\$ 1,699,500	\$ 1,560,300
Accrued payroll and benefits	1,016,800	866,200
Other accrued expenses	279,400	390,500
Current maturities of long-term debt	266,700	204,900

Total current liabilities	3,262,400	3,021,900
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Long-term debt, net of current maturities	4,509,500	4,671,600
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	7,771,900	7,693,500
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Commitments and contingencies

Shareholders' equity:

Common stock; \$.10 par value, authorized 50,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding 10,625,000 shares, and 10,575,000 shares respectively	1,062,500	1,057,500
Capital in excess of par	5,139,400	5,090,100
Accumulated comprehensive income	-	400
Retained earnings	3,538,600	4,701,600

Shareholders' equity	9,740,500	10,849,600
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TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$17,512,400	\$18,543,100
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SCOTT'S LIQUID GOLD-INC. & SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

Six Months Ended
June 30,

2008	2007
------	------

Cash flows from operating activities:

Net loss	\$ (1,163,000)	\$ (1,103,800)
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Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	314,200	323,200
Stock issued to ESOP	12,900	-
Stock options granted	32,200	16,000
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Trade and other receivables, net	66,900	(100,600)
Inventories	112,600	(302,100)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	66,300	(92,200)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	178,700	417,200
Total adjustments to net loss	783,800	261,500
Net Cash Used by Operating Activities	(379,200)	(842,300)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of property, plant & equipment	(8,800)	(31,000)
Net Cash Used by Investing Activities	(8,800)	(31,000)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Principal payments on long-term borrowings	(100,300)	(94,500)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	9,200	-
Net Cash Used by Financing Activities	(91,100)	(94,500)
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(479,100)	(967,800)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, beginning of period	1,483,300	2,804,100
Cash and Cash Equivalents, end of period	\$ 1,004,200	\$ 1,836,300
Supplemental disclosures:		
Cash paid during period for:		
Interest	\$ 207,300	\$ 209,300
Income taxes	\$ -	\$ 900

SCOTT'S LIQUID GOLD-INC. & SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Company Background

Scott's Liquid Gold-Inc. (a Colorado corporation) was incorporated on February 15, 1954. Scott's Liquid Gold-Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries (collectively, "we" or "our") manufacture and market quality household and skin care products, and we fill, package and market our Mold Control 500 product. We act as the distributor in the United States

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for beauty care products contained in individual sachets and manufactured by Montagne Jeunesse. In 2006 and 2007, we began the distribution of products from COSMEX International (Davinci & Moosehead men's grooming products), and in 2007 from Baylis & Harding (bath, body and hair care products). Our business is comprised of two segments -- household products and skin care products.

In order to improve our liquidity, we are pursuing the following steps: additional financing, the sale of all or a portion of our real estate which we continue to have listed with a real estate firm, efforts to improve revenues, and a reduction in our fixed operating expense.

(b) Principles of Consolidation

Our consolidated financial statements include our accounts and those of our subsidiaries. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

(c) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant estimates include, but are not limited to, realizability of deferred tax assets, reserves for slow moving and obsolete inventory, customer returns, coupon redemptions and allowances, and bad debts.

(d) Cash Equivalents

We consider all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the date of acquisition to be cash equivalents.

(e) Investments in Marketable Securities

We account for investments in marketable securities in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 115 "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities", which requires that we classify investments in marketable securities according to management's intended use of such investments. We invest our excess cash and have established guidelines relative to diversification and maturities in an effort to maintain safety and liquidity. These guidelines are periodically reviewed and modified to take advantage of trends in yields and interest rates. We consider all investments as available for use in our current operations and, therefore, classify them as short-term, available-for-sale investments. Available-for-sale investments are stated at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses, if any, reported net of tax, as a separate component of shareholders' equity and comprehensive income (loss). The cost of the securities sold is based on the specific identification method. Investments in corporate and government securities as of June 30, 2008, are scheduled to mature within one year.

(f) Inventories

Inventories consist of raw materials and finished goods and are stated at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out method) or market. We record a reserve for slow moving and obsolete products and raw materials. We estimate reserves for slow moving and obsolete products and raw materials based upon historical and anticipated sales.

Inventories were comprised of the following at:

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	June 30, 2008	December 31, 2007
	-----	-----
Finished goods	\$ 2,003,700	\$ 2,178,000
Raw materials	1,331,900	1,284,200
Inventory reserve for obsolescence	(393,700)	(407,700)
	-----	-----
	\$ 2,941,900	\$ 3,054,500
	=====	=====

(g) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at historical cost. Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives of the assets ranging from three to forty-five years. Building structures and building improvements are estimated to have useful lives of 35 to 45 years and 3 to 20 years, respectively. Production equipment and production support equipment are estimated to have useful lives of 15 to 20 years and 3 to 10 years, respectively. Office furniture and office machines are estimated to have useful lives of 10 to 20 and 3 to 5 years, respectively. Carpeting, drapes and company vehicles are estimated to have useful lives of 5 to 10 years. Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. Improvements that extend the useful lives of the assets or provide improved efficiency are capitalized.

