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AMERICAN BILTRITE INC
Form 10-Q
October 11, 2007

FORM 10-Q

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

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

For Quarter Ended June 30, 2007

Commission File Number 1-4773

AMERICAN BILTRITE INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

04-1701350
(IRS Employer Identification No.)

57 River Street
Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts 02481-2097
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

(781) 237-6655
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Not Applicable
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year
if changed since last report)

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

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

Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☒

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.

Class	Outstanding at October 9, 2007
-----	-----
Common Stock	3,441,551 shares

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Some of the information presented in or incorporated by reference in this report constitutes "forward-looking statements," within the meaning of the Private

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Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. These statements can be identified by the use of words such as "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "plan," "project" and other words of similar meaning. In particular, these include statements relating to intentions, beliefs or current expectations concerning, among other things, future performance, results of operations, the outcome of contingencies, such as bankruptcy and other legal proceedings, and financial conditions. These statements do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. These forward-looking statements are based on American Biltrite Inc.'s expectations and American Biltrite Inc.'s understanding of its majority-owned subsidiary Congoleum Corporation's expectations, as of the date of this report, of future events, and American Biltrite Inc. undertakes no obligation to update any of these forward-looking statements, except as required by federal securities laws. Although American Biltrite Inc. believes that these expectations are based on reasonable assumptions, within the bounds of its knowledge of its business and operations, there can be no assurance that actual results will not differ materially from its expectations. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. Any or all of these statements may turn out to be incorrect. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that may or may not occur in the future. Any forward-looking statements made in this report speak only as of the date of this report unless the statement indicates that another date applies. It is not possible to predict or identify all factors that could potentially cause actual results to differ materially from expected and historical results. Factors that could cause or contribute to American Biltrite Inc.'s actual results differing from its expectations include those factors discussed in Item 1A of Part II of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and in American Biltrite Inc.'s other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

AMERICAN BILTRITE INC.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

AMERICAN BILTRITE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATING CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS - ASSETS (In thousands of dollars)

	ABI Consolidated		Eliminations	
	June 30, 2007	December 31, 2006	June 30, 2007	Decem 2
	(Unaudited)		(Unaudited)	
Assets				
Current Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 25,883	\$ 21,180		
Restricted cash	9,697	9,656		
Accounts receivable, net	46,736	40,791	\$ (502)	
Inventories	83,477	80,471	(137)	
Deferred income taxes	1,818	1,818		
Prepaid expense & other current assets	27,471	28,406		
Total current assets	195,082	182,322	(639)	
Property, plant & equipment, net	101,692	106,380		
Other assets:				
Insurance for asbestos-related liabilities	9,320	9,320		

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Goodwill, net	11,505	11,475		
Other assets	22,930	22,175	(126)	
	43,755	42,970	(126)	
Total assets	\$340,529	\$331,672	\$ (765)	
	Congoleum		American Biltri	
	June 30,	December 31,	June 30,	Decem
	2007	2006	2007	2
	(Unaudited)		(Unaudited)	
Assets				
Current Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 23,995	\$ 18,591	\$ 1,888	\$
Restricted cash	9,697	9,656		
Accounts receivable, net	18,102	17,598	29,136	2
Inventories	35,549	34,220	48,065	4
Deferred income taxes			1,818	
Prepaid expense & other current assets	24,572	25,610	2,899	
Total current assets	111,915	105,675	83,806	7
Property, plant & equipment, net	63,629	67,757	38,063	3
Other assets:				
Insurance for asbestos-related liabilities			9,320	
Goodwill, net			11,505	1
Other assets	11,072	10,770	11,984	1
	11,072	10,770	32,809	3
Total assets	\$186,616	\$184,202	\$154,678	\$14

See accompanying notes to consolidating condensed financial statements.

1

AMERICAN BILTRITE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATING CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS - LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (In thousands of dollars)

	ABI Consolidated		Elimination	
	June 30,	December 31,	June 30,	Dece
	2007	2006	2007	
	(Unaudited)		(Unaudited)	
Liabilities				

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Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 23,704	\$ 21,769	\$ (502)	\$
Accrued expenses	38,649	37,411		
Asbestos-related liabilities	8,560	13,950		
Notes payable	36,583	31,284		
Current portion of long-term debt	2,435	2,424		
Liabilities subject to compromise	40,185	34,602		
Total current liabilities	150,116	141,440	(502)	
Long-term debt, less current portion	8,303	8,971		
Asbestos-related liabilities	10,540	10,300		
Other liabilities	15,035	15,441		
Noncontrolling interests	1,036	1,087		
Liabilities subject to compromise	135,356	136,398	(126)	
Total liabilities	320,386	313,637	(628)	
Stockholders' equity				
Common stock	46	46	(93)	
Additional paid-in capital	19,591	19,591	(49,359)	(4)
Retained earnings	33,221	32,821	35,391	3
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(17,583)	(19,291)	6,111	
Less treasury shares	(15,132)	(15,132)	7,813	
Total stockholders' equity	20,143	18,035	(137)	
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$340,529	\$331,672	\$ (765)	\$

	Congoleum		American Biltrix	
	June 30, 2007	December 31, 2006	June 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
	(Unaudited)		(Unaudited)	
Liabilities				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 12,721	\$ 10,654	\$ 11,485	\$ 10,654
Accrued expenses	22,212	22,301	16,437	16,437
Asbestos-related liabilities	8,560	13,950		
Notes payable	13,515	12,715	23,068	23,068
Current portion of long-term debt			2,435	
Liabilities subject to compromise	40,185	34,602		
Total current liabilities	97,193	94,222	53,425	53,425
Long-term debt, less current portion			8,303	
Asbestos-related liabilities			10,540	
Other liabilities			15,035	
Noncontrolling interests			1,036	
Liabilities subject to compromise	135,482	136,533		
Total liabilities	232,675	230,755	88,339	88,339
Stockholders' equity				
Common stock	93	93	46	
Additional paid-in capital	49,359	49,349	19,591	
Retained earnings	(64,242)	(64,726)	62,072	
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(23,456)	(23,456)	(238)	
Less treasury shares	(7,813)	(7,813)	(15,132)	

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Total stockholders' equity	(46,059)	(46,553)	66,339	6
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$186,616	\$184,202	\$154,678	\$14

See accompanying notes to consolidating condensed financial statements.

2

AMERICAN BILTRITE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATING CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (Unaudited) For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 (In thousands of dollars, except number of shares and per share amounts)

	ABI Consolidated		Eliminations		Congole
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
Net sales	\$115,558	\$117,465	\$ --	\$ --	\$57,541
Cost of products sold	86,058	88,279	(371)	(224)	43,797
Selling, general & administrative expenses	24,975	25,177			9,963
Income from operations	4,525	4,009	371	224	3,781
Other income (expense)					
Interest income	180	237			130
Interest expense	(3,687)	(3,548)			(3,077)
Other income (expense)	196	511	(368)	(184)	8
	(3,311)	(2,800)	(368)	(184)	(2,939)
Income before taxes and other items	1,214	1,209	3	40	842
Provision for income taxes	63	232			7
Noncontrolling interests	(20)	3			
Income from continuing operations	1,131	980	3	40	835
Discontinued operation	--	36			
Net income	\$ 1,131	\$ 1,016	\$ 3	\$ 40	\$ 835

	Basic		Diluted	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Income per common share from continuing operations	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.28
Discontinued operation	--	0.01	--	0.01

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Net income per common share	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.29
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Weighted average number of common and equivalent shares outstanding	3,441,551	3,441,551	3,442,346	3,471,200
	=====	=====	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to consolidating condensed financial statements.

3

AMERICAN BILTRITE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATING CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (Unaudited) For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 (In thousands of dollars, except number of shares and per share amounts)

	ABI Consolidated		Eliminations		Congoleu	
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	
Net sales	\$215,589	\$229,186	\$ --	\$ --	\$106,856	\$
Cost of products sold	160,253	171,643	(554)	(351)	81,113	
Selling, general & administrative expenses	48,229	49,567			19,414	
Income from operations	7,107	7,976	554	351	6,329	
Other income (expense)						
Interest income	336	481			254	
Interest expense	(7,235)	(6,962)			(6,058)	
Other income (expense)	148	525	(549)	(288)	(34)	
	(6,751)	(5,956)	(549)	(288)	(5,838)	
Income (loss) before taxes and other items	356	2,020	5	63	491	
(Benefit from) provision for income taxes	(59)	479			7	
Noncontrolling interests	(25)	(13)				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	390	1,528	5	63	484	
Discontinued operation	--	(26)				
Net income (loss)	\$ 390	\$ 1,502	\$ 5	\$ 63	\$ 484	\$

	Basic		Diluted	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Income per common share from	-----	-----	-----	-----

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continuing operations	\$	0.11	\$	0.44	\$	0.11	\$	0.44
Discontinued operation		--		(0.01)		--		(0.01)
<hr/>								
Net income per common share	\$	0.11	\$	0.43	\$	0.11	\$	0.43
<hr/>								
Weighted average number of common and equivalent shares outstanding		3,441,551		3,441,551		3,442,326		3,469,869
<hr/>								

See accompanying notes to consolidating condensed financial statements.

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AMERICAN BILTRITE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATING CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS - OPERATING ACTIVITIES (Unaudited) For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 (In thousands of dollars)

	ABI Consolidated		Eliminations		Co
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
<hr/>					
Operating activities					
Net income (loss)	\$ 390	\$ 1,502	\$ 5	\$ 63	\$ 484
Net loss from discontinued operation	--	26			
<hr/>					
Income (loss) from continuing operations	390	1,528	5	63	484
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash used by operating activities:					
Depreciation and amortization	8,130	8,232			5,393
Stock compensation expense	10	110			10
Change in operating assets and liabilities:					
Accounts and notes receivable	(5,091)	(9,744)	402	57	(504)
Inventories	(1,387)	(6,754)	(5)	(63)	(1,329)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	2,770	2,069			2,805
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	8,027	4,786	(402)	(57)	7,683
Asbestos-related expenses	(7,783)	(11,321)			(7,783)
Noncontrolling interests	(51)	(279)			
Other	(1,460)	(297)			(1,041)
<hr/>					
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities of continuing operations	3,555	(11,670)	--	--	5,718
Net cash used by operating activities of discontinued operations	--	(85)			
<hr/>					
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$3,555	\$ (11,755)	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 5,718
<hr/>					

See accompanying notes to consolidating condensed financial statements.

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AMERICAN BILTRITE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATING CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS -
INVESTING & FINANCING ACTIVITIES
(Unaudited) For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2007 and 2006
(In thousands of dollars)

	ABI Consolidated		Eliminations		
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2006
Investing activities					
Investments in property, plant and equipment	\$ (2,034)	\$ (2,261)	\$ --	\$ --	\$ (1,034)
Net cash used by investing activities of continuing operations	(2,034)	(2,261)	--	--	(1,034)
Net cash provided by investing activities of discontinued operations	--	680			
Net cash used by investing activities	(2,034)	(1,581)			(1,034)
Financing activities					
Net short-term borrowings	4,488	4,242			8,730
Payments on long-term debt	(663)	(383)			
Net change in restricted cash	(41)	(323)			
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities of continuing operations	3,784	3,536	--	--	7,347
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash	(602)	(1,234)			
Net increase (decrease) in cash	4,703	(11,034)	--	--	5,413
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	21,180	29,184			18,500
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$25,883	\$18,150	\$ --	\$ --	\$23,913

See accompanying notes to consolidating condensed financial statements.

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AMERICAN BILTRITE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATING CONDENSED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2007
(Unaudited)

Note A - Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited consolidating condensed financial statements, which include the accounts of American Biltrite Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries (and including, unless the context otherwise indicates, K&M Associates L.P., referred to herein as "ABI", "American Biltrite" or the "Company") as well as entities over which it has voting control, have been prepared in accordance with

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accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for interim financial information, the instructions to Form 10-Q and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments, provisions for discontinued operations and provisions to effect the proposed amended plan of reorganization of Congoleum Corporation, a majority-owned subsidiary of the Company ("Congoleum"), to settle asbestos liabilities) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for future periods, including the year ending December 31, 2007. For further information, refer to the consolidating financial statements and the notes to those financial statements included in American Biltrite Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.

The consolidating balance sheet at December 31, 2006 has been derived from the audited financial statements as of that date but does not include all of the information and notes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for complete financial statements.

During 2003, the Company decided to discontinue the operations of its Janus Flooring Corporation subsidiary ("Janus"), a manufacturer of pre-finished hardwood flooring, and sell the related assets. Historical financial results were restated to reflect the classification of Janus as a discontinued operation in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board's ("FASB") Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-lived Assets. Results of Janus, including charges resulting from the shutdown, are being reported as a discontinued operation. In April 2006, the Company completed the sale of Janus' remaining building and land (see Note C). As a result of the sale of property, the discontinued operation was effectively dissolved during 2006. As of December 31, 2006, the Company merged Janus with and into American Biltrite (Canada) Ltd. ("AB Canada"), primarily for the purposes of utilizing Janus' prior years' net operating losses against future taxable income.

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Note A - Basis of Presentation (continued)

As discussed more fully below and elsewhere in these footnotes, on December 31, 2003, the Company's majority owned subsidiary Congoleum and two of Congoleum's subsidiaries filed in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of New Jersey (the "Bankruptcy Court") voluntary petitions commencing cases for reorganization relief under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code (the "Bankruptcy Code"). The accompanying consolidating condensed financial statements include the results for Congoleum for all periods presented. ABI continues to own a majority of the voting stock of Congoleum and expects to continue to control a majority of the voting stock of Congoleum while it is in reorganization proceedings.

In January 2004, Congoleum filed its proposed plan of reorganization and disclosure statement with the Bankruptcy Court. In November 2004, Congoleum filed a modified plan of reorganization and related documents (the "Fourth Plan") with the Bankruptcy Court reflecting the result of further negotiations with representatives of the Asbestos Claimants' Committee (the "ACC"), the Future Claimants' Representative (the "FCR") and other asbestos claimant representatives. The Bankruptcy Court approved the disclosure statement and plan voting procedures in December 2004, and Congoleum obtained the requisite votes of asbestos personal injury claimants necessary to seek approval of the Fourth

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Plan.

In April 2005, Congoleum announced that it had reached an agreement in principle with representatives of the ACC and the FCR to make certain modifications to its proposed plan of reorganization and related documents governing the settlement and payment of asbestos-related claims against Congoleum. Under the agreed-upon modifications, asbestos claimants with claims settled under Congoleum's pre-petition settlement agreements would agree to forbear from exercising the security interest they were granted and share on a pari passu basis with all other present and future asbestos claimants in insurance proceeds and other assets of the trust to be formed upon confirmation of the plan under Section 524(g) of the Bankruptcy Code to pay asbestos claims against Congoleum (the "Plan Trust").

In July 2005, Congoleum filed an amended plan of reorganization (the "Sixth Plan") and related documents with the Bankruptcy Court which reflected the result of plan modification negotiations, as well as other technical modifications. The Bankruptcy Court approved the disclosure statement and voting procedures, and Congoleum commenced solicitation of acceptances of the Sixth Plan in August 2005. In September 2005, Congoleum learned that certain asbestos claimants were unwilling to agree to forbear from exercising their security interest as contemplated by the Sixth Plan and subsequently withdrew the Sixth Plan.