(h) Financial Instruments

Financial instruments which potentially subject us to concentrations of credit risk include cash and cash equivalents, investments in marketable securities, and trade receivables. We maintain our cash balances in the form of bank demand deposits with financial institutions that management believes are creditworthy. As of the balance sheet date and periodically throughout the year, the Company has maintained balances in various operating accounts in excess of federally insured limits. We establish an allowance for doubtful accounts based upon factors surrounding the credit risk of specific customers, historical trends and other information. We have no significant financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk of accounting loss, such as foreign exchange contracts, option contracts or other foreign currency hedging arrangements.

The recorded amounts for cash and cash equivalents, receivables, other current assets, and accounts payable and accrued expenses approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of these financial instruments. The fair value of investments in marketable securities is based upon quoted market value. Our long-term debt bears interest at a fixed rate that adjusts annually on the anniversary date to a then prime rate. The carrying value of long-term debt approximates fair value as of June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007.

(i) Long-Lived Assets

We account for long-lived assets in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets." This Statement requires that long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangibles be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to future net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.

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(j) Income Taxes

We account for income taxes in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes", which requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their respective income tax bases. A valuation allowance is provided when it is more likely than not that some portion or all of a deferred tax asset will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the period in which related temporary differences become deductible. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

(k) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized when an arrangement exists to sell our product, we have delivered such product in accordance with that arrangement, the sales price is determinable, and collectibility is probable. Reserves for estimated market development support, pricing allowances and returns are provided in the period of sale as a reduction of revenue. Reserves for returns and allowances are recorded as a reduction of revenue, and are maintained at a level that management believes is appropriate to account for amounts applicable to existing sales. Reserves for coupons and certain other promotional activities are recorded as a reduction of revenue at the later of the date at which the related revenue is recognized or the date at which the sales incentive is offered. At June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007 approximately \$650,000 and \$695,700, respectively, had been reserved as a reduction of accounts receivable, and approximately \$23,000 and \$27,000, respectively, had been reserved as current liabilities. Co-op advertising, marketing funds, slotting fees and coupons are deducted from gross sales and totaled \$774,700 and \$1,321,200 in the six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

(l) Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred.

(m) Stock-based Compensation

At June 30, 2008, we had three stock-based employee compensation plans. During the first quarter of fiscal 2006, we adopted the provisions of, and account for stock-based compensation in accordance with, the Financial Accounting Standards Board's ("FASB") Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123-revised 2004 ("SFAS 123R"), "Share-Based Payment" which replaced Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees." Under the fair value recognition provisions of this statement, stock-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and is recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period, which is the vesting period. We elected the modified-prospective method, under which prior periods are not revised for comparative purposes. The valuation provisions of SFAS 123R apply to new grants and to grants that were outstanding as of the effective date and are subsequently modified.

Prior to January 1, 2006, we accounted for the plans described above under the recognition and measurement principles of APB Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and related Interpretations. No stock-based employee compensation cost is reflected

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in net income prior to January 1, 2006, as all options granted under those plans had an exercise price not less than the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant.

During the first six months of 2008, we granted 139,000 options for shares of our common stock to employees at an average exercise price of \$0.55 per share. The options which vest ratably over forty-eight months, or upon a change in control, and which expire after five years, were granted at or above the market value as of the date of grant.

The weighted average fair market value of the options granted in the first half of 2008 was estimated on the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions.

	Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2008
Expected life of options	4.5 years
Average risk-free interest rate	3.0%
Average expected volatility of stock	69%
Expected dividend rate	None

Compensation cost related to stock options recognized in operating results (included in general and administrative expenses) under SFAS 123R was \$32,200 in the six months ended June 30, 2008. Approximately \$197,800 of total unrecognized compensation costs related to non-vested stock options is expected to be recognized over the next forty-four months. In accordance with SFAS 123R, there was no tax benefit from recording the non-cash expense as relates to the options granted to employees as these were qualified stock options which are not normally tax deductible. With respect to the non-cash expense associated with the options granted to the non-employee directors, no tax benefit was recognized due to the existence of as yet unutilized net operating losses. At such time as these operating losses have been utilized and a tax benefit is realized from the issuance of non-qualified stock options, a corresponding tax benefit may be recognized.

(n) Comprehensive Income

We follow SFAS No. 130, "Reporting Comprehensive Income" which establishes standards for reporting and displaying comprehensive income and its components. Comprehensive income includes all changes in equity during a period from non-owner sources.