In November 2005, the Bankruptcy Court denied a request to extend Congoleum's exclusive right to file a plan of reorganization and solicit acceptances thereof. In March 2006, Congoleum filed a new amended plan of reorganization (the "Eighth Plan"). In addition, an insurance company, Continental Casualty Company, and its affiliate, Continental Insurance Company (collectively, "CNA"), filed a plan of reorganization and the Official Bondholders' Committee (the "Bondholders' Committee") (representing holders of Congoleum's 8-5/8% Senior Notes due August 1, 2008 (the "Senior Notes")) also filed a plan of reorganization. In May 2006, the Bankruptcy Court ordered

Note A - Basis of Presentation (continued)

the principal parties in interest in Congoleum's reorganization proceedings to participate in reorganization plan mediation discussions. Several mediation sessions took place from June through September 2006. During the initial mediation negotiations, Congoleum reached an agreement in principle, subject to mutually agreeable definitive documentation, with the ACC, the FCR and Congoleum's controlling shareholder, ABI, on certain terms of an amended plan of reorganization (the "Ninth Plan"), which Congoleum filed and proposed jointly with the ACC in August 2006. CNA and the Bondholders' Committee jointly filed a new, competing plan in August 2006, and each withdrew its prior plan of reorganization. Following further mediated negotiations, Congoleum, the ACC, the FCR, ABI and the Bondholders' Committee reached agreement on terms of a new amended plan (the "Tenth Plan"), which Congoleum filed jointly with the ACC in September 2006. In light of the Bondholders' Committee's support of the Tenth Plan, the Bondholders' Committee withdrew its support of CNA's plan. Following the Bondholders' Committee's withdrawal of support for CNA's plan, CNA filed an amended plan of reorganization (the "CNA Plan"). In October 2006, Congoleum and the ACC jointly filed a revised version of the Tenth Plan (the "Eleventh Plan"), which reflected minor technical changes agreed to by the various parties supporting Congoleum's plan. In October 2006, the Bankruptcy Court held a hearing to consider the adequacy of the disclosure statements with respect to the Tenth Plan and the CNA Plan and to hear argument on summary judgment motions seeking determinations that the Tenth Plan and the CNA Plan, respectively, are

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not confirmable as a matter of law. The Bankruptcy Court provisionally approved the disclosure statements for both the Tenth Plan and the CNA Plan subject to the Bankruptcy Court's rulings on the summary judgment motions. In February 2007, the Bankruptcy Court entered on its docket two separate opinions ruling that neither the Tenth Plan nor the CNA Plan was confirmable as a matter of law. Because the Tenth Plan and Eleventh Plan are substantially identical, Congoleum believes the ruling issued with respect to the Tenth Plan also applies to the Eleventh Plan. Following the Bankruptcy Court's rulings, in March 2007, Congoleum and other parties in interest resumed reorganization plan mediation discussions seeking to resolve the plan confirmation issues raised in the Bankruptcy Court's ruling with respect to the Tenth Plan. Congoleum has also appealed the ruling with respect to the Tenth Plan to the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey (the "District Court").

There can be no assurance that Congoleum will be successful in its appeal or in negotiating a new plan of reorganization that resolves the issues raised in the Bankruptcy Court's ruling with respect to the Tenth Plan, that Congoleum will obtain approval to solicit acceptances of a new plan of reorganization, that Congoleum will receive the acceptances necessary for confirmation of a plan of reorganization, that any proposed plan will not be modified further, that a plan will receive

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Note A - Basis of Presentation (continued)

necessary court approvals from the Bankruptcy Court and the District Court, or that such approvals will be received in a timely fashion, that a plan will be confirmed, that a plan, if confirmed, will become effective, or that there will be sufficient funds to pay for continued litigation with respect to Congoleum's Chapter 11 case or the New Jersey state court insurance coverage case which Congoleum is pursuing against certain of its insurance carriers. It is uncertain whether any person will be successful in proposing and confirming a plan.

On May 18, 2007, the New Jersey state court (the "State Court") issued a decision ruling that Congoleum's insurers have no coverage obligations under New Jersey law for a pre-petition settlement agreement (the "Claimant Agreement") between Congoleum and approximately 9,000 asbestos personal injury claimants. In that ruling, the State Court judge also cited trial testimony in his opinion that the releases (given by claimants who signed the Claimant Agreement) were non-recourse to Congoleum whether or not anyone recovered insurance proceeds. Based in part upon that finding, Congoleum filed an objection (the "Omnibus Objection") in the Bankruptcy Court on June 7, 2007 requesting that all asbestos-related personal injury claims settled and / or liquidated (the "Settled Claims") pursuant to either a pre-petition settlement agreement, the Claimant Agreement or the agreements establishing a pre-petition trust (the "Collateral Trust") be disallowed and expunged. The Omnibus Objection also requests that if the Bankruptcy Court finds that the holders of Settled Claims retain viable tort claims with recourse against Congoleum, that the Bankruptcy Court rescind the pre-petition settlement agreements and the Claimant Agreement and those claims be disallowed and expunged because, since the filing of Congoleum's bankruptcy case, supervening events have resulted in a substantial frustration of the purpose of those agreements. The Bankruptcy Court heard arguments on the Omnibus Objection on July 9, 2007.

On July 27, 2007, the Bankruptcy Court issued two decisions regarding the legal status of the Settled Claims. One decision held that the relief requested in the Omnibus Objection should be heard in the context of an adversary proceeding (a formal lawsuit) in order to insure that the Bankruptcy Court has jurisdiction over all the affected claimants and that their due process rights are otherwise

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protected. Congoleum amended the complaint in the existing adversary proceeding to seek the relief requested in the Omnibus Objection. The Bankruptcy Court also reiterated its view that all the asbestos claims, unless they had obtained a final judgment as to liability and damages, are similarly situated and must receive similar treatment in any section 524(g) reorganization plan.

In its other decision, the Bankruptcy Court ruled that the security interests in insurance collateral that were conveyed to the settled claimants pre-bankruptcy were ineffective and unenforceable against Congoleum's insurance policies or the proceeds of those policies because the attempts to create security interests were outside the scope of Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code; nor could such security interest be considered to be a common law pledge. The Bankruptcy Court therefore granted summary judgment in Congoleum's favor on Counts V and VI of the Avoidance Actions, which counts sought to void the security interests and liens securing the pre-petition settlements of asbestos claims.

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Note A - Basis of Presentation (continued)

On September 4, 2007, Congoleum filed the Third Amended Complaint in the Avoidance Action, adding new counts that encompass the subject matter and relief requested in the Omnibus Objection. The Third Amended Complaint remains pending.

The FCR filed a plan of reorganization and proposed disclosure statement ("FCR Plan") on July 3, 2007. The FCR Plan is premised upon, among other things, treatment of all asbestos claimants holding claims against Congoleum on a substantially similar basis, although the FCR did not propose a resolution of the Pre-Petition Settlement Agreements and Claimant Agreements. A disclosure statement hearing was held on August 30, 2007, and the Bankruptcy Court ruled that the FCR needed to amend his disclosure statement and set a further hearing on this subject for November 8, 2007.

For more information regarding Congoleum's asbestos liability and plan for resolving that liability, please refer to Note J.

Although there can be no assurances, the Company believes that there is reasonable basis to expect it will maintain control of Congoleum during the pendency of Congoleum's reorganization proceedings. Accordingly, the Company has elected to continue to consolidate the financial statements of Congoleum in its consolidated results because it believes that is the appropriate presentation given its current control of Congoleum. However, the accompanying financial statements also present the details of consolidation to separately show the financial condition, operating results and cash flows of ABI (excluding Congoleum and its wholly owned subsidiaries) and Congoleum and its wholly owned subsidiaries, which may be more meaningful for certain analyses.

The financial statements of Congoleum have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. Accordingly, the financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary should Congoleum be unable to continue as a going concern. As described in Note J, there is substantial doubt about Congoleum's ability to continue as a going concern unless it obtains relief from its substantial asbestos liabilities through a successful reorganization under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code.

The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Statement of Position 90-7, Financial Reporting by Entities in Reorganization Under the Bankruptcy Code ("SOP 90-7"), provides financial reporting guidance for entities that are reorganizing under the Bankruptcy Code. Congoleum has implemented this guidance

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in its consolidated financial statements for periods commencing after December 31, 2003. Pursuant to SOP 90-7, companies in reorganization under the Bankruptcy Code are required to segregate pre-petition liabilities that are subject to compromise and report them separately on the balance sheet. Liabilities that may be affected by a plan of reorganization are recorded at the amount of the expected allowed claims, even if they may be settled for lesser amounts. Liabilities for asbestos claims are recorded based upon the

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Note A - Basis of Presentation (continued)

minimum amount Congoleum expects to spend for its contribution to, and costs to settle asbestos liabilities through, the Plan Trust. Obligations arising post-petition and pre-petition obligations that are secured or that the Bankruptcy Court has authorized Congoleum to pay, are not classified as liabilities subject to compromise. Other pre-petition claims (which would be classified as liabilities subject to compromise) may arise due to the rejection by Congoleum of executory contracts or unexpired leases pursuant to the Bankruptcy Code or as a result of the allowance by the Bankruptcy Court of contingent or disputed claims related to pre-petition matters.

Recently Issued Accounting Principles

In July 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - An Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 ("FIN 48"). FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in financial statements in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes ("SFAS 109"). This interpretation prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition of tax benefits, classification on the balance sheet, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. The Company adopted FIN 48 effective January 1, 2007. As a result of the adoption, the Company determined that no cumulative effect adjustment was necessary to the opening balance of retained earnings as of January 1, 2007. The Company's unrecognized tax benefits as of January 1, 2007 were immaterial, and recognition of such tax benefits is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's income tax provision in future periods. Changes in the Company's unrecognized tax benefits during the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 were immaterial. Furthermore, the Company does not expect such changes in the next twelve months to be material to the Company's financial position or results of operation.

For tax return purposes, ABI and Congoleum are not part of a consolidated group and, consequently, file separate federal and state tax returns. ABI's and Congoleum's federal income tax returns are open and subject to examination from the 2004 and 2003 tax return years and forward, respectively. ABI's and Congoleum's various state income tax returns are generally open from the 2002 and later tax return years based on individual state statute of limitations. Congoleum's tax return net operating loss carryforwards are significant. The tax years in which losses arose may be subject to audit when such carryforwards are utilized to offset taxable income in future periods. AB Canada's federal and provincial tax returns are open and subject to examination from 2002 and later.

The Company records tax penalties and interest as a component of income tax expense.

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Note A - Basis of Presentation (continued)

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans ("SFAS 158"), which amends SFAS No. 87, Employers Accounting for Pensions, SFAS No. 88, Employers' Accounting for Settlements and Curtailments of Defined Benefit Pension Plans and for Termination Benefits, SFAS No. 106, Employers Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions, and SFAS No. 132R, Employers' Disclosures about Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits (revised 2003). SFAS 158 requires companies to recognize an asset or liability for the overfunded or underfunded status of their benefit plans in their financial statements. SFAS 158 also requires the measurement date for plan assets and liabilities to coincide with the sponsor's year end. This standard provides two transition alternatives related to the change in measurement date provisions. The recognition of an asset and liability related to the funded status provision is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2006, and the change in measurement date provisions is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2008.

The adoption of SFAS 158 had no effect on the Company's consolidated statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2006, and it will not affect the Company's operating results in future periods. The incremental effects of adopting the provisions of SFAS 158 on the Company's consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2006 are presented in the following table.

	Prior to Adopting SFAS 158 -----	Effect of Adopting SFAS 158 -----	As Reported -----
		(in thousands)	
Other assets, non-current	\$ --	\$ 1,316	\$ 1,316
Accrued benefit liability - other liabilities, non-current	(3,169)	199	(2,970)
Accrued benefit liability - liabilities subject to compromise	(21,375)	(3,791)	(25,166)
Deferred taxes	(199)	(440)	(639)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	16,917	2,716	19,633

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities - Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115. The standard permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value and is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. Early adoption is permitted as of the beginning of the previous fiscal year provided that the entity makes that choice in the first 120 days of that fiscal year and also elects to apply the provisions of SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements. The Company has not elected to early adopt this standard and is in the process of evaluating the impact this pronouncement may have on its results of operations and financial condition.

Note B - Inventories

Inventories at June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006 consisted of the following

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(in thousands):

	June 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
	-----	-----
Finished goods	\$ 58,010	\$ 56,374
Work-in-process	12,821	11,813
Raw materials and supplies	12,646	12,284
	-----	-----
	\$ 83,477	\$ 80,471
	=====	=====

Note C - Sale of Property

In April 2006, the Company completed the sale of a building and land owned by Janus, a discontinued operation (see Note A). The building and land were sold for \$5.0 million Canadian dollars ("C\$"). The Company received C\$1.0 million in cash and a C\$4.0 million note. Commissions and other expenses incurred in connection with the sale totaled approximately C\$200 thousand, resulting in net cash proceeds of approximately C\$800 thousand. Payment of the note is contingent upon obtaining an environmental certification on the land sold. In order to obtain that certification, the Company expects to incur approximately C\$200 thousand to remediate the property. Remediation is expected to be completed during 2007. As of June 30, 2007, the Company has recorded a deferred gain of approximately C\$910 thousand. The Company expects to recognize a final gain of approximately C\$850 thousand after the completion of the remediation in 2007 and the incurrence of related expenses.

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Note D - Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses at June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006 consisted of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
	-----	-----
Accrued advertising and sales promotions	\$ 18,831	\$ 22,478
Employee compensation and related benefits	8,618	7,084
Interest	222	2
Environmental matters	632	632
Royalties	799	837
Income taxes	688	838
Other	8,859	5,540
	-----	-----
	\$ 38,649	\$ 37,411
	=====	=====

See Note G for Liabilities Subject to Compromise.

Note E - Financing Arrangements

ABI's primary source of borrowings are the revolving credit facility (the "Revolver") and the term loan ("Term Loan") it has with Bank of America, National Association ("BofA") and BofA acting through its Canada branch (the

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"Canadian Lender") pursuant to an amended and restated credit agreement (the "Credit Agreement"). The Credit Agreement provides ABI and its subsidiary K&M Associates L.P. ("K&M") with (i) a \$30.0 million commitment under the Revolver with a \$12.0 million borrowing sublimit (the "Canadian Revolver") for ABI's subsidiary AB Canada and (ii) the \$10.0 million Term Loan. The Credit Agreement also provides for domestic and Canadian letter of credit facilities with availability of up to \$5.0 million and \$1.0 million, respectively, subject to availability under the Revolver and the Canadian Revolver, respectively.

On September 25, 2006, ABI, K&M and AB Canada entered into an amendment and restatement to the Credit Agreement with BofA and the Canadian Lender, both in their capacities as lenders and administrative agents under the Credit Agreement. Pursuant to the amendment and restatement, the Term Loan was added to the Credit Agreement and the amount of the Revolver was increased by \$10.0 million to its current \$30.0 million amount. In addition, the availability for domestic letters of credit issued under the Credit Agreement was increased from \$4.0 million to \$5.0 million. In connection with that amendment and restatement, ABI used approximately \$17.0 million of new borrowings from the proceeds of the Term Loan, which was fully drawn, and under the Revolver to fully prepay \$16.0 million of aggregate outstanding principal amount of the Company's senior notes, all of which were held by The Prudential Insurance Company of America, together with approximately \$1.0 million in interest and yield maintenance fees in connection with those notes and prepayment. During the third quarter of 2006, a charge of approximately \$860 thousand for early extinguishment of debt was recorded in Other Income (Expense) in connection with this prepayment.