The following table is a reconciliation of our net loss to our total comprehensive loss:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Net loss	\$ (708,800)	\$ (357,600)	\$ (1,163,000)	\$ (1,103,800)
Unrealized loss on investment securities	(500)	(500)	(400)	(600)
Comprehensive loss	\$ (709,300)	\$ (358,100)	\$ (1,163,400)	\$ (1,104,400)

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(o) Operating Costs and Expenses Classification

Cost of sales includes costs associated with manufacturing and distribution including labor, materials, freight-in, purchasing and receiving, quality control, internal transfer costs, repairs, maintenance and other indirect costs, as well as warehousing and distribution costs. We classify shipping and handling costs comprised primarily of freight-out and nominal outside warehousing costs as a component of selling expense on the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations. Shipping and handling costs totaled \$798,200 and \$730,400, for the six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Selling expenses consist primarily of shipping and handling costs, wages and benefits for sales and sales support personnel, travel, brokerage commissions, promotional costs, as well as other indirect costs.

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of wages and benefits associated with management and administrative support departments, business insurance costs, professional fees, office facility related expenses, and other general support costs.

(p) Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141R, "Business Combinations" ("SFAS No. 141R"). This statement replaces SFAS 141 and defines the acquirer in a business combination as the entity that obtains control of one or more businesses in a business combination and establishes the acquisition date as the date that the acquirer achieves control. SFAS No. 141R requires an acquirer to recognize the assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree at the acquisition date, measured at their fair values as of that date. SFAS No. 141R also requires the acquirer to recognize contingent consideration at the acquisition date, measured at its fair value at that date. This statement is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Earlier adoption is prohibited. The adoption of this statement is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 160, "Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements - an Amendment of APB No. 51" ("SFAS No. 160"). This statement amends ARB 51 to establish accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. This statement is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Earlier adoption is prohibited. The adoption of this statement is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's future reported financial position or results of operations.

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities - Including an Amendment of SFAS No. 115" ("SFAS No. 159"). This statement permits entities to choose to measure certain financial instruments and liabilities at fair value. Most of the provisions of SFAS No. 159 apply only to entities that elect the fair value option. However, the amendment to SFAS No. 115 "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities" applies to all entities with available-for-sale and trading securities. SFAS No. 159 is effective as of the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2007. The adoption of this

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statement did not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" ("SFAS No. 157"). This Statement defines fair value as used in numerous accounting pronouncements, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") and expands disclosure related to the use of fair value measures in financial statements. SFAS No. 157 does not expand the use of fair value measures in financial statements, but standardizes its definition and guidance in GAAP. The Standard emphasizes that fair value is a market-based measurement and not an entity-specific measurement based on an exchange transaction in which the entity sells an asset or transfers a liability (exit price). SFAS No. 157 establishes a fair value hierarchy from observable market data as the highest level to fair value based on an entity's own fair value assumptions as the lowest level. SFAS No. 157 is effective in fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. Adoption of this statement did not have a material impact on our results of operations or financial position.

Note 2. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

We have prepared these unaudited interim consolidated financial statements in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Such rules and regulations allow the omission of certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as long as the statements are not misleading. In the opinion of management, all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of these interim statements have been included and are of a normal recurring nature. These interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with our financial statements included in our 2007 Annual Report on Form 10-KSB.

Note 3. Earnings Per Share

Per share data was determined by using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Potentially dilutive securities, including stock options, are considered only for diluted earnings per share, unless considered anti-dilutive. The potentially dilutive securities, which are comprised of outstanding stock options of 1,927,150 and 1,904,650 at June 30, 2008 and 2007, were excluded from the computation of weighted average shares outstanding due to their anti-dilutive effect.

A reconciliation of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the three and six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively, follows:

	2008		2007	
	Three Months	Six Months	Total Shares	Three and Six Months
Common shares				
outstanding				
beginning of period	10,595,000	10,575,000	10,575,000	10,533,000
Stock issued to ESOP	18,500	9,300	30,000	-
Stock option exercises	-	13,800	20,000	

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Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	10,613,500	10,598,100	10,625,000	10,533,000
Dilutive effect of common share equivalents	-	-	-	-
Diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding	10,613,500	10,598,100	10,625,000	10,533,000

At June 30, 2008, there were authorized 50,000,000 shares of our \$.10 par value common stock and 20,000,000 shares of preferred stock issuable in one or more series. None of the preferred stock was issued or outstanding at June 30, 2008.

Note 4. Segment Information

We operate in two different segments: household products and skin care products. Our products are sold nationally and internationally (primarily Canada), directly and through independent brokers, to mass merchandisers, drug stores, supermarkets, wholesale distributors and other retail outlets. Management has chosen to organize our business around these segments based on differences in the products sold. The household products segment includes "Scott's Liquid Gold" for wood, a wood cleaner which preserves as it cleans, Mold Control 500, a mold remediation product, and "Touch of Scent," a room air freshener. The skin care segment includes "Alpha Hydrox," alpha hydroxy acid cleansers and lotions, a retinol product, and "Diabetic Skin Care", a healing cream and moisturizer developed to address skin conditions of diabetics. We also distribute skin care and other sachets of Montagne Jeunesse, Davinci and Moosehead men's grooming products, and bath, body and hair care products from Baylis & Harding.