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Note E - Financing Arrangements (continued)

The Credit Agreement contains certain covenants that the Company must satisfy. The covenants include certain financial tests, restrictions on the ability of the Company to incur additional indebtedness or to grant liens on its assets, and restrictions on the ability of the Company to pay dividends on its capital stock. At March 31, 2007, the Company was not in compliance with the financial covenant that there be no consecutive quarterly net losses from continuing operations. On May 14, 2007, ABI and its subsidiaries, K&M and AB Canada, entered into an amendment, effective as of March 31, 2007, to the Credit Agreement with BofA and BofA acting through its Canada branch, each in their respective capacities as lenders and administrative agents under the Credit Agreement. The amendment revised the financial covenant requiring that the Company not have any consecutive quarterly net losses from continuing operations to provide that for each of the two consecutive fiscal quarters of the Company ending December 31, 2006 and March 31, 2007, the Company not have a quarterly net loss from continuing operations in excess of \$400 thousand. Under the Credit Agreement, the calculation of the Company's net income or loss from continuing operations is based on the Company accounting for its majority-owned subsidiary Congoleum Corporation on the equity method. Following the entering into of this amendment, the Company was in compliance with this financial covenant as of March 31, 2007.

On September 29, 2006, ABI entered into swap agreements to convert the interest rates on the Term Loan and \$6.0 million of borrowings under the Revolver from floating rates to fixed rates of interest. The swap agreement for the Term Loan (the "Term Loan Swap") has a five year term with the same quarterly payment dates as the Term Loan and reduces proportionately in line with the amortization of the Term Loan. The swap agreement for the \$6.0 million outstanding under the Revolver (the "Revolver Swap") has a three year term with quarterly settlement dates beginning December 31, 2006. The Company expects its borrowings under the Revolver to remain above \$6.0 million through September 29, 2009, the

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termination date of the Revolver Swap. The Term Loan Swap and the Revolver Swap are carried at fair value. Changes in the fair value of the swap agreements are recorded in Other Income (Expense). For the three and six months ended June 30, 2007, the Company recorded a gain of \$134 thousand and \$90 thousand, respectively, for the adjustment of the fair values of the swap agreements.

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Note F - Other Liabilities

Other Liabilities at June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006 consisted of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
	-----	-----
Pension benefits	\$ 2,743	\$ 2,970
Environmental remediation and product related liabilities	5,826	5,860
Deferred income taxes	4,107	4,095
Other	2,359	2,516
	-----	-----
	\$ 15,035	\$ 15,441
	=====	=====

See Note G for Liabilities Subject to Compromise.

Note G - Liabilities Subject to Compromise

As a result of Congoleum's Chapter 11 filing (see Notes A and J), pursuant to SOP 90-7, Congoleum is required to segregate pre-petition liabilities that are subject to compromise and report them separately on the consolidated balance sheet. Liabilities that may be affected by a plan of reorganization are recorded at the amount of the expected allowed claims, even if they may be settled for lesser amounts. Substantially all of Congoleum's pre-petition debt is recorded at face value and is classified within liabilities subject to compromise. In addition, Congoleum's accrued but unpaid interest expense on its 8 5/8% Senior Notes Due 2008 is also recorded in liabilities subject to compromise. See Notes A and J for further discussion of Congoleum's asbestos liability. Liabilities subject to compromise at June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006 were as follows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
	-----	-----
Current liability		
Pre-petition other payables and accrued interest	\$ 40,185	\$ 34,602
Non-current		
Debt (at face value)	100,000	100,000
Pension liability	14,245	15,502
Other post-retirement benefit obligation	9,476	9,249
Pre-petition other liabilities	11,761	11,782
	-----	-----
	135,482	136,533
Elimination - Payable to American Biltrite	(126)	(135)
	-----	-----
Total non-current liability	135,356	136,398
	-----	-----

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Total liabilities subject to compromise	\$ 175,541	\$ 171,000
	=====	=====

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Note G - Liabilities Subject to Compromise

Additional pre-petition claims (which would be classified as liabilities subject to compromise) may arise due to the rejection by Congoleum of executory contracts or unexpired leases, or as a result of the allowance by the Bankruptcy Court of contingent or disputed claims.

Note H - Pension Plans

The Company and Congoleum sponsor several noncontributory defined benefit pension plans covering most of their employees. Benefits under the plans are based on years of service and employee compensation. Amounts funded annually by the Company and Congoleum are actuarially determined using the projected unit credit and unit credit methods and are equal to or exceed the minimum required by government regulations. Congoleum also maintains health and life insurance programs for retirees (reflected in the table below under the columns entitled "Other Benefits").

The following summarizes the components of the net periodic benefit cost for the Company's and Congoleum's pension and other benefit plans during the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		2006	
	2007		2006	
	Pension	Other Benefits	Pension	Other Benefits
Service cost	\$ 611	\$ 53	\$ 607	\$ 48
Interest cost	1,606	142	1,498	132
Expected return on plan assets	(1,614)	--	(1,435)	--
Recognized net actuarial loss	337	18	359	16
Amortization of prior service cost	28	3	(40)	9
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 968	\$ 216	\$ 989	\$ 205

	Six Months Ended June 30,		2006	
	2007		2006	
	Pension	Other Benefits	Pension	Other Benefits
Service cost	\$ 1,214	\$ 106	\$ 1,210	\$ 96
Interest cost	3,201	284	2,991	264
Expected return on plan assets	(3,211)	--	(2,863)	--

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Recognized net actuarial loss	675	36	718	32
Amortization of prior service cost	54	6	(80)	18
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 1,933	\$ 432	\$ 1,976	\$ 410
	=====	=====	=====	=====

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Note H - Pension Plans (continued)

The weighted average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 were as follows:

	2007		2006	
	Pension	Other Benefits	Pension	Other Benefits
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Discount rate	5.20% - 6.00%	6.00%	5.20% - 6.00%	6.00%
Expected long-term return on plan assets	7.00% - 7.50%	--	7.00% - 7.50%	--
Rate of compensation increase	4.00% - 5.00%	--	4.00% - 5.00%	--

Note I - Commitments and Contingencies

The Company and Congoleum are subject to federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations, and certain legal and administrative claims are pending or have been asserted against the Company and Congoleum. Among these claims, the Company and Congoleum are separately a named party in several actions associated with waste disposal sites. These actions include possible obligations to remove or mitigate the effects on the environment of wastes deposited at various sites, including Superfund sites and certain of the Company's and Congoleum's owned and previously owned facilities. The contingencies also include claims for personal injury and/or property damage. The exact amount of such future cost and timing of payments are indeterminable due to such unknown factors as the magnitude of cleanup costs, the timing and extent of the remedial actions that may be required, the determination of the Company's and Congoleum's liability in proportion to other potentially responsible parties, and the extent to which costs may be recoverable from insurance. Provisions in the financial statements have been recorded for the estimated probable loss associated with all known general and environmental contingencies for the Company and Congoleum. While the Company and Congoleum believe their estimate of the future amount of these liabilities is reasonable, and that they will be paid over a period of five to ten years, the timing and amount of such payments may differ significantly from the Company's and Congoleum's assumptions. Although the effect of future government regulation could have a significant effect on the Company's and Congoleum's costs, the Company and Congoleum are not aware of any pending legislation that would have such an effect. There can be no assurances that the costs of any future government regulations could be passed along to their customers. Estimated insurance recoveries related to these liabilities are reflected in other non-current assets.

The Company and Congoleum record a liability for environmental remediation

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claims when it becomes probable that the Company or Congoleum, as applicable, will incur costs relating to a clean-up program or will have to make claim payments, and the costs or payments can be reasonably estimated. As assessments are revised and clean-up programs progress, these liabilities are adjusted as appropriate to reflect such revisions and progress.

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Note I - Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Liabilities of Congoleum comprise the substantial majority of the environmental and other liabilities reported on the Company's consolidated balance sheet. Due to the relative magnitude and wide range of estimates of these liabilities and the fact that recourse related to these liabilities is generally limited to Congoleum, these matters are discussed separately following matters for which ABI has actual or potential liability. However, since ABI includes Congoleum in ABI's consolidating financial statements, to the extent that Congoleum incurs a liability or expense, it will be reflected in ABI's consolidating financial statements.

American Biltrite Inc.

ABI is a co-defendant with many other manufacturers and distributors of asbestos containing products in approximately 1,415 pending claims involving approximately 2,001 individuals as of June 30, 2007. The claimants allege personal injury or death from exposure to asbestos or asbestos-containing products. Activity related to ABI's asbestos claims is as follows:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2007 -----	Year Ended December 31, 2006 -----
Beginning claims	1,332	1,703
New claims	281	625
Settlements	(8)	(30)
Dismissals	(190)	(966)
	-----	-----
Ending claims	1,415 =====	1,332 =====

ABI has primary and multiple excess layers of insurance coverage for asbestos claims. The total indemnity costs incurred to settle claims during the six months ended June 30, 2007 and twelve months ended December 31, 2006 were \$0.5 million and \$3.1 million, respectively, all of which were paid by ABI's insurance carriers pursuant to a February 1996 coverage-in-place agreement with ABI's applicable primary layer insurance carriers, as were the related defense costs. ABI will seek reimbursement for asbestos claims under its excess layer coverage upon exhaustion of its primary insurance coverage. The amount of indemnity coverage limits remaining at June 30, 2007 under ABI's primary insurance coverage relating to policies underwritten from 1961 to 1985 ("Primary Layer") was approximately \$1.9 million to \$3.0 million, depending on the interpretation of the terms of the above-referenced coverage-in-place agreement. ABI is negotiating with the three insurance carriers currently providing coverage under the Primary Layer (the "Carrier Group") to determine the amount of coverage remaining under that coverage-in-place agreement.

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Note I - Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

ABI expects its first layer excess liability insurance will provide coverage for ABI's asbestos claims after the Primary Layer has been exhausted. The same insurance companies comprising the Carrier Group also underwrote ABI's first layer excess coverage during the period from 1964-1984 (the "Umbrella Coverage"). Coverage limits for the Umbrella Coverage are \$105 million to \$155 million, with certain policies providing defense costs within the coverage limits and other policies providing defense costs in addition to coverage limits. ABI is negotiating with the Carrier Group to reach agreement (the "Umbrella Agreement") on how the Umbrella Coverage will apply to asbestos bodily injury claims. The Umbrella Agreement is expected to address defense and indemnity obligations, allocation of claims to specific policies, and other matters.

In addition to the Umbrella Agreement, ABI has additional excess liability insurance policies that should provide further coverage if and when coverage limits under the Umbrella Agreement are exhausted. Depending on the terms of the Umbrella Agreement and the dates of asbestos exposure alleged in claims, ABI may incur uninsured costs related to asbestos claims once the Primary Layer has been exhausted. ABI does not expect these costs to have a material adverse impact on its financial condition or results of operations, although there can be no assurances in that regard.

In general, governmental authorities have determined that asbestos-containing sheet and tile products are nonfriable (i.e., cannot be crumbled by hand pressure) because the asbestos was encapsulated in the products during the manufacturing process. Thus, governmental authorities have concluded that these products do not pose a health risk when they are properly maintained in place or properly removed so that they remain nonfriable. The Company has issued warnings not to remove asbestos-containing flooring by sanding or other methods that may cause the product to become friable.

The Company estimates its liability to defend and resolve current and reasonably anticipated future asbestos-related claims (not including claims asserted against Congoleum) based upon a strategy to actively defend or seek settlement for those claims in the normal course of business. Factors such as recent and historical settlement and trial results, the incidence of past and recent claims, the number of cases pending against it and asbestos litigation developments that may impact the exposure of the Company were considered in performing these estimates. In 2006, the Company utilized an actuarial study to assist it in developing estimates of the Company's potential liability for resolving present and possible future asbestos claims. At December 31, 2006, the estimated range of liability for settlement of current claims pending and claims anticipated to be filed through 2012 was \$10.3 million to \$35.3 million. The Company believed no amount within this range is more likely than any other, and accordingly, recorded the minimum liability estimate of \$10.3 million in its consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2006. At June 30, 2007, the Company has recorded \$10.5 million for the estimated minimum liability. The Company also believes that, based on this minimum liability estimate, the corresponding amount of insurance probable of recovery is \$9.3 million at June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, which has been included in other assets. The same factors that affect developing forecasts of potential indemnity

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costs for asbestos-related liabilities also affect estimates of the total amount of insurance that is probable of recovery, as do a number of additional factors. These additional factors include the financial viability of some of the insurance companies, the method in which losses will be allocated to the various insurance policies and the years covered by those policies, how legal and other loss handling costs will be covered by the insurance policies, and interpretation of the effect on coverage of various policy terms and limits and their interrelationships. These amounts were based on currently known facts and a number of assumptions. However, projecting future events, such as the number of new claims to be filed each year, the average cost of disposing of each such claim, and the continuing solvency of various insurance companies, as well as numerous uncertainties surrounding asbestos legislation in the United States, could cause the actual liability and insurance recoveries for the Company to be higher or lower than those projected or recorded.

Due to the numerous variables and uncertainties, including the effect of Congoleum's Chapter 11 case and plan of reorganization on the Company's liabilities, the Company does not believe that reasonable estimates can be developed of liabilities for asbestos-related claims against the Company (not including claims asserted against Congoleum) beyond a six year horizon. The Company will continue to evaluate its range of future exposure, and the related insurance coverage available, and when appropriate, record future adjustments to those estimates, which could be material.

The Company anticipates that any resolution of its asbestos related liabilities that may result from any reorganization plan for Congoleum will be limited at most to liabilities derivative of claims asserted against Congoleum as may be afforded under Section 524(g) (4) of the Bankruptcy Code.

ABI reported in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006 that it has been named as a Potentially Responsible Party ("PRP") within the meaning of the Federal Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act ("CERCLA"), as amended, with respect to six sites located in five separate states. On May 21, 2007, ABI entered into a Response Cost Sharing and Alternative Dispute Resolution Agreement, dated as of May 21, 2007, with Miller Industries, Inc., which provides for a cost sharing arrangement in connection with the clean-up of two sites in Lisbon Falls, Maine (which sites are referred to as "Parcel A" and "Parcel B," respectively, and the "Maine Sites," collectively, in ABI's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006). Under the agreement, each of the parties agrees to fund fifty percent of the budgeted costs of the remedial investigation, feasibility study and remediation of the two sites, subject to a final determination of the parties' respective allocation of its share of the applicable costs, which will be made either by mutual agreement of the parties or by arbitration, as provided under the agreement. The agreement provides for procedures for the funding of these costs as well as allocates oversight responsibility for the clean up of the sites to the parties based upon a party's determined share of responsibility for the clean up of the sites. The Company's estimated share of costs under the terms of the agreement are consistent with the Company's previously estimated costs and recorded liability as of December 31, 2006.

Note I - Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Congoleum

Congoleum is a defendant in a large number of asbestos-related lawsuits and on December 31, 2003, filed a petition commencing a voluntary reorganization case under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code for purposes of resolving its

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asbestos-related liabilities. See Note J.