The following provides information on our segments for the three and six months ended June 30:

	Three Months ended June 30,			
	2008		2007	
	Household Products	Skin Care Products	Household Products	Skin Care Products
Net sales to external customers	\$ 1,967,400	\$ 2,076,300	\$ 1,936,200	\$ 2,368,000
Income (loss) before profit sharing, bonuses and income taxes	\$ (206,600)	\$ (502,200)	\$ 28,200	\$ (385,800)
Identifiable assets	\$ 3,168,200	\$ 5,113,500	\$ 3,483,000	\$ 5,737,800

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	Six Months ended June 30,			
	2008		2007	
	Household Products	Skin Care Products	Household Products	Skin Care Products
Net sales to external customers	\$ 3,699,700	\$ 4,437,800	\$ 4,241,700	\$ 3,924,300
Income (loss) before profit sharing, bonuses and income taxes	\$ (430,700)	\$ (732,300)	\$ 88,500	\$ (1,192,300)
Identifiable assets	\$ 3,168,200	\$ 5,113,500	\$ 3,483,000	\$ 5,737,800

The following is a reconciliation of segment information to consolidated information for the three and six months ended June 30:

	Three Months ended June 30,		Six Months ended June 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Net sales to external customers	\$ 4,043,700	\$ 4,304,200	\$ 8,137,500	\$ 8,166,000
Loss before profit sharing, bonuses and income taxes	\$ (708,800)	\$ (357,600)	\$ (1,163,000)	\$ (1,103,800)
Identifiable assets	\$ 8,281,700	\$ 9,220,800	\$ 8,281,700	\$ 9,220,800
Corporate assets	9,230,700	10,340,300	9,230,700	10,340,300
Consolidated total assets	\$17,512,400	\$19,561,100	\$17,512,400	\$19,561,100

Corporate assets noted above are comprised primarily of our cash and investments, and property and equipment not directly associated with the manufacturing, warehousing, shipping and receiving activities.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation

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Results of Operations

During the first half of 2008, we experienced a decrease in sales of our Scott's Liquid Gold household chemical products, while experiencing an increase in sales of our Montagne Jeunesse and other distributed skin care products and an increase in sales of our Alpha Hydrox skin care products. Our net loss for the first half of 2008 was \$1,163,000 versus a loss of \$1,103,800 in the first half of 2007. The increase in our loss for the first half of 2008 compared to the first half of 2007 results primarily from an increase in our cost of sales expenses.

Summary of Results as a Percentage of Net Sales

	Year Ended December 31, ----- 2007 -----	Six Months Ended June 30, ----- 2008 2007 -----	
Net sales			
Scott's Liquid Gold household products	44.9%	45.5%	51.9%
Neoteric Cosmetics	55.1%	54.5%	48.1%
	-----	-----	-----
Total Net Sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of Sales	56.5%	57.9%	57.4%
	-----	-----	-----
Gross profit	43.5%	42.1%	42.6%
Other revenue	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%
	-----	-----	-----
	43.9%	42.3%	43.1%
	-----	-----	-----
Operating expenses	48.9%	54.1%	54.1%
Interest	2.3%	2.5%	2.5%
	-----	-----	-----
	51.2%	56.6%	56.6%
	-----	-----	-----
Loss before income taxes	(7.3%) =====	(14.3%) =====	(13.5%) =====

Our gross margins may not be comparable to those of other entities, because some entities include all of the costs related to their distribution network in cost of sales and others, like us, exclude a portion of them (freight out to customers and nominal outside warehouse costs) from gross margin, including them instead in the selling expense line item. See Note 1(o), Operating Costs and Expenses Classification, to the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements in this Report.

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Comparative Net Sales

	Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2008	2007	Percentage Increase (Decrease)
Scott's Liquid Gold and other household products	\$ 3,345,800	\$ 3,654,900	(8.5%)
Touch of Scent	353,900	586,800	(39.7%)
 Total household chemical products	 3,699,700	 4,241,700	 (12.8%)
 Alpha Hydrox and other skin care	 1,912,900	 1,541,400	 24.1%
Montagne Jeunesse and other distributed skin care	2,524,900	2,382,900	6.0%
 Total skin care products	 4,437,800	 3,924,300	 13.1%
 Total Net Sales	 \$ 8,137,500	 \$ 8,166,000	 (0.3%)

Six Months Ended June 30, 2008
Compared to Six Months Ended June 30, 2007

Consolidated net sales for the first half of the current year were \$8,137,500 versus \$8,166,000 for the first six months of 2007, a decrease of \$28,500. Average selling prices for the first half of 2008 were up by \$538,700. Average selling prices of household products were up by \$177,500, while average selling prices of skin care products were up by \$361,200. This increase in selling prices was primarily due to a decrease in coupon usage in 2008 versus 2007 and previously announced price increases for our products. Co-op advertising, marketing funds, slotting fees, and coupons paid to retailers are deducted from gross sales, and totaled \$774,700 in the first half of 2008 versus \$1,321,200 in the same period in 2007, a decrease of \$546,500 or 41.4%. This decrease consisted of a decrease in coupon expense of \$435,800 (included in the 2007 coupon expense was a one-time charge from a retailer of \$314,000), a decrease in co-op marketing funds of \$131,500, and an increase in slotting fee expenses of \$20,800. In the first three months of 2008 we announced price increases for the majority of our product lines.

From time to time, our customers return product to us. For our household chemicals products, we permit returns only for a limited time, and generally only if there is a manufacturing defect. With regard to our skin care products, returns are more frequent under an unwritten industry standard that permits returns for a variety of reasons. In the event a skin care customer requests a return of product, the Company will consider the request, and may grant such request in order to maintain or enhance relationships with customers, even in the absence of an enforceable right of the customer to do so. Some retailers have not returned products to us. Return price credit (used in exchanges typically, or rarely, refunded in cash), when authorized, is based on the original sale price plus a handling charge of the retailer that ranges from 8-10%. The handling charge covers costs associated with

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the return and shipping of the product. Additions to our reserves for estimated returns are subtracted from gross sales.

From January 1, 2006 through June 30, 2008, our product returns (as a percentage of gross revenue) have averaged as follows: household products 0.2%, Montagne Jeunesse products 3.0%, and our Alpha Hydrox and other skin care products 6.1%. The level of returns as a percentage of gross revenue for the household products and Montagne Jeunesse products have remained fairly constant as a percentage of sales over that period while the Alpha Hydrox and other skin care products return levels have fluctuated. More recently, as our sales of the skin care products have declined we have seen a decrease in returns as a percentage of gross revenues. The products returned in the six months ended June 30, 2008 (indicated as a percentage of gross revenues) were: household products 0.1%, Montagne Jeunesse products 1.6%, and our Alpha Hydrox and other skin care products 0.7%. We are not aware of any industry trends, competitive product introductions or advertising campaigns at this time which would cause returns as a percentage of gross sales to be materially different for the current fiscal year than for the above averages. Furthermore, the Company's management is not currently aware of any changes in customer relationships that we believe would adversely impact anticipated returns. However, we review our reserve for returns quarterly and we regularly face the risk that the existing conditions related to product returns will change.

During the first half of 2008, net sales of skin care products accounted for 54.5% of consolidated net sales compared to 48.1% for the same period of 2007. Net sales of these products for that period were \$4,437,800 in 2008 compared to \$3,924,300 in 2007, an increase of \$513,500 or 13.1%. Our increase in net sales of Alpha Hydrox and other skin care was due primarily to the decrease in promotions to retailers, which are deducted from gross sales, in 2008 versus 2007. During 2007 we introduced four value-priced items to the Alpha Hydrox line of products. These items contributed to the increase in net sales in the first half of 2008, although it is too early to tell about consumer acceptance of these additions. This increase was offset by a decrease in our sales of our Alpha Hydrox products introduced in 2005 and the massage oils introduced in 2007. (The first half 2007 sales of the massage oils included initial pipeline sales to retailers.) We have continued to experience a drop in unit sales of our more recently introduced Alpha Hydrox products and our earlier-established alpha hydroxy acid-based products due primarily to maturing in the market for alpha hydroxy acid-based skin care products, intense competition from producers of similar or alternative products, many of which are considerably larger than Neoteric Cosmetics, Inc. and reduced distribution of these products at retail stores in current and prior periods. For the first half of 2008, the sales of our Alpha Hydrox products accounted for 22.1% of net sales of skin care products and 11.4% of total net sales, compared to 22.7% of net sales of skin care products and 11.3% of total net sales in 2007.

For 2008, net sales of Montagne Jeunesse and other distributed skin care products were \$2,524,900 in the first half of 2008 versus \$2,382,900 for the comparable period of 2007, an increase of \$142,000 or 6.0%. This sales increase was due primarily to the sales of Moosehead men's grooming products and bath, body and hair care products of Baylis & Harding, which were not sold during the first half of 2007 or only had nominal sales during that period, offset by a decrease in Montagne Jeunesse skin care sales in the first half of 2008 versus the first half of 2007. The first half of 2007 includes this product's placement in additional stores.