Congoleum is named, together with a large number (in most cases, hundreds) of other companies, as a PRP in pending proceedings under CERCLA and similar state laws. In addition, in four other instances, although not named as a PRP, Congoleum has received a request for information. The pending proceedings in which Congoleum is a named PRP currently relate to eight disposal sites in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland in which recovery from generators of hazardous substances is sought for the cost of cleaning up the contaminated waste sites. Congoleum's ultimate liability and funding obligations in connection with those other sites depends on many factors, including the volume of material contributed to the site by Congoleum, the number of other PRP's and their financial viability, the remediation methods and technology to be used and the extent to which costs may be recoverable by Congoleum from relevant insurance policies. However, under CERCLA and certain other laws, Congoleum, as a PRP, can be held jointly and severally liable for all environmental costs associated with a site.

The most significant exposure for which Congoleum has been named a PRP relates to a recycling facility site in Elkton, Maryland (the "Galaxy/Spectron Superfund Site"). The PRP group at this site is made up of 81 companies, substantially all of which are large, financially solvent entities. Two removal actions were substantially complete as of December 31, 1998, and a groundwater treatment system was installed thereafter. The United States Environmental Protection Agency has selected a remedy for the soil and shallow groundwater (Operable Unit 1 or OU-1); however, the remedial investigation/feasibility study related to the deep groundwater (Operational Unit 2 or OU-2) has not been completed. The PRP group, of which Congoleum is a part, has entered into a consent decree to perform the remedy for OU-1 and resolve natural resource damage claims. The consent decree also requires the PRP group to perform the OU-2 remedy, assuming that the estimated cost of the remedy is not more than \$10.0 million. If the estimated cost of the OU-2 remedy is more than \$10.0 million, the PRP group may decline to perform it or they may elect to perform it anyway. Cost estimates for the OU-1 and OU-2 work combined (including natural resource damages) range between \$22 million and \$34 million, with Congoleum's share ranging between approximately \$1.0 million and \$1.6 million. This assumes that all parties participate and that none cash-out and pay a premium; those two factors may account for some fluctuation in Congoleum's share of the costs. Fifty percent (50%) of Congoleum's share of the costs is presently being paid by one of its insurance carriers, Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, whose remaining policy limits for this claim are expected to cover approximately \$300 thousand in additional costs. Congoleum expects to fund the balance to the extent further insurance coverage is not available.

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Note I - Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Congoleum filed a motion before the Bankruptcy Court seeking authorization and approval of the consent decree and related settlement agreements for the Galaxy/Spectron Superfund Site, as well as authorization for Liberty Mutual Insurance Company and Congoleum to make certain payments that have been invoiced to Congoleum with respect to the consent decree and related settlement agreements. An order authorizing and approving consent decree and settlement agreements was issued by the Bankruptcy Court in August 2006.

Congoleum also accrues remediation costs for certain of Congoleum's owned facilities on an undiscounted basis. Congoleum has entered into an administrative consent order with the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and has established a remediation trust fund of \$100 thousand as

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financial assurance for certain remediation funding obligations. Estimated total clean-up costs of \$1.3 million for Congoleum's expected portion of those remediation funding obligations, including capital outlays and future maintenance costs for soil and groundwater remediation, are primarily based on engineering studies. Of this amount, \$300 thousand was included in current liabilities subject to compromise and \$1.0 million was included in non-current liabilities subject to compromise as of June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006.

At June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, Congoleum had recorded a total of \$4.4 million for estimated environmental liabilities none of which have been reduced by the amount of expected insurance recoveries. At June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, such estimated insurance recoveries are approximately \$2.2 million. Receivables for expected insurance recoveries are recorded if the related carriers are solvent and paying claims under a reservation of rights or under an obligation pursuant to coverage in place or a settlement agreement. Substantially all of Congoleum's recorded insurance asset for environmental matters is collectible from a single carrier.

Congoleum anticipates that these matters will be resolved over a period of years, and that after application of expected insurance recoveries, funding of the costs by Congoleum will not have a material adverse impact on Congoleum's liquidity or financial position. However, unfavorable developments in these matters could result in significant expenses or judgments that could have a material adverse effect on Congoleum's and the Company's business, results of operations or financial condition.

Other

In addition to the matters referenced above and in Note J, in the ordinary course of their businesses, the Company and Congoleum become involved in lawsuits, administrative proceedings in connection with product liability claims and other matters. In some of these proceedings, plaintiffs may seek to recover large and sometimes unspecified amounts, and the matters may remain unresolved for several years.

Note J - Congoleum Asbestos Liabilities and Reorganization

In early 2003, Congoleum announced a strategy for resolving current and future asbestos claims liability through confirmation of a pre-packaged plan of reorganization under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. Later in 2003, Congoleum entered into the Claimant Agreement. As contemplated by the Claimant Agreement, Congoleum also entered into agreements establishing the Collateral Trust to distribute funds in accordance with the terms of the Claimant Agreement and granting the Collateral Trust a security interest in Congoleum's rights under its applicable insurance coverage and payments from Congoleum's insurers for asbestos claims.

The Claimant Agreement established a compensable disease valuation matrix (the "Matrix") and allowed claimants who qualified to participate in the Claimant Agreement (the "Qualifying Claimants") to settle their claims for the Matrix value, secured in part (75%) by a security interest in the collateral granted to the Collateral Trust. The Collateral Trust provides for distribution of trust assets according to various requirements that give priority (subject to aggregate distribution limits) to participating claimants who had pre-existing unfunded settlement agreements ("Pre-Existing Settlement Agreements") with Congoleum and participating claimants who qualified for payment under unfunded settlement agreements entered into by Congoleum with plaintiffs that had asbestos claims pending against Congoleum and which claims were scheduled for

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trial after the effective date of the Claimant Agreement but prior to the commencement of Congoleum's anticipated Chapter 11 reorganization case ("Trial-Listed Settlement Agreements").

The Claimant Agreement incorporated Pre-Existing Settlement Agreements and the settlement of certain Trial-Listed Settlement Agreement claims for a fully secured claim against the Collateral Trust, and it settled all other claims for a secured claim against the Collateral Trust equal to 75% of the claim value and an unsecured claim for the remaining 25%. In December 2005, Congoleum commenced an omnibus avoidance action and a sealed avoidance action (collectively, the "Avoidance Actions") seeking to void the security interest granted to the Collateral Trust and such settlements.

In October 2003, Congoleum began soliciting acceptances for its proposed pre-packaged plan of reorganization and Congoleum received the votes necessary for acceptance of the plan in late December 2003. On December 31, 2003, Congoleum filed a voluntary petition with the Bankruptcy Court (Case No. 03-51524) seeking relief under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. In January 2004, Congoleum filed its proposed plan of reorganization and disclosure statement with the Bankruptcy Court.

In November 2004, Congoleum filed the Fourth Plan with the Bankruptcy Court reflecting the result of further negotiations with representatives of the ACC, the FCR and other asbestos claimant representatives. The Bankruptcy Court approved the disclosure statement and plan voting procedures in December 2004 and Congoleum obtained the requisite votes of asbestos personal injury claimants necessary to seek approval of the Fourth Plan.

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Note J - Congoleum Asbestos Liabilities and Reorganization (continued)

In April 2005, Congoleum announced that it had reached an agreement in principle with representatives of the ACC and the FCR to make certain modifications to its proposed plan of reorganization and related documents governing the settlement and payment of asbestos-related claims against Congoleum. Under the agreed-upon modifications, asbestos claimants with claims settled under Congoleum's pre-petition settlement agreements would agree to forbear from exercising the security interest they were granted and share on a pari passu basis with all other present and future asbestos claimants in insurance proceeds and other assets of the Plan Trust.

In July 2005, Congoleum filed the Sixth Plan and related documents with the Bankruptcy Court which reflected the result of these negotiations, as well as other technical modifications. The Bankruptcy Court approved the disclosure statement and voting procedures and Congoleum commenced solicitation of acceptances of the Sixth Plan in August 2005. In September 2005, Congoleum learned that certain asbestos claimants were unwilling to agree to forbear from exercising their security interest as contemplated by the Sixth Plan and subsequently withdrew the Sixth Plan.

In November 2005, the Bankruptcy Court denied a request to extend Congoleum's exclusive right to file a plan of reorganization and solicit acceptances thereof. In March 2006, Congoleum filed the Eighth Plan. In addition, an insurance company, CNA, filed a plan of reorganization and the Bondholders' Committee also filed a plan of reorganization. In May 2006, the Bankruptcy Court ordered all parties in interest in Congoleum's reorganization proceedings to participate in global mediation discussions. Several mediation sessions took place from June through September 2006. During the initial mediation negotiations, Congoleum reached an agreement in principle, subject to mutually

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agreeable definitive documentation, with the ACC, the FCR and Congoleum's controlling shareholder, ABI, on certain terms of the Ninth Plan, which Congoleum filed and proposed jointly with the ACC in August 2006. CNA and the Bondholders' Committee jointly filed a new, competing plan in August 2006 and each withdrew its prior plan of reorganization. Following further mediated negotiations, Congoleum, the ACC, the FCR, ABI and the Bondholders' Committee reached agreement on terms of the Tenth Plan, which Congoleum filed jointly with the ACC in September 2006. Following the Bondholders' Committee's withdrawal of support for CNA's plan, CNA filed the CNA Plan. In October 2006, Congoleum and the ACC jointly filed a revised version of the Tenth Plan, the Eleventh Plan, which reflected minor technical changes agreed to by the various parties supporting Congoleum's plan. In October 2006, the Bankruptcy Court held a hearing to consider the adequacy of the disclosure statements with respect to the Tenth Plan and the CNA Plan and to hear arguments on respective summary judgment motions that the Tenth Plan and the CNA Plan were not confirmable as a matter of law. The Bankruptcy Court provisionally approved the disclosure statements for both the Tenth Plan and the CNA Plan subject to the Bankruptcy Court's ruling on the respective summary judgment motions. In February 2007, the Bankruptcy Court issued two separate opinions ruling that neither the Tenth Plan nor the CNA Plan was confirmable as a matter of law. Because the Tenth Plan and Eleventh Plan are substantially identical, Congoleum believes the ruling issued with respect to the Tenth Plan also applies to the Eleventh Plan. Following the Bankruptcy Court's rulings, in March 2007, Congoleum resumed global plan mediation discussions seeking to resolve the issues raised in the

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Note J - Congoleum Asbestos Liabilities and Reorganization (continued)

Bankruptcy Court's ruling with respect to the Tenth Plan. Congoleum has also appealed the ruling with respect to the Tenth Plan to the District Court.

There can be no assurance that Congoleum will be successful in its appeal or in negotiating a new plan of reorganization that resolves the issues raised in the Bankruptcy Court's ruling with respect to the Tenth Plan, that Congoleum will obtain approval to solicit acceptances of a new plan of reorganization, that Congoleum will receive the acceptances necessary for confirmation of a plan of reorganization, that any proposed plan will not be modified further, that a plan will receive necessary court approvals from the Bankruptcy Court and the District Court, or that such approvals will be received in a timely fashion, that a plan will be confirmed, that a plan, if confirmed, will become effective, or that there will be sufficient funds to pay for continued litigation over a plan of reorganization.

On May 18, 2007, the State Court issued a decision ruling that Congoleum's insurers have no coverage obligations under New Jersey law for the Claimant Agreement. In that ruling, the State Court judge also cited trial testimony in his opinion that the releases (given by claimants who signed the Claimant Agreement) were non-recourse to Congoleum whether or not anyone recovered insurance proceeds. Based in part upon that finding, Congoleum filed the Omnibus Objection in the Bankruptcy Court on June 7, 2007 requesting that the settled Claims be disallowed and expunged. The Omnibus Objection also requests that if the Bankruptcy Court finds that the holders of Settled Claims retain viable tort claims with recourse against Congoleum, that the Bankruptcy Court rescind the pre-petition settlement agreements and the Claimant Agreement and those claims be disallowed and expunged because, since the filing of Congoleum's bankruptcy case, supervening events have resulted in a substantial frustration of the purpose of those agreements. The Bankruptcy Court heard arguments on the Omnibus Objection on July 9, 2007.

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On July 27, 2007, the Bankruptcy Court issued two decisions regarding the legal status of the Settled Claims. One decision held that the relief requested in the Omnibus Objection should be heard in the context of an adversary proceeding (a formal lawsuit) in order to insure that the Bankruptcy Court has jurisdiction over all the affected claimants and that their due process rights are otherwise protected. Congoleum amended the complaint in the existing adversary proceeding to seek the relief requested in the Omnibus Objection. The Bankruptcy Court also reiterated its view that all the asbestos claims, unless they had obtained a final judgment as to liability and damages, are similarly situated and must receive similar treatment in any section 524(g) reorganization plan.

In its other decision, the Bankruptcy Court ruled that the security interests in insurance collateral that were conveyed to the settled claimants pre-bankruptcy were ineffective and unenforceable against Congoleum's insurance policies or the proceeds of those policies because the attempts to create security interests were outside the scope of Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code; nor could such security interest be considered to be a common law pledge. The Bankruptcy Court therefore granted summary judgment in Congoleum's favor on Counts V and VI of the Avoidance Actions, which counts sought to void the security interests and liens securing the pre-petition settlements of asbestos claims.

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Note J - Congoleum Asbestos Liabilities and Reorganization (continued)

On September 4, 2007, Congoleum filed the Third Amended Complaint in the Avoidance Action, adding new counts that encompass the subject matter and relief requested in the Omnibus Objection. The Third Amended Complaint remains pending.

The FCR filed a plan of reorganization and proposed disclosure statement on July 3, 2007. The FCR Plan is premised upon, among other things, treatment of all asbestos claimants holding claims against Congoleum on a substantially similar basis, although the FCR did not propose a resolution of the Pre-Petition Settlement Agreements and Claimant Agreements. A disclosure statement hearing was held on August 30, 2007, and the Bankruptcy Court ruled that the FCR needed to amend his disclosure statement and set a further hearing on this subject for November 8, 2007.

Congoleum continues to be involved in litigation with certain insurance carriers related to disputed insurance coverage for asbestos related liabilities, and certain insurance carriers filed various objections to Congoleum's previously proposed plans of reorganization and related matters and are expected to file objections to any future plan. Certain other parties have also filed various objections to Congoleum's previously proposed plans of reorganization and may file objections to any future plan.

During 2005 and 2006, Congoleum entered into a number of settlement agreements with excess insurance carriers over coverage for asbestos-related claims. In May 2005, certain AIG companies agreed to pay approximately \$103 million over ten years to the Plan Trust. This settlement resolves coverage obligations of policies with a total of \$114 million in liability limits for asbestos bodily injury claims. Payment is subject to various conditions, including without limitation, the effectiveness of a plan of reorganization that provides AIG with certain specified relief including a channeling injunction pursuant to Section 524(g) of the Bankruptcy Code. An insurer appealed the approval order granted by the Bankruptcy Court to the District Court. The District Court, however, entered an order in September 2006 that administratively terminated the appeal. The AIG settlement provides that any party may declare that the settlement agreement is null and void if the Confirmation Order fails to become a final order by May 12, 2007, and AIG may terminate the settlement agreement pursuant to this provision.