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Sales of household products for the first half of this year accounted for 45.5% of consolidated net sales compared to 51.9% for the same period in 2007. These products are comprised of Scott's Liquid Gold wood care products (Scott's Liquid Gold for wood, a wood wash and wood wipes), mold remediation products and Touch of Scent. During the six months ended June 30, 2008 sales of household products were \$3,699,700 as compared to \$4,241,700 for the same period in 2007, a decrease of \$542,000, or 12.8%. Sales of Scott's Liquid Gold wood care products decreased by \$91,400 in 2008 versus 2007. We believe this reduction to be a result of a decrease in media advertising of our products in the last two years. Mold Control 500 sales, which are shown in the sales for Scott's Liquid Gold and other household products, were \$254,300 for the first half of 2008 versus \$472,000 in the same period of 2007. Sales of "Touch of Scent" were down by \$232,900 or 39.7%, primarily due to a decrease in distribution in past quarters.

As sales of a consumer product decline, there is the risk that retailers will stop carrying the product. The loss of any significant customer for any skin care products, "Scott's Liquid Gold" wood care or mold remediation products could have a significant adverse impact on our revenues and operating results. We believe that our future success is highly dependent on favorable acceptance in the marketplace of Montagne Jeunesse products, of our new Alpha Hydrox products introduced in 2005 and 2007 and of our "Scott's Liquid Gold" wood care and mold remediation products.

We also believe that the introduction of successful new products, including line extensions of existing products such as the wood wash and our new mold remediation product, using the name "Scott's Liquid Gold", are important in our efforts to maintain or grow our revenue. Late in the fourth quarter of 2007, we introduced new items within the Moosehead men's grooming products and bath, body and hair care products of Baylis & Harding. We regularly review possible additional products to sell through distribution agreements or to manufacture ourselves. To the extent that we manufacture a new product rather than purchase it from external parties, we are also benefited by the use of existing capacity in our facilities. We are using our facilities to fill and package the mold control products. The actual introduction of additional products, the timing of any additional introductions and any revenues realized from new products is uncertain.

On a consolidated basis, cost of goods sold was \$4,710,600 during the first half of 2008 compared to \$4,687,100 for the same period of 2007, an increase of \$23,500 or 0.5%, on a sales decrease of 0.3%. As a percentage of consolidated net sales, cost of goods sold was 57.9% in 2008 versus 57.4% in 2007, an increase of about 0.5%. This was essentially due to increased costs of steel cans and petroleum-based raw materials and lower plant utilization, offset by a decrease in sales promotion expenses, which are deducted from gross sales and thus affected our margins particularly in the skin care line of products.

Operating Expenses, Interest Expense and Other Income

	Six Months ended June 30,		
	2008	2007	Percentage Increase (Decrease)
Operating Expenses			
Advertising	\$ 208,200	\$ 201,100	3.5%
Selling	2,661,100	2,634,400	1.0%

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General & Administrative	1,529,800	1,582,900	(3.4%)
	-----	-----	-----
Total operating expenses	\$ 4,399,100	\$ 4,418,400	(0.4%)
	=====	=====	=====
Interest Income	\$ 14,400	\$ 43,800	(67.1%)
Interest Expense	\$ 205,200	\$ 208,100	(1.4%)

Operating expenses, comprised primarily of advertising, selling and general and administrative expenses, decreased \$19,300 in the first half of 2008, when compared to the first half of 2007. The various components of operating expenses are discussed below.

Advertising expenses for the first six months of 2008 were \$208,200 compared to \$201,100 for the comparable period of 2007, an increase of \$7,100 or 3.5%.

Selling expenses for the first half of 2008 were \$2,661,000 compared to \$2,634,400 for the comparable six months of 2007, an increase of \$26,700 or 1.0%. That increase was comprised of an increase in salaries, fringe benefits and related travel expense of \$62,900 primarily because of an increase in personnel in 2008 versus 2007, an increase in freight and brokerage expenses of \$34,400, offset by a decrease in royalty fee expenses of \$62,500 and a net decrease in other selling expenses of \$8,100.

General and administrative expenses for the first six months of 2008 were \$1,529,800 compared to \$1,582,900 for the comparable period of 2007, a decrease of \$53,100 or 3.4%. That decrease was primarily attributable to a decrease in professional fees.

Interest expense for the first half of 2008 was \$205,200 versus \$208,100 for the comparable period of 2007. Interest expense decreased because of decreased borrowing levels. Interest income for the six months ended June 30, 2008 was \$14,400 compared to \$43,800 for the same period of 2007, which consists of interest earned on our cash reserves in 2008 and 2007.

During the first half of 2008 and of 2007, expenditures for research and development were not material (under 2% of revenues).