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On or about June 25, 2007, Congoleum and AIG executed a letter agreement providing that the parties would provide 45 days advance notice of their intent to terminate the AIG settlement. To date, neither party has given notice of an intent to terminate the agreement. At this time, it is not known whether AIG ultimately will seek to terminate the settlement agreement. In June 2005, Congoleum entered into a settlement agreement with certain underwriters at Lloyd's, London, pursuant to which the certain underwriters paid approximately \$20 million into an escrow account in exchange for a release of insurance coverage obligations. The escrow agent will transfer the funds to the Plan Trust once a plan of reorganization with the Section 524(g) protection specified in the settlement agreement goes effective and the Bankruptcy Court approves the transfer of the funds. The settlement provided that any party may declare that the settlement was null and void if the confirmation order fails to become a final order by June 22, 2007 and the parties have agreed

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Note J - Congoleum Asbestos Liabilities and Reorganization (continued)

through counsel that neither party will terminate prior to early November 2007, absent ten days advance notice of an intent to terminate. At this time, it is not known whether those certain underwriters have not sought to terminate the settlement agreement. In August 2005, Congoleum entered into a settlement agreement with Federal Insurance Company pursuant to which Federal will pay \$4 million to the Plan Trust, subject to certain adjustments, once a plan of reorganization with the Section 524(g) protection specified in the settlement agreement goes effective and the Bankruptcy Court approves the transfer of the funds. The FCR appealed the approval order granted by the Bankruptcy Court to the District Court. The FCR, Federal and Congoleum reached an agreement to resolve the appeal pursuant to which the Federal settlement agreement will be amended to fix the settlement amount payable by Federal at \$2.1 million and to delete from the settlement agreement the adjustment mechanism, which operated under certain circumstances to reduce the settlement amount, and the Bankruptcy Court has approved this treatment. In October 2005, Congoleum entered into a settlement agreement with Mt. McKinley Insurance Company and Everest Reinsurance Company pursuant to which Mt. McKinley and Everest paid \$21.5 million into an escrow account. The escrow agent will transfer the funds to the Plan Trust once a plan of reorganization with the Section 524(g) protection specified in the settlement agreement goes effective and the Bankruptcy Court approves the transfer of the funds. An insurer and the FCR appealed the approval order granted by the Bankruptcy Court to the District Court, but the appeal has been administratively terminated by agreement. The Mount McKinley settlement agreement contains a provision that any Party may declare the agreement to be null and void if the Confirmation Order and Approval Order do not become Final Orders within two years of the Execution Date (as those terms are defined in the Mount McKinley Settlement Agreement). At this time, Mount McKinley has not sought to terminate the Settlement Agreement. In March 2006, Congoleum entered into a settlement agreement with Harper Insurance Limited. Under the terms of this settlement, Harper will pay approximately \$1.4 million to Congoleum or the Plan Trust once certain conditions are satisfied, including the effectiveness of a plan of reorganization containing the Section 524(g) protection specified in the settlement agreement. The Bankruptcy Court approved this settlement in April 2006. In April 2006, Congoleum entered into a settlement agreement with Travelers Casualty and Surety Company and St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company (collectively, "Travelers"). Under the terms of this settlement, Travelers will pay \$25 million in two installments over thirteen months to the Plan Trust once a plan of reorganization with the Section 524(g) protection specified in the settlement agreement goes effective and the Bankruptcy Court approves the transfer of the funds. The FCR sought, and was granted, limited discovery with respect to the Travelers settlement to which the FCR has

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objected. A hearing to consider approval of the Travelers settlement was held in April 2007, and on May 11, 2007 the Bankruptcy Court issued a decision denying approval of the Travelers settlement. Congoleum and Travelers have appealed that decision to the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey. In April 2006, Congoleum also entered into a settlement agreement with Fireman's Fund Insurance Company. Under the terms of this settlement, Fireman's Fund will pay \$1 million to the Plan Trust once a plan of reorganization with the Section 524(g) protection specified in the settlement agreement becomes effective and the Bankruptcy Court approves the transfer of the funds. The settlement

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Note J - Congoleum Asbestos Liabilities and Reorganization (continued)

was approved by the Bankruptcy Court in September 2006. In August 2006, Congoleum entered into a settlement agreement with Century Indemnity Company and its affiliates ("Century"). Under the terms of this settlement, Century will pay \$16.95 million to the Plan Trust in four installments over a three-year period commencing 60 days after all conditions to the agreement have been satisfied. The Bankruptcy Court approved this settlement in September 2006. Certain insurance companies appealed the Bankruptcy Court approval order to the District Court. Upon the entry of stipulations with the appellants, the appeal was dismissed. It is possible that one or more of the settling insurers may argue temporal, Plan-related, and other conditions to payment have not been satisfied and therefore such insurer is relieved of certain of its settlement obligations. If Congoleum is unable to confirm a plan of reorganization with Section 524(g) protection, the settlements described in this paragraph are subject to termination.

The terms of any new plan of reorganization are likely to be materially different from the Eleventh Plan, and could be amended or modified as a result of further negotiations with various parties. Congoleum expects that it will take until some time in the first quarter of 2008 at the earliest to obtain confirmation of any plan of reorganization.

Under plans prior to the Tenth Plan, Congoleum's assignment of insurance recoveries to the Plan Trust was net of costs incurred by Congoleum in connection with insurance coverage litigation, and Congoleum was entitled to withhold from recoveries, or seek reimbursement from the Plan Trust, for coverage litigation costs incurred after January 1, 2003 and for \$1.3 million in claims processing fees paid in connection with claims settled under the Claimant Agreement. A receivable was recorded for these costs as they were paid. Under the Eleventh Plan, Congoleum would have been entitled to reimbursement of only the \$1.3 million in claims processing fees and would not have collected the balance of these receivables (\$24.1 million at June 30, 2007). The write-off, as well as forgiveness of indebtedness income pursuant to any future plan and any other applicable charges or credits are expected to be recorded at a future date, the net effect of which cannot be determined.

There were no asbestos related property damage claims asserted against Congoleum at the time of its bankruptcy filing. The Bankruptcy Court approved an order establishing a bar date of May 3, 2004 for the filing of asbestos property damage claims. The claims agent appointed in Congoleum's bankruptcy proceeding advised Congoleum that, as of the bar date, it received 35 timely filed asbestos property damage claims asserting liquidated damages in the amount of approximately \$0.8 million plus additional unspecified amounts. Congoleum objected to certain claims on various grounds, and the Bankruptcy Court ultimately allowed 19 claims valued at \$133 thousand. It is anticipated that any plan of reorganization will provide for payment of those claims in full from certain insurance proceeds.

Note J - Congoleum Asbestos Liabilities and Reorganization (continued)

Based on Congoleum's Eighth Plan, Congoleum has made provision in its financial statements for the minimum amount of the range of estimates for its contribution to effect its plan to settle asbestos liabilities through a Plan Trust. Congoleum recorded charges aggregating approximately \$51.3 million in prior years, and is not yet able to determine the amount of the additional cost that will be required to complete any future plan of reorganization. Amounts that may be contributed to any Plan Trust and costs for pursuing and implementing any plan of reorganization could be materially higher than currently recorded or previously estimated. Delays in proposing, filing or obtaining approval of a new amended plan of reorganization, or the proposal or solicitation of additional plans by other parties could result in a proceeding that takes longer and is more costly than Congoleum has previously estimated. Congoleum may record significant additional charges in connection with its reorganization proceedings.

Note K - Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The following table presents total comprehensive income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net income	\$ 1,131	\$ 1,016	\$ 390	\$ 1,502
Foreign currency translation adjustments	1,473	127	1,708	156
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total comprehensive income	\$ 2,604	\$ 1,143	\$ 2,098	\$ 1,658
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Note L - Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Basic and diluted earnings per share are computed in accordance with FASB Statement No. 128, Earnings per Share ("SFAS 128"). SFAS 128 requires both basic earnings per share, which is based on the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding, and diluted earnings per share, which is based on the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding and all dilutive potential common share equivalents outstanding. The dilutive effect of options is determined under the treasury stock method using the average market price for the period. Common equivalent shares are included in the per share calculations when the effect of their inclusion would be dilutive.

Note M - Industry Segments

Description of Products and Services

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The Company has four reportable segments: flooring products, tape division, jewelry and a Canadian division that produces flooring and rubber products. The flooring products segment consists of Congoleum, a manufacturer of resilient floor coverings, which are sold primarily through floor covering distributors to retailers and contractors for commercial and residential use. The tape division segment manufactures paper, film, HVAC, electrical, shoe and other tape products for use in industrial and automotive markets in two production facilities in the United States, and in finishing and sales facilities in Belgium and Singapore. The jewelry segment consists of the Company's majority-owned subsidiary K&M Associates L.P., a national costume jewelry supplier to mass merchandisers and department stores. The Company's Canadian division produces flooring, rubber and other industrial products.

Net sales by segment for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 were as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net sales to external customers:				
Flooring products	\$ 57,541	\$ 58,743	\$ 106,856	\$ 115,980
Tape products	25,804	28,587	49,922	54,710
Jewelry	17,143	14,924	30,733	30,008
Canadian division	15,070	15,211	28,078	28,488
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total net sales to external customers	115,558	117,465	215,589	229,186
Intersegment net sales:				
Flooring products	--	--	--	--
Tape products	--	6	--	6
Jewelry	--	--	--	--
Canadian division	1,334	1,414	2,599	2,862
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total intersegment net sales	1,334	1,420	2,599	2,868
Reconciling items	--	--	--	--
Intersegment net sales	(1,334)	(1,420)	(2,599)	(2,868)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total consolidated net sales	\$ 115,558	\$ 117,465	\$ 215,589	\$ 229,186
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Note M - Industry Segments (continued)

Segment profit or loss is before income tax expense or benefit, noncontrolling interests, and net income (loss) from discontinued operations. Profit (loss) by segment for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 was as follows (in thousands):

Three Months Ended June 30,	Six Months Ended June 30,
--------------------------------	------------------------------

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	2007	2006	2007	2006
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Segment profit (loss)				
Flooring products	\$ 842	\$ 691	\$ 491	\$ 953
Tape products	(242)	1,116	(663)	1,267
Jewelry	774	(289)	536	(118)
Canadian division	295	415	382	675
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total segment profit	1,669	1,933	746	2,777
Reconciling items				
Corporate expenses	(458)	(763)	(395)	(820)
Intercompany profit	3	39	5	63
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total consolidated income before income taxes and other items	\$ 1,214	\$ 1,209	\$ 356	\$ 2,020
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Assets by segment as of the end of the quarter and the end of the prior year were as follows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
	-----	-----
Segment assets		
Flooring products	\$ 186,616	\$ 184,202
Tape products	62,506	52,848
Jewelry	38,290	38,913
Canadian division	39,859	36,396
	-----	-----
Total segment assets	327,271	312,359
Reconciling items		
Corporate items	32,565	32,008
Intersegment accounts receivable	(19,043)	(12,416)
Intersegment profit in inventory	(138)	(144)
Intersegment other asset	(126)	(135)
	-----	-----
Consolidated assets	\$ 340,529	\$ 331,672
	=====	=====

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

On December 31, 2003, Congoleum filed a voluntary petition with the Bankruptcy Court seeking relief under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code as a means to resolve claims asserted against it related to the use of asbestos in its products decades ago. During 2003, Congoleum had obtained the requisite votes of asbestos personal injury claimants necessary to seek approval of a proposed, pre-packaged Chapter 11 plan of reorganization. In January 2004, Congoleum filed its proposed plan of reorganization and disclosure statement with the Bankruptcy Court. In November 2004, Congoleum filed the Fourth Plan reflecting the result of further negotiations with representatives of the ACC, the FCR and other asbestos claimant representatives. The Bankruptcy Court approved the disclosure statement and plan voting procedures in December 2004 and Congoleum obtained the requisite votes of asbestos personal injury claimants necessary to seek approval

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of the Fourth Plan. In April 2005, Congoleum announced that it had reached an agreement in principle with representatives of the ACC and the FCR to make certain modifications to its proposed plan of reorganization and related documents governing the settlement and payment of asbestos-related claims against Congoleum. Under the agreed-upon modifications, asbestos claimants with claims settled under Congoleum's pre-petition settlement agreements would agree to forbear from exercising the security interest they were granted and share on a pari passu basis with all other present and future asbestos claimants in insurance proceeds and other assets of the Plan Trust. In July 2005, Congoleum filed the Sixth Plan and related documents with the Bankruptcy Court which reflected the result of these negotiations, as well as other technical modifications. The Bankruptcy Court approved the disclosure statement and voting procedures and Congoleum commenced solicitation of acceptances of the Sixth Plan in August 2005. In September 2005, Congoleum learned that certain asbestos claimants were unwilling to agree to forbear from exercising their security interest as contemplated by the Sixth Plan and the Sixth Plan was subsequently withdrawn. In November 2005, the Bankruptcy Court denied a request to extend Congoleum's exclusive right to file a plan of reorganization and solicit acceptances thereof. In March 2006, Congoleum filed the Eighth Plan. In addition, an insurance company, CNA, filed a plan of reorganization and the Bondholders' Committee also filed a plan of reorganization. In May 2006, the Bankruptcy Court ordered all parties in interest in Congoleum's reorganization proceedings to participate in global mediation discussions. Several mediation sessions took place from June through September 2006. During the initial mediation negotiations, Congoleum reached an agreement in principle, subject to mutually agreeable definitive documentation, with the ACC, the FCR and Congoleum's controlling shareholder, ABI, on certain terms of the Ninth Plan, which Congoleum filed and proposed jointly with the ACC in August 2006. CNA and the Bondholders' Committee jointly filed a new, competing plan in August 2006 and each withdrew its prior plan of reorganization. Following further mediated negotiations, Congoleum, the ACC, the FCR, ABI and the Bondholders' Committee reached agreement on terms of the Tenth Plan, which Congoleum filed jointly with the ACC in September 2006. Following the Bondholders' Committee's withdrawal of support for CNA's plan, CNA filed the CNA Plan. In October 2006, Congoleum and the ACC jointly filed a revised version of the Tenth Plan, the Eleventh Plan, which reflected minor technical changes agreed to by the various parties supporting Congoleum's plan. In October 2006, the Bankruptcy Court held a hearing to consider the adequacy of the disclosure statements with respect to the Tenth Plan and the CNA Plan and to hear arguments on respective summary judgment motions that the Tenth Plan and the CNA Plan are not confirmable as a matter of law. The Bankruptcy Court provisionally approved the disclosure

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statements for both the Tenth Plan and the CNA Plan subject to the Bankruptcy Court's ruling on the respective summary judgment motions. In February 2007, the Bankruptcy Court issued two separate opinions ruling that neither the Tenth Plan nor the CNA Plan was confirmable as a matter of law. Because the Tenth Plan and Eleventh Plan are substantially identical, Congoleum believes the ruling issued with respect to the Tenth Plan also applies to the Eleventh Plan. Following the Bankruptcy Court's rulings, in March 2007, Congoleum resumed global plan mediation discussions seeking to resolve the issues raised in the Bankruptcy Court's ruling with respect to the Tenth Plan. Congoleum has also appealed the ruling with respect to the Tenth Plan to the District Court.

There can be no assurance that Congoleum will be successful in its appeal or in negotiating a new plan of reorganization that resolves the issues raised in the Bankruptcy Court's ruling with respect to the Tenth Plan, that Congoleum will obtain approval to solicit acceptances of a new plan of reorganization, that Congoleum will receive the acceptances necessary for confirmation of a plan of

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reorganization, that any proposed plan will not be modified further, that a plan will receive necessary court approvals from the Bankruptcy Court and the District Court, or that such approvals will be received in a timely fashion, that a plan will be confirmed, that a plan, if confirmed, will become effective, or that there will be sufficient funds to pay for continued litigation over any plan of reorganization.

On September 4, 2007, Congoleum filed the Third Amended Complaint in the Avoidance Action, adding new counts that encompass the subject matter and relief requested in the Omnibus Objection. The Third Amended Complaint remains pending.

The FCR filed a plan of reorganization and proposed disclosure statement ("FCR Plan") on July 3, 2007. The FCR Plan is premised upon, among other things, treatment of all asbestos claimants holding claims against Congoleum on a substantially similar basis, although the FCR did not propose a resolution of the Pre-Petition Settlement Agreements and Claimant Agreements. A disclosure statement hearing was held on August 30, 2007, and the Bankruptcy Court ruled that the FCR needed to amend his disclosure statement and set a further hearing on this subject for November 8, 2007.

The terms of any new plan of reorganization are likely to be materially different from the Tenth and Eleventh Plans, and could be amended or modified as a result of further negotiations with various parties. Congoleum expects that it will take until some time in the first quarter of 2008 at the earliest to obtain confirmation of any plan of reorganization.

Congoleum is presently involved in litigation with certain insurance carriers related to disputed insurance coverage for asbestos related liabilities, and certain insurance carriers filed various objections to Congoleum's previously proposed plans of reorganization and related matters and are expected to file objections to any future plan. Certain other parties have also filed various objections to Congoleum's previously proposed plans of reorganization and may file objections to any future plan.

In anticipation of Congoleum's commencement of the Chapter 11 cases, Congoleum entered into the Claimant Agreement, which provides for an aggregate settlement value of at least \$466 million as well as an additional number of individually negotiated trial listed settlements with an aggregate value of approximately \$25 million, for total settlements in excess of \$491 million. As contemplated by the Claimant Agreement, Congoleum also entered into agreements establishing the Collateral Trust to distribute funds in accordance with the terms of the Claimant Agreement and granting the Collateral Trust a security interest in Congoleum's rights under its applicable insurance coverage and payments from Congoleum's insurers for asbestos claims. In December 2005, Congoleum commenced the Avoidance Actions seeking to void the security interest granted to the Collateral Trust and such settlements. In March 2006, Congoleum filed a motion for summary judgment in the Avoidance Actions seeking to avoid the Claimant Agreement settlements and liens under various bankruptcy theories, which motion was denied in June 2006 and the Avoidance Actions remain pending. On June 7, 2007, Congoleum filed the Omnibus Objection in the Bankruptcy Court requesting that the Settled Claims be disallowed and expunged. The Omnibus Objection also requests that if the Bankruptcy Court finds that the holders of Settled Claims retain viable tort claims with recourse against Congoleum, that the Bankruptcy Court rescind the pre-petition settlement agreements and the Claimant Agreement be rescinded and those claims be disallowed and expunged because, since the filing of Congoleum's bankruptcy case, supervening events have resulted in a substantial frustration of the purpose of those agreements. The Bankruptcy Court heard arguments on the Omnibus Objection on July 9, 2007.

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On July 27, 2007, the Bankruptcy Court issued two decisions regarding the legal status of the Settled Claims. One decision held that the relief requested in the Omnibus Objection should be heard in the context of an adversary proceeding (a formal lawsuit) in order to insure that the Bankruptcy Court has jurisdiction over all the affected claimants and that their due process rights are otherwise protected. Congoleum amended the complaint in the existing adversary proceeding to seek the relief requested in the Omnibus Objection. The Bankruptcy Court also reiterated its view that all the asbestos claims, unless they had obtained a final judgment as to liability and damages, are similarly situated and must receive similar treatment in any section 524(g) reorganization plan.

In its other decision, the Bankruptcy Court ruled that the security interests in insurance collateral that were conveyed to the settled claimants pre-bankruptcy were ineffective and unenforceable against Congoleum's insurance policies or the proceeds of those policies because the attempts to create security interests were outside the scope of Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code; nor could such security interest be considered to be a common law pledge. The Bankruptcy Court therefore granted summary judgment in Congoleum's favor on Counts V and VI of the Avoidance Actions, which counts sought to void the security interests and liens securing the pre-petition settlements of asbestos claims.

Due to, among other things, the ongoing Avoidance Actions and Omnibus Objection, the liability associated with the asbestos personal injury claims against Congoleum may be materially different than the present estimates of such items. As a result of tabulating ballots on the Fourth Plan, Congoleum is also aware of claims by approximately 33,000 claimants whose claims were not determined under the Claimant Agreement but who have submitted claims with a value of approximately \$512 million based on the settlement values applicable in the Sixth Plan.

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Please refer to "Risk Factors - The Company and its majority-owned subsidiary Congoleum have significant asbestos liability and funding exposure, and the Company's and Congoleum's strategies for resolving this exposure may not be successful," and "Any plan of reorganization for Congoleum will likely result in substantial dilution or elimination of Congoleum's equity holders, including the Company" included in Part II, Item 1A of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for a discussion of certain factors that could cause actual results to differ from the Company's and Congoleum's goals for resolving its asbestos liability.

During 2003, the Company decided to discontinue the operations of its subsidiary Janus, a manufacturer of pre-finished hardwood flooring, and sell the related assets. Results of Janus, including charges resulting from the shutdown, were reported as a discontinued operation. During 2006, the remaining assets of Janus were sold, and the discontinued operation was effectively dissolved. As of December 31, 2006, the Company merged Janus with and into AB Canada.

Due to Congoleum's Chapter 11 proceedings and separate capital structure, the Company believes that presenting ABI and its non-debtor subsidiaries separately from Congoleum is the most meaningful way to discuss and analyze its financial condition and results of operations. ABI and its non-debtor subsidiaries are comprised of the Tape, Jewelry (comprised of the Company's majority-owned subsidiary, K&M) and Canadian division segments as well as Corporate items and Janus. Congoleum is the flooring products segment.

Application of Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The discussion and analysis of the Company's financial condition and results of

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operations are based upon the Company's consolidating financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the Company's financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The Company's actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Critical accounting policies are defined as those that reflect significant judgments and uncertainties, and could potentially result in materially different results under different assumptions and conditions. The Company believes that its most critical accounting policies, upon which its financial condition depends and which involve the most complex or subjective decisions or assessments, are those described in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

There have been no material changes in what the Company considers to be its critical accounting policies or the applicability of the disclosure the Company provided regarding those policies in that Form 10-K.

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Results of Operations

ABI and Non-Debtor Subsidiaries

	Three Months Ended June 30				Six Months Ended June 30	
	2007		2006		2007	
	-----				-----	
	(In thousands)					
Net sales	\$58,017		\$58,722		\$108,733	
Cost of sales	42,632		43,364		79,694	
	-----		-----		-----	
Gross profit	15,385	26.5%	15,358	26.2%	29,039	26.5%
Selling, general & administrative expenses	15,012	25.9%	14,916	25.4%	28,815	26.2%
	-----		-----		-----	
Operating income	373		442		224	
Interest expense, net	(560)		(570)		(1,095)	
Other income, net	556		606		731	
	-----		-----		-----	
Income (loss) before taxes and other items	369		478		(140)	
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	56		167		(66)	
Noncontrolling interests	(20)		3		(25)	
	-----		-----		-----	
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 293		\$ 314		\$ (99)	
	=====		=====		=====	

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Net sales in the second quarter of 2007 were \$58.8 million compared to \$58.7 million in the second quarter of 2006, a decrease of \$0.7 million or 1.2%. Tape division sales decreased \$2.8 million or 9.8% from year earlier levels as a result of lower sales volumes of HVAC tapes, protective films, and protective paper. Canadian division sales decreased \$0.2 million or 1.3% from the second quarter of 2006 due to lower sales of flooring products. Jewelry sales increased \$2.2 million or 14.9% primarily as a result of increased shipments to mass merchandisers and higher sell-through rates.

Net sales for the first six months of 2007 decreased \$4.5 million (4.0%) to \$108.7 million from \$113.2 million for the first half of 2006. Tape division sales decreased \$4.8 million or 8.8% due to lower sales of HVAC tapes, films, and automotive products. Canadian division sales in the first half of 2007 were down \$0.7 million or 2.1% from year earlier levels due to lower sales of industrial rubber products. Jewelry sales for the first six months of 2006 were increased \$0.7 million or 2.4% as increased sales to mass merchandisers coupled with higher retail sell-through rates more than offset lower sales to mid-tier retailers and department stores.

Gross profit improved from 26.2% of net sales for the second quarter of 2006 to 26.5% for the second quarter of 2007. Tape division margins in the second quarter of 2007 were below the same period in 2006 due to the raw material and energy cost inflation and the effect of lower production volumes, partly offset by price increases. Canadian division margins were consistent with year earlier levels, and Jewelry margins improved due to the margin benefit of higher sell through rates.

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Gross profit for the six months ended June 30, 2007 was 26.7% compared to 26.8% for the first six months of 2006. Tape division margins in the second quarter of 2007 were below the same period in 2006 due to the raw material and energy cost inflation and the effect of lower production volumes, partly offset by price increases. Canadian division margins were flat. Jewelry margins improved due to the margin benefit of higher sell through rates.

The Company includes the cost of purchasing and finished goods inspection in selling, general and administrative expenses. Some companies also record such costs in operating expenses while others record them in cost of goods sold. Consequently, the Company's gross profit margins may not be comparable to other companies. Had the Company recorded these expenses in cost of sales, the gross profit margins for the quarter ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 would have been 26.0% and 25.7%, respectively. The gross profit margins for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 would have been 26.2% and 26.3%, respectively.

Selling, general and administrative ("SG&A") expenses in the second quarter of 2007 increased by \$94 thousand or 0.6% compared to the second quarter of 2006. As a percentage of net sales, SG&A increased from 25.4% to 25.9%. SG&A expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2007 were \$28.8 million (26.5% of net sales) versus \$28.9 million (25.5% of net sales) for the first half of 2006. Expense reductions have generally offset inflationary increases on wages and benefits.

Net interest expense for the second quarter and first half of 2007 was slightly lower compared to the same periods in 2006 due to lower average borrowing costs.

Income from continuing operations in the second quarter of 2007 was \$293 thousand compared to \$314 thousand in the corresponding prior year period, reflecting improved margins on slightly lower sales. For the six months ended June 30, 2007, the loss from continuing operations was \$99 thousand compared to income of \$628 thousand for the same period last year, with the decrease

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resulting from the comparatively lower sales in the first quarter of 2007.

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Congoleum

	Three Months Ended June 30				Six Months Ended June 30	
	2007		2006		2007	
	(In thousands)					
Net sales	\$57,541		\$58,743		\$106,856	
Cost of sales	43,797		45,139		81,113	
Gross profit	13,744	23.9%	13,604	23.2%	25,743	24.1%
Selling, general & administrative expenses	9,963	17.3%	10,261	17.5%	19,414	18.1%
Operating income	3,781		3,343		6,329	
Interest expense, net	(2,947)		(2,741)		(5,804)	
Other income (expense), net	8		89		(34)	
Income before taxes	842		691		491	
Provision for income taxes	7		65		7	
Net income	\$ 835		\$ 626		\$ 484	

Net sales for the three months ended June 30, 2007 were \$57.5 million as compared to \$58.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2006, a decrease of \$1.2 million or 2.0%. The decrease primarily reflected continued weakness in the remodel and new residential markets and a soft sales environment for the manufactured housing segment. The sales shortfall was partially mitigated by the impact of price increases instituted in late 2006.

Net sales for the six months ended June 30, 2007 were \$106.9 million as compared to \$116.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2006, a decrease of \$9.1 million or 7.9%. The decrease is primarily attributable to volume declines in resilient sheet sales to both the remodel and builder segments coupled with lower demand in the manufactured housing sector. Partially offsetting this sales decline was the impact of price increases instituted in late 2006 and increased sales of lower priced resilient sheet specials.

Gross profit for the three months ended June 30, 2007 totaled \$13.7 million, or 23.9% of net sales, compared to \$13.6 million, or 23.2% of net sales, for the same period last year. The major factors leading to the improvement in gross margin percent were the price increases instituted in September 2006 (3.1% of net sales), which helped offset the negative impact on absorption of lower production levels and an unfavorable product mix. Gross profit for the six months ended June 30, 2007 totaled \$25.7 million or 24.1 % of net sales, compared to \$26.9 million or 23.2% of net sales for the same period last year. The decrease in gross profit dollars reflects the lower sales volume, while the improvement in gross margin percent resulted from selling price increases instituted in September 2006 (4.3%) which offset the negative impact of lower

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production levels on overhead absorption and an unfavorable product mix.

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Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$10.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2007 as compared to \$10.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2006, a decrease of \$0.3 million. The reduction in expenses reflects lower merchandising and sales support related costs (down by \$0.5 million), lower compensation and related benefit costs reflecting workforce reductions in January 2007 (\$0.2 million) and lower depreciation expense (\$0.2 million), partially offset by higher medical costs (\$0.3 million) and legal expense (\$0.2 million). As a percent of net sales, selling, general and administrative costs were 17.3% for the second quarter of 2007 compared to 17.5% for the same period last year. Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$19.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007 as compared to \$20.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2006, a decrease of \$1.2 million. The reduction in expenses primarily reflects lower sample and merchandising expense (\$1.0 million), lower compensation related to headcount reductions (\$0.4 million) partially offset by higher medical costs and retiree benefits (\$0.6 million). As a percent of net sales, selling, general and administrative costs were 18.2% for the six months ended June 30, 2007 compared to 17.8% for the same period last year.

Income from operations totaled \$3.8 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2007 compared to income from operations of \$3.3 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2006. The increase in operating income reflected the improved gross margins and lower operating expenses. Income from operations was \$6.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007 compared to income from operations of \$6.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2006. The improvement in operating income for the six months ended June 30, 2007 versus the prior year reflects lower operating expenses, partially offset by the volume related reduction in gross margins.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

ABI & Non-Debtor Subsidiaries

Cash and cash equivalents decreased \$0.7 million in the first six months of 2007 to \$1.9 million. Working capital at June 30, 2007 was \$30.4 million, up from \$26.9 million at December 31, 2006. The ratio of current assets to current liabilities at June 30, 2007 was 1.57 compared to 1.62 at December 31, 2006. Working capital and loan principal requirements during the first six months of 2007 exceeded net cash provided by operating activities and were financed with drawings under the Company's revolving credit arrangements.

Capital expenditures in the first six months of 2007 were \$1.0 million compared to \$1.3 million for the first six months of 2006. It is anticipated that capital spending for the full year 2007 will be approximately \$3 million.

The Company has recorded provisions which it believes are adequate for environmental remediation, including provisions for testing and potential remediation of conditions at its own facilities, and non-asbestos product-related liabilities. While the Company believes its estimate of the future amount of these liabilities is reasonable, that most of such amounts will be paid over a period of five to ten years and that the Company expects to have sufficient resources to fund such amounts, the actual timing and amount of such payments may differ significantly from the Company's assumptions. Although the

effect of future government regulation could have a significant effect on the Company's costs, the Company is not aware of any pending legislation or regulation relating to these matters that would have a material adverse effect on its consolidated results of operations or financial position. There can be no assurances that any such costs could be passed along to its customers.