Three Months Ended June 30, 2008
Compared to Three Months Ended June 30, 2007

Comparative Net Sales			
Three Months Ended June 30,			
	2008	2007	Percentage Increase (Decrease)
	-----	-----	-----
Scott's Liquid Gold and other household products	\$ 1,792,700	\$ 1,694,800	5.8%
Touch of Scent	174,700	241,400	(27.6%)
	-----	-----	-----
Total household products	1,967,400	1,936,200	1.6%
	-----	-----	-----

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Alpha Hydrox and other skin care	932,700	681,000	37.0%
Montagne Jeunesse and other distributed skin care	1,143,600	1,687,000	(32.2%)
	-----	-----	-----
Total skin care products	2,076,300	2,368,000	(12.3%)
	-----	-----	-----
 Total Net Sales	 \$ 4,043,700	 \$ 4,304,200	 (6.1%)
	=====	=====	=====

Consolidated net sales for the second quarter of the current year were \$4,043,700 versus \$4,304,200 for the comparable quarter of 2007, a decrease of \$260,500 or about 6.1%. Average selling prices for the second quarter of 2008 were up by \$25,100 over those of the comparable period of 2007, prices of household products being up by \$95,300, while average selling prices of skin care products were down by \$70,200. Co-op advertising, marketing funds, slotting fees and coupon expenses paid to retailers were subtracted from gross sales in accordance with current accounting policies totaling \$396,400 in the second quarter of 2008 versus \$348,100 in the same period in 2007, an increase of \$48,300 or about 13.9%. This increase consisted of an increase in coupon expenses of \$25,300, an increase in co-op advertising of \$15,500, and an increase in slotting of \$7,500.

During the second quarter of 2008, net sales of skin care products accounted for 51.3% of consolidated net sales compared to 55.0% for the second quarter of 2007. Net sales of these products for those periods were \$2,076,300 in 2008 compared to \$2,368,000 in 2007, a decrease of \$291,700 or about 12.3%. The reason for the increase in net sales of Alpha Hydrox and other skin care products is explained in the discussion above for the first half of 2008. Net sales of Montagne Jeunesse and other distributed skin care products were approximately \$1,143,600 in the second quarter of 2008 compared to \$1,687,000 in the second quarter of 2007. This decrease was primarily a result of a decrease in Montagne Jeunesse skin care sales in the second quarter of 2008 versus the second quarter of 2007. The second quarter of 2007 included these products placement in additional stores, offset slightly by sale of our Baylis and Harding line of products which were not in stores in the second quarter of 2007.

Sales of household products for the second quarter of this year accounted for 48.7% of consolidated net sales compared to 45.0% for the same period of 2007. These products are comprised of Scott's Liquid Gold wood care and mold remediation products, and "Touch of Scent", a room air freshener. During the second quarter of 2008, sales of household products were \$1,967,400, as compared to sales of \$1,936,200 for the same three months of 2007. Sales of Scott's Liquid Gold wood care and other household products were up by \$196,900, an increase of 13.7%. This increase was primarily due to an increase in Scott's Liquid Gold Wood care products, a slight decrease in promotional costs in the second quarter of 2008 versus the second quarter of 2007 (these costs are deducted from gross sales to arrive at net sales) offset somewhat by a decrease in sales of our Mold Control 500 product. Sales of "Touch of Scent" were down by \$99,000 or about 38.2% for the reasons stated above in regard to the first half of 2008.

On a consolidated basis, cost of goods sold was \$2,508,700 during the second quarter of 2008 compared to \$2,340,600 for the same period of 2007, an increase of \$168,100 or about 7.2%, on a sales decrease of

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6.1%. As a percentage of consolidated net sales for the second quarter of 2008, cost of goods sold was 62.0% compared to 54.4% in 2007, an increase of 7.6%. This was essentially due to the increased costs of steel cans and petroleum-based raw materials, lower plant utilization, and an increase in sales and promotion expenses, which are deducted from gross sales, and thus affected our margins particularly in the skin care line of products.

Operating Expenses, Interest Expense and Other Income

	2008	2007	Percentage Increase (Decrease)
	-----	-----	-----
Operating Expenses			
Advertising	\$ 97,000	\$ 88,800	9.2%
Selling	1,320,800	1,379,000	(4.2%)
General & Administrative	729,800	768,800	(5.1%)
	-----	-----	-----
Total operating expenses	\$ 2,147,600	\$ 2,236,600	(4.0%)
	=====	=====	=====
Interest Income	\$ 5,900	\$ 19,600	(69.9%)
Interest Expense	\$ 102,100	\$ 104,200	(2.0%)

Operating expenses, comprised primarily of advertising, selling and general and administrative expenses, decreased \$89,000 in the second quarter of 2008, when compared to the same period during 2007. The various components of operating expenses are discussed below.

Advertising expenses for the second quarter of 2008 were \$97,000 compared to \$88,800 for the comparable quarter of 2007, an increase of \$8,800 or about 9.2%.

Selling expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2008 were \$1,320,800 compared to \$1,379,000 for the comparable three months of 2007, a decrease of \$58,200 or about 4.2%. That decrease was primarily because of a decrease in royalty fee expenses of \$27,500, a decrease in promotional materials expense of \$25,200 and a net decrease in other selling expenses of \$5,500.