American Biltrite Inc.'s primary source of borrowings are the revolving credit facility (the "Revolver") and the term loan ("Term Loan") it has with Bank of America, National Association ("BofA") and BofA acting through its Canada branch (the "Canadian Lender") pursuant to an amended and restated credit agreement (the "Credit Agreement"). The Credit Agreement provides American Biltrite Inc. and its subsidiary K&M with (i) a \$30.0 million commitment under the Revolver with a \$12.0 million borrowing sublimit (the "Canadian Revolver") for American Biltrite Inc.'s subsidiary AB Canada and (ii) the \$10.0 million Term Loan. The Credit Agreement also provides for domestic and Canadian letter of credit facilities with availability of up to \$5.0 million and \$1.0 million, respectively, subject to availability under the Revolver and the Canadian Revolver, respectively.

On September 25, 2006, American Biltrite Inc., K&M and AB Canada entered into an amendment and restatement to the Credit Agreement with BofA and the Canadian Lender. Pursuant to the amendment and restatement, the Term Loan was added to the Credit Agreement and the amount of the Revolver was increased by \$10.0 million to its current \$30.0 million amount. In addition, the availability for domestic letters of credit issued under the Credit Agreement was increased from \$4.0 million to \$5.0 million. In connection with that amendment and restatement, American Biltrite Inc. used approximately \$17.0 million of new borrowings from the proceeds of the Term Loan, which was fully drawn, and under the Revolver to fully prepay \$16.0 million of aggregate outstanding principal amount of the Company's senior notes, all of which were held by The Prudential Insurance Company of America, together with approximately \$1.0 million in interest and yield maintenance fees in connection with those notes and prepayment. A charge of approximately \$860 thousand for early extinguishment of debt was recorded in connection with this prepayment, which was included in other expense in the third quarter of 2006.

The amount of borrowings available from time to time for American Biltrite Inc. and K&M under the Revolver may not exceed the lesser of (a) \$30.0 million less the then outstanding amount of borrowings by AB Canada under the Canadian Revolver less any outstanding borrowings under the domestic letter of credit facility and (b) the applicable borrowing base. The formula used for determining the domestic borrowing base is based upon inventory, receivables and fixed assets of the Company and certain of its subsidiaries (not including, among others, AB Canada and Congoleum), reduced by amounts outstanding under the Term Loan.

The amount of borrowings available from time to time for AB Canada under the Canadian Revolver is limited to the lesser of (a) \$12 million less any outstanding borrowings under the Canadian letter of credit facility, (b) AB Canada's borrowing base amount, which is based upon AB Canada's accounts receivable, inventory and fixed assets, and (c) \$30.0 million less the amount of domestic borrowings outstanding under the Revolver on behalf of the Company and K&M. AB Canada may borrow amounts under the Canadian Revolver in United States or Canadian dollar denominations; however, solely for purposes of determining amounts outstanding and borrowing availability under the Revolver, all Canadian

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dollar denominated amounts will be converted into United States dollars in the manner provided in the Credit Agreement.

Interest is payable quarterly on the Term Loan and Revolver borrowings by American Biltrite Inc. and K&M under the Credit Agreement at rates which vary depending on the applicable interest rate in effect and are generally determined based upon: (a) if a LIBOR based rate is in effect, at a rate between a LIBOR based rate plus 1.0% to a LIBOR based rate plus 2.75%, depending on the Company's leverage ratio, as determined under the Credit Agreement, (b) if a fixed rate is in effect, at a rate between the fixed rate plus 1.0% to a fixed rate plus 2.75%, depending on the Company's leverage ratio, as determined under the Credit Agreement, and (c) for loans not based on a LIBOR or fixed rate, the higher of (i) BofA's applicable prime rate and (ii) 0.50% plus the federal funds rate, as determined under the Credit Agreement. Under the Credit Agreement, American Biltrite Inc. and K&M may generally determine whether interest on domestic revolving loans will be calculated based on a LIBOR based rate, and if BofA elects to make a fixed rate option available, whether interest on revolving loans will be calculated based on a fixed rate.

Interest is payable quarterly on revolving loans under the Canadian Revolver at rates which vary depending on the applicable interest rate in effect and are generally determined based upon: (a) if a LIBOR based rate is in effect, at a rate between a LIBOR based rate plus 1.0% to a LIBOR based rate plus 2.75%, depending on the Company's leverage ratio, as determined under the Credit Agreement, and (b) if a LIBOR based rate is not in effect, for outstanding revolving loans denominated in Canadian dollars, the higher of (i) 0.50% plus the applicable 30-day average bankers' acceptance rate as quoted on Reuters CDOR page and (ii) the Canadian Lender's applicable prime rate for loans made in Canadian dollars to Canadian customers, and for outstanding revolving loans denominated in United States dollars, the higher of (i) 0.50% plus the federal funds rate as calculated under the Credit Agreement and (ii) the applicable rate announced by the Canadian Lender as its reference rate for commercial loans denominated in United States dollars made to a person in Canada. Under the Credit Agreement, AB Canada may generally determine whether interest on Canadian revolving loans will be calculated based on a LIBOR based rate.

American Biltrite Inc. has entered into interest rate swap agreements that effectively fix the LIBOR rate component of the Term Loan and \$6.0 million of the Revolver at 5.18% and 5.15% respectively.

The Term Loan principal is payable in 20 quarterly installments of \$500 thousand beginning December 31, 2006 and ending on September 30, 2011. All indebtedness under the Credit Agreement, other than the Term Loan, expires on September 30, 2009.

The Credit Agreement contains certain covenants that the Company must satisfy. The covenants included in the Credit Agreement include certain financial tests, restrictions on the ability of the Company to incur additional indebtedness or to grant liens on its assets and restrictions on the ability of the Company to pay dividends on its capital stock. The financial tests are required to be calculated based on the Company accounting for its majority-owned subsidiary Congoleum Corporation on the equity method and include a maximum ratio of total liabilities to tangible net worth, a minimum ratio of earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") less certain cash payments for taxes, debt service, and dividends to interest expense, a minimum level of tangible net worth, a requirement that there be no consecutive quarterly losses from continuing operations, and a maximum level of capital spending. Pursuant to the amendment and restatement to the Credit Agreement entered into on September

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25, 2006, certain of the financial covenants under the Credit Agreement were amended to, among other things, (i) increase the permitted ratio of the Company's consolidated total liabilities to consolidated tangible net worth to 200%, (ii) to provide for a higher threshold for satisfying the consolidated tangible net worth test and (iii) to provide a higher permitted aggregate amount for capital expenditures in any fiscal year. The Credit Agreement also requires, for each fiscal quarter ending on and after June 30, 2007, the Company's consolidated adjusted EBITDA for the four consecutive fiscal quarters then ending to exceed 100% of the Company's consolidated fixed charges for the 12-month period ending on such date, as determined under the Credit Agreement.

Pursuant to the Credit Agreement, the Company and certain of its subsidiaries previously granted BofA and the Canadian Lender a security interest in most of the Company's and its subsidiaries' assets. The security interest granted does not include the shares of capital stock of Congoleum or the assets of Congoleum. In addition, pursuant to the Credit Agreement, certain of the Company's subsidiaries have agreed to guarantee the Company's obligations (excluding AB Canada's obligations) under the Credit Agreement.

In the past, including during the most recently completed quarter, the Company has had to amend its debt agreements in order to avoid being in default of those agreements as a result of failing to satisfy certain financial covenants contained in those agreements. At March 31, 2007, the Company was not in compliance with the financial covenant under the Credit Agreement that there be no consecutive quarterly net losses from continuing operations. On May 14, 2007, American Biltrite Inc. and its subsidiaries, K&M and AB Canada, entered into an amendment, effective as of March 31, 2007, to the Credit Agreement with BofA and BofA acting through its Canada branch, each in their respective capacities as lenders and administrative agents under the Credit Agreement. The amendment revised that financial covenant to provide that for each of the two consecutive fiscal quarters of the Company ending December 31, 2006 and June 30, 2007, the Company not have a quarterly net loss from continuing operations in excess of \$400 thousand. The Company was in compliance with the financial covenants of its debt agreements at June 30, 2007. While the Company does not currently anticipate that it will need to amend its existing debt agreements to avoid being in default at some future date, there can be no assurances in that regard, and any required amendments, if obtained, could result in significant cost to the Company. If a default were to occur and the Company was unable to obtain a waiver from BofA, the Company would be required to repay all amounts outstanding under the Credit Agreement and the Company would need to obtain funding from another source. Otherwise, the Company would likely be unable to repay those outstanding amounts, in which case, BofA might exercise its rights over the

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collateral. Any default by the Company of the Credit Agreement that resulted in the Company being required to immediately repay outstanding amounts under its debt agreements, and for which suitable replacement financing were not timely obtained, would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

Under the terms of the Eleventh Plan, ABI would have contributed \$250 thousand in cash to the Plan Trust on the effective date of the plan. In addition, ABI would have agreed to forego certain rights it has to receive indemnification payments from Congoleum for asbestos claims pursuant to a joint venture agreement to which ABI and Congoleum are parties. ABI would also have received certain relief as may be afforded under Section 524(g)(4) of the Bankruptcy Code from asbestos personal injury claims that derive from claims made against Congoleum, which claims were expected to have been channeled to the Plan Trust. However, the Eleventh Plan did not provide that any other asbestos claims that

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may be asserted against ABI would be channeled to the Plan Trust. The Bankruptcy Court has ruled that Congoleum's Tenth Plan is not confirmable as a matter of law and that ABI's contribution of \$250 thousand is not sufficient to entitle it to relief under Section 524(g)(4) of the Bankruptcy Code. It is not yet known what terms will be negotiated in any future amended plan of reorganization for Congoleum, what contribution might be sought from ABI under the terms of such plan, what benefits ABI might receive, and what action ABI might take in response to any proposed plan terms.

It is also not known how any future amended plan of reorganization for Congoleum that might be confirmed will treat the interests of creditors and shareholders of Congoleum, including ABI. Under the terms of the Eleventh Plan, ABI's equity interest in Congoleum would have been significantly reduced, and any future amended plan, or plans proposed by other persons including the FCR Plan, would likely further reduce or wholly eliminate ABI's Congoleum equity interests. While the Company does not believe the loss of the value of its equity interest in Congoleum would have a direct material adverse effect on ABI's liquidity, it could have a material adverse impact on Congoleum's business, operations and financial condition, and directly or indirectly, a material adverse impact on the business relationships between ABI and Congoleum, which in turn could have a material adverse impact on ABI's business, operations and financial condition.

The Company has not declared a dividend subsequent to the third quarter of 2003. Future dividends, if any, will be determined by the Company's Board of Directors based upon the financial performance and capital requirements of the Company, among other considerations. Under the Credit Agreement, aggregate dividend payments (since June 30, 2003) are generally limited to 50% of cumulative consolidated net income (computed treating Congoleum under the equity method of accounting), as determined under the Credit Agreement, earned from June 30, 2003.

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Congoleum

The consolidated financial statements of Congoleum have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. Accordingly, Congoleum's consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary should Congoleum be unable to continue as a going concern. As described more fully in the Notes to the Unaudited Consolidating Condensed Financial Statements contained in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, there is substantial doubt about Congoleum's ability to continue as a going concern unless it obtains relief from its substantial asbestos liabilities through a successful reorganization under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code.

On December 31, 2003, Congoleum filed a voluntary petition with the Bankruptcy Court (Case No. 03-51524) seeking relief under the Bankruptcy Code. See Notes A and J of the Notes to Unaudited Consolidating Condensed Financial Statements, contained in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, for a discussion of Congoleum's bankruptcy proceedings. These matters continue to have a material adverse impact on Congoleum's liquidity and capital resources. During the first six months of 2007, Congoleum paid \$5.5 million in fees and expenses related to its Chapter 11 case and the New Jersey state insurance coverage case which Congoleum is pursuing against certain insurance carriers. Furthermore, at June 30, 2007 Congoleum had incurred but not paid approximately \$6.0 million in additional fees and expenses for services rendered through that date.

Under plans prior to the Tenth Plan, Congoleum's assignment of insurance recoveries to the Plan Trust was net of costs incurred by Congoleum in

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connection with insurance coverage litigation, and Congoleum was entitled to withhold from recoveries, or seek reimbursement from the Plan Trust, for coverage litigation costs incurred after January 1, 2003 and for \$1.3 million in claims processing fees paid in connection with claims settled under the Claimant Agreement. A receivable was recorded for these costs as they were paid. Under the Eleventh Plan, Congoleum would have been entitled to reimbursement of only the \$1.3 million in claims processing fees and would not have collected the balance of these receivables (\$24.1 million at June 30, 2007). The write-off, as well as forgiveness of indebtedness income pursuant to any future plan and any other applicable charges or credits is expected to be recorded at a future date, the net effect of which cannot be determined. Congoleum cannot presently determine the amount of fees, expenses, and trust contributions it may incur or be obligated to make in connection with obtaining confirmation of a plan of reorganization.

Due to the Chapter 11 proceedings, Congoleum has been precluded from making interest payments on its outstanding Senior Notes since January 1, 2004. The amount of accrued interest that is due but has not been paid on the Senior Notes at June 30, 2007 is approximately \$35.2 million, including interest on the unpaid interest due, of which \$3.6 million was owed at the time of the Chapter 11 filing.

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In February 2006, the Bankruptcy Court ordered Gilbert, Heintz & Randolph LLP (currently named Gilbert & Randolph LLP), a law firm that previously represented Congoleum, to disgorge all fees and certain expenses it was paid by Congoleum. In October 2006, Congoleum and that law firm entered into a settlement agreement (the "GHR Settlement") under which the law firm would pay Congoleum approximately \$9.2 million in full satisfaction of the disgorgement order. In April 2007, the Bankruptcy Court approved the GHR Settlement. The payment obligation is secured by assets of the law firm and the payment is to be made over time according to a formula based on the law firm's earnings. Treatment of funds received pursuant to the GHR Settlement under a future amended plan of reorganization may differ from the treatment accorded by any prior plans.

Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents, including short-term investments at June 30, 2007, were \$24.0 million, an increase of \$5.4 million from December 31, 2006. Under the terms of Congoleum's revolving credit agreement, payments on Congoleum's accounts receivable are deposited in an account assigned by Congoleum to its lender and the funds in that account are used by the lender to pay down any loan balance. Funds deposited in this account but not yet applied to the loan balance, which amounted to \$3.4 million and \$3.6 million at June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively, are recorded as restricted cash. Additionally, \$6.3 million remaining from a \$14.5 million settlement received in August 2004 from an insurance carrier, which is subject to the purported lien of the Collateral Trust, is included as restricted cash at June 30, 2007. Congoleum expects that any plan of reorganization it pursues will provide that it contribute these funds to the Plan Trust. Working capital was \$14.7 million at June 30, 2007, up from \$11.5 million at December 31, 2006. The ratio of current assets to current liabilities at June 30, 2007 was 1.2 to 1.0, which is up slightly from 1.1 to 1.0 at December 31, 2006. Net cash provided by operations during the first six months of 2007 was \$5.7 million, as compared to net cash used in operations of \$11.6 in the first six months of 2006. The reduction in cash used in operations was primarily due to lower working capital requirements for inventory and receivables, as well as lower reorganization related expenditures.