General and administrative expenses for the second quarter of 2008 were \$729,800 compared to \$768,800 for the comparable period of 2007, a decrease of \$39,000 or about 5.1%. That decrease was primarily attributable to a decrease in professional fees and expenses of \$56,700, and a net increase in other general and administrative expenses of \$17,700.

Interest expense for the second quarter of 2008 was \$102,100 versus \$104,200 for the comparable period of 2007. Interest expense decreased because of lower borrowing levels. Interest income for the three months ended June 30, 2008 was \$5,900 compared to \$19,600 for the same period of 2007.

During the second quarter of 2008 and of 2007, expenditures for research and development were not material (under 2% of revenues).

Liquidity and Capital Resources

On June 28, 2006, we entered into a loan with a fifteen year amortization with Citywide Banks for \$5,156,600 secured by the land, building and fixtures at our Denver, Colorado facilities. Interest on

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the bank loan (5.0% at June 30, 2008) is at the prime rate as published in The Wall Street Journal, adjusted annually each June. This loan requires 180 monthly payments, currently of approximately \$42,000, which commenced on July 28, 2006. The loan agreement contains a number of covenants, including the requirement for maintaining a current ratio of at least 1:1 and a ratio of consolidated long-term debt to consolidated net worth of not more than 1:1. We may not declare any dividends that would result in a violation of either of these covenants. The foregoing requirements were met at the end of the first half of 2008.

During the first half of 2008 our working capital decreased by \$965,800, and concomitantly, our current ratio (current assets divided by current liabilities) decreased from 1.9:1 at December 31, 2007 to 1.6:1 at June 30, 2008. This decrease in working capital is attributable to a net loss in the first half of 2008 of \$1,163,000, and a reduction in long-term debt of \$100,300, offset by depreciation in excess of capital additions of \$303,200.

At June 30, 2008, trade accounts receivable were \$948,800 versus \$1,004,900 at the end of 2007. Accounts payable increased from the end of 2007 through June of 2008 by \$139,200, primarily due to the timing of purchases and payments. At June 30, 2008 inventories were \$112,600 less than at December 31, 2007. Prepaid expenses decreased from the end of 2007 by \$66,300 primarily due to the expensing of prepaid promotional expenses and reductions in the amount of deposits required on raw material purchases.

We have no significant capital expenditures planned for the remainder of 2008.

We expect that our available cash and cash flows from operating activities may not fund the next twelve months' cash requirements, ending June 30, 2009, unless one or more of the following takes place: additional financing (which we are actively pursuing), the sale of all or a portion of our real estate which we continue to have listed with a real estate firm, improved revenues, and a reduction in our fixed operating expenses.

Our dependence on operating cash flow means that risks involved in our business can significantly affect our liquidity. Any loss of a significant customer, any further decreases in distribution of our skin care or household products, any new competitive products affecting sales levels of our products, or any significant expense not included in our internal budget could result in the need to raise cash. We have no arrangements for any additional external financing of debt or equity, and we are not certain whether any such financing would be available on acceptable terms. In order to improve our operating cash flow, we need to achieve profitability.

Forward-Looking Statements

This report may contain "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of U.S. federal securities laws. These statements are made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements and our performance inherently involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements. Factors that would cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, continued acceptance of each of our significant products in the marketplace; the degree of success of any new product or product line introduction by us; uncertainty of consumer acceptance of the new Alpha Hydrox products introduced in 2005 and 2007, and Mold

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Control 500 and wood wash products; competitive factors; any decrease in distribution of (i.e., retail stores carrying) our significant products; continuation of our distributorship agreement with Montagne Jeunesse; the need for effective advertising of our products; limited resources available for such advertising; new competitive products and/or technological changes; dependence upon third party vendors and upon sales to major customers; changes in the regulation of our products, including applicable environmental regulations; continuing losses which could affect our liquidity; the loss of any executive officer; and other matters discussed in this Report. We undertake no obligation to revise any forward-looking statements in order to reflect events or circumstances that may arise after the date of this Report.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risks.

Not Applicable

Item 4T. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of June 30, 2008, we conducted an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective as of June 30, 2008.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended June 30, 2008 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Not Applicable

Item 2. Not Applicable.

Item 3. Not Applicable

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

On May 6, 2008, we held our 2008 Annual Meeting of Shareholders. At that meeting, the seven existing directors were nominated and re-elected as our directors. These seven persons constitute all members of our Board of Directors. These directors and the votes for and withheld for each of them were as follows:

	For	Withheld
	-----	-----
Mark E. Goldstein	8,536,207	377,076
Jeffrey R. Hinkle	8,620,682	292,601
Jeffrey B. Johnson	8,621,182	292,101
Dennis P. Passantino	8,620,457	292,826
Carl A. Bellini	8,659,732	253,551
Dennis H. Field	8,658,257	255,026
Gerald J. Laber	8,659,739	253,544