Capital expenditures for the six months ended June 30, 2007 totaled \$1.1 million. Congoleum is currently planning capital expenditures of approximately

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\$5.0 million in 2007 and between \$5 million and \$7 million in 2008, primarily for maintenance and improvement of plants and equipment, which it expects to fund with cash from operations and borrowings under its credit facilities.

In January 2004, the Bankruptcy Court authorized entry of a final order approving Congoleum's debtor-in-possession financing, which replaced its pre-petition credit facility on substantially similar terms. The debtor-in-possession financing agreement (as amended and approved by the Bankruptcy Court to date) provides a revolving credit facility expiring on the earlier of (i) December 31, 2007 and (ii) the date the plan of reorganization in Congoleum's bankruptcy cases as confirmed by the Bankruptcy Court becomes effective. Total borrowing under the facility may not exceed \$30 million. Interest is based on 0.25% above the prime rate. This financing agreement contains certain covenants, which include the maintenance of minimum earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization. It also includes restrictions on the incurrence of additional debt and limitations on capital expenditures. The covenants and conditions under this financing agreement must be met in order for Congoleum to borrow from the facility. Congoleum was in

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compliance with these covenants at June 30, 2007. Borrowings under this facility are collateralized by inventory and receivables. At June 30, 2007, based on the level of receivables and inventory, \$19.4 million was available under the facility, of which \$2.2 million was utilized for outstanding letters of credit and \$13.5 million was utilized by the revolving loan. Congoleum anticipates that its debtor-in-possession financing facility (including anticipated extensions thereof) together with cash from operations, will provide it with sufficient liquidity to operate during 2007 while under Chapter 11 protection. There can be no assurances that Congoleum will continue to be in compliance with the required covenants under this facility or that the debtor-in-possession facility (as extended) will be renewed prior to its expiration if a plan of reorganization is not confirmed before that time. For a plan of reorganization to be confirmed, Congoleum or other plan proponent will need to obtain and demonstrate the sufficiency of exit financing. Congoleum cannot presently determine the terms of such financing, nor can there be any assurances of its success in obtaining it.

In addition to the provision for asbestos litigation discussed previously, Congoleum has also recorded what it believes are adequate provisions for environmental remediation and product-related liabilities (in addition to asbestos-related claims), including provisions for testing for potential remediation of conditions at its own facilities. Congoleum is subject to federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations and certain legal and administrative claims are pending or have been asserted against Congoleum. Among these claims, Congoleum is a named party in several actions associated with waste disposal sites (more fully discussed in Note I of the Notes to Unaudited Consolidating Condensed Financial Statements contained in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q). These actions include possible obligations to remove or mitigate the effects on the environment of wastes deposited at various sites, including Superfund sites and certain of Congoleum's owned and previously owned facilities. The contingencies also include claims for personal injury and/or property damage. The exact amount of such future costs and timing of payments are indeterminable due to such unknown factors as the magnitude of cleanup costs, the timing and extent of the remedial actions that may be required, the determination of Congoleum's liability in proportion to other potentially responsible parties, and the extent to which costs may be recoverable from insurance. Congoleum has recorded provisions in its financial statements for the estimated probable loss associated with all known general and environmental contingencies. While Congoleum believes its estimate of the future amount of these liabilities is reasonable, and that they will be paid over a

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period of five to ten years, the timing and amount of such payments may differ significantly from Congoleum's assumptions. Although the effect of future government regulation could have a significant effect on Congoleum's costs, Congoleum is not aware of any pending legislation which would reasonably have such an effect. There can be no assurances that the costs of any future government regulations could be passed along to its customers. Estimated insurance recoveries related to these liabilities are reflected in other non-current assets.

The outcome of these environmental matters could result in significant expenses incurred by or judgments assessed against Congoleum.

Congoleum's principal sources of capital are net cash provided by operating activities and borrowings under its financing agreement. Congoleum cannot presently determine the amount of fees, expenses, and trust contributions it may incur or be required to make in connection with obtaining confirmation of a plan of reorganization. Congoleum believes that its existing cash (including restricted cash), cash generated from operations, and debtor-in-possession credit arrangements should be sufficient to provide adequate working capital for operations during 2007. Congoleum's ability to emerge from Chapter 11 will depend on obtaining sufficient exit financing to settle administrative expenses of the reorganization and any other related obligations, and to provide adequate future liquidity.

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Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The Company and Congoleum are exposed to changes in prevailing market interest rates affecting the return on its investments. The Company and Congoleum invest primarily in highly liquid debt instruments with strong credit ratings and short-term (less than one year) maturities. The carrying amount of these investments approximates fair value due to the short-term maturities. If market interest rates were to increase by 10% from levels at June 30, 2007, the fair value of our investments would decline by an immaterial amount. In addition, substantially all of the Company's outstanding consolidated long-term debt as of June 30, 2007 consisted of indebtedness with a fixed rate of interest, which is not subject to change based upon changes in prevailing market interest rates, or has been hedged with an interest rate swap agreement. The Company's interest rate swap agreements have been designated cash flow hedges.

A portion of the Company's operations consists of manufacturing and sales activities in foreign jurisdictions. The Company manufactures its products in the United States, Canada, Belgium and Singapore and sells those products in those markets as well as in other countries in Europe and Asia. As a result, the Company's financial results could be significantly affected by factors such as changes in foreign currency exchange rates or weak economic conditions in the foreign markets in which the Company distributes its products. The Company's operating results are exposed to changes in exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and the Canadian dollar and the U.S. dollar and the Euro. When the U.S. dollar strengthens against the Canadian dollar or Euro, the U.S. dollar value of the applicable foreign currency sales and expenses decreases. When the U.S. dollar weakens against those currencies, the U.S. dollar value of the applicable foreign currency sales and expenses increases.

Under their current policies, other than interest rate swap agreements, neither the Company nor Congoleum use derivative financial instruments, derivative commodity instruments or other financial instruments to manage its exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices or equity prices and does not hold any instruments for trading purposes.

Item 4: Controls and Procedures

- a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures. The Company's management, with the participation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, amended (the "Exchange Act")), as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on such evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of such period, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were (1) designed to ensure that material information relating to the Company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report was being prepared, and (2) effective, in that they provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms.
- (b) Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. There have not been any changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the fiscal quarter to which this report relates that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

The information contained in Note I "Commitments and Contingencies" and Note J "Congoleum Asbestos Liabilities and Reorganization" of the Notes to Unaudited Consolidating Condensed Financial Statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included in Part I, Item 2 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, and in "Risk Factors - The Company and its majority-owned subsidiary Congoleum have significant asbestos liability and funding exposure, and the Company's and Congoleum's strategies for resolving this exposure may not be successful" and "Risk Factors - Any plan of reorganization for Congoleum will likely result in substantial dilution or elimination of Congoleum's equity holders, including the Company" included in Part II, Item 1A of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, are incorporated herein by reference.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

THE COMPANY AND ITS MAJORITY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY CONGOLEUM HAVE SIGNIFICANT ASBESTOS LIABILITY AND FUNDING EXPOSURE, AND THE COMPANY'S AND CONGOLEUM'S STRATEGIES FOR RESOLVING THIS EXPOSURE MAY NOT BE SUCCESSFUL.

The Company and Congoleum have significant liability and funding exposure for

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asbestos personal injury claims. Congoleum has entered into settlement agreements with various asbestos claimants totaling in excess of \$491 million. The Bankruptcy Court entered on its docket a ruling in February 2007 determining that such claimants cannot receive, as a result of their pre-petition settlements, preferential treatment under a plan. Congoleum has resumed plan mediation discussions with parties in interest to resolve this and certain other plan issues and has also appealed the Bankruptcy Court ruling to the District Court. Given the pending plan mediation discussions and Congoleum's appeal, the outcome of Congoleum's plan of reorganization process remains uncertain.

There can be no assurance that Congoleum will be successful in its appeal or in negotiating a new plan of reorganization that resolves the issues raised in the Bankruptcy Court's ruling with respect to the Tenth Plan, that Congoleum or the FCR will obtain approval to solicit acceptances of a new plan of reorganization, that Congoleum or any other person will receive the acceptances necessary for confirmation of a plan of reorganization, that any proposed plan will not be modified further, that a plan will receive necessary court approvals from the Bankruptcy Court and the District Court, or that such approvals will be received in a timely fashion, that a plan will be confirmed, that a plan, if confirmed, will become effective, or that there will be sufficient funds to pay for continued litigation with respect to Congoleum's Chapter 11 case or the New Jersey state court insurance coverage case which Congoleum is pursuing against certain of its insurance carriers. It also is unclear whether any person in addition to the FCR will attempt to propose a plan or what any such plan would provide or propose, and whether the Bankruptcy Court would approve such a plan.

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The terms of any new plan of reorganization are likely to be materially different from the Tenth and Eleventh Plans, including with respect to the Company and its interests, such as the Company's Congoleum equity interests and the amount and form of any contribution the Company may be required to make to the Plan Trust in order to receive the limited channeling injunctive relief that would have been provided to the Company under the Eleventh Plan. Further, any new plan of reorganization could be amended or modified as a result of further negotiations with various parties. Congoleum expects that it will take until some time late in the first quarter of 2008 at the earliest to obtain confirmation of any plan of reorganization. Furthermore, the estimated costs and contributions to effect any plan of reorganization could be significantly greater than currently estimated. Any plan of reorganization pursued by Congoleum will be subject to numerous conditions, approvals and other requirements, including Bankruptcy Court and District Court approvals, and there can be no assurance that such conditions, approvals and other requirements will be satisfied or obtained.

The Eleventh Plan and any alternative plan of reorganization pursued by Congoleum or another plan proponent or confirmed by the Bankruptcy Court and the District Court could materially differ from the description of the Eleventh Plan contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Furthermore, the estimated costs and contributions to effect any plan of reorganization could be significantly greater than currently estimated. Any plan of reorganization pursued by Congoleum or any other person will be subject to numerous conditions, approvals and other requirements, including Bankruptcy Court and District Court approvals, and there can be no assurance that such conditions, approvals and other requirements will be satisfied or obtained.

Confirmation of a plan of reorganization will depend on Congoleum or other plan proponent obtaining exit financing to provide it with sufficient liquidity to fund obligations upon the plan becoming effective. If Congoleum's cash flow from operations is materially less than anticipated, and/or if the costs in

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connection with seeking confirmation of a plan of reorganization or in connection with the State Court insurance coverage litigation discussed elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are materially more than anticipated, or if sufficient funds from insurance proceeds or other sources are not available at confirmation, Congoleum may be unable to obtain exit financing, when combined with net cash provided from operating activities, that would provide it with sufficient funds, which would likely result in not being able to have an amended plan of reorganization confirmed or have such plan become effective.

In addition, in view of ABI's relationships with Congoleum, ABI will be affected by Congoleum's negotiations regarding, and its pursuit of, a plan of reorganization, and there can be no assurance as to what that impact, positive or negative, might be. In any event, the failure of Congoleum to obtain confirmation and consummation of a Chapter 11 plan of reorganization would have a material adverse effect on Congoleum's business, results of operations or financial condition and could have a material adverse effect on ABI's business, results of operations or financial condition.

The Company has its own direct asbestos liability as well. The Company's strategy remains to vigorously defend and strategically settle its asbestos claims on a case-by-case basis. To date, the Company's insurers have funded substantially all of the Company's liabilities and expenses related to its asbestos liability under the Company's applicable insurance policies. The amount of coverage remaining under the Company's primary insurance coverage relating to policies underwritten from 1961 to 1985 is uncertain, and the Company is currently negotiating with the three insurance carriers currently providing such

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coverage to determine this amount. Upon the exhaustion of the primary insurance coverage, the Company intends to seek reimbursement for asbestos claims under its excess layers of insurance coverage and expects that its first layer of excess liability insurance will provide coverage for these claims. The same three insurance carriers providing the Company's primary insurance coverage also underwrote the Company's first layer excess coverage during the period from 1964-1984, and the Company is currently negotiating with these carriers on how this first layer excess coverage will apply to asbestos bodily injury claims. If the Company were not able to receive coverage from its insurers for the Company's asbestos liabilities and expenses, that would likely have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position. In addition, certain of the excess liability insurance policies that the Company purchased were underwritten by companies that are now insolvent, which may limit the amount of funds available to pay for any future claims covered by these policies. It is also possible that asbestos claims may be asserted against the Company alleging exposure allocable solely to years in which the Company's insurance policies excluded coverage for asbestos.

Some additional factors that could cause actual results to differ from Congoleum's goals for resolving its asbestos liability through an amended plan of reorganization include: (i) the future cost and timing of estimated asbestos liabilities and payments, (ii) the availability of insurance coverage and reimbursement from insurance companies that underwrote the applicable insurance policies for Congoleum for asbestos-related claims, (iii) the costs relating to the execution and implementation of any plan of reorganization pursued by Congoleum, (iv) timely agreement with other creditors, or classes of creditors, that exist or may emerge, (v) satisfaction of the conditions and obligations under Congoleum's outstanding debt instruments, (vi) the response from time to time of the lenders, customers, suppliers and other constituencies of Congoleum and ABI to the ongoing process arising from Congoleum's strategy to settle its

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asbestos liability, (vii) Congoleum's ability to maintain debtor-in-possession financing sufficient to provide it with funding that may be needed during the pendency of its Chapter 11 case and to obtain exit financing sufficient to provide it with funding that may be needed for its operations after emerging from the bankruptcy process, in each case, on reasonable terms, (viii) timely creditor and court approval (including the results of any relevant appeals) of any reorganization plan pursued by Congoleum or another plan proponent, and the court overruling any objections to confirmation of a reorganization plan for Congoleum that may be filed, (ix) costs of, developments in and the outcome of insurance coverage litigation pending in the State Court involving Congoleum and certain insurers, (x) compliance with the Bankruptcy Code, including Section 524(g), and (xi) the possible adoption of another party's plan of reorganization which may prove to be unfeasible. In any event, if Congoleum is not successful in obtaining sufficient creditor and court approval of a plan of reorganization, such failure would have a material adverse effect upon its business, results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, there has been federal legislation proposed that, if adopted, would establish a national trust to provide compensation to victims of asbestos-related injuries and channel all current and future asbestos-related personal injury claims to that trust. Due to the uncertainties of this legislation, the Company does not know what effects any such legislation, if adopted, may have upon its or Congoleum's businesses, results of operations or financial conditions, or upon any plan of reorganization Congoleum may decide to pursue. To date, Congoleum has expended significant amounts to resolve its asbestos liability pursuant to a Chapter 11 plan of reorganization. To the extent any federal legislation is enacted which does not credit Congoleum for amounts paid by Congoleum pursuant to its plan of reorganization strategy or requires the Company or Congoleum to pay significant amounts to any national trust or otherwise, such legislation could have a material adverse effect on the Company or Congoleum's businesses, results of operations or financial conditions.

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As a result of Congoleum's significant liability and funding exposure for asbestos claims, there can be no assurance that if Congoleum were to incur any unforecasted or unexpected liability or disruption to its business or operations it would be able to withstand that liability or disruption and continue as an operating company. Any significant increase of the Company's asbestos liability and funding exposure would likely have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, operations and financial condition and possibly its ability to continue as a going concern.

For further information regarding the Company's and Congoleum's asbestos liability, insurance coverage and strategies to resolve that asbestos liability, please see Notes A and J of the Notes to Unaudited Consolidating Condensed Financial Statements and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," which are included in Part I, Item 1 and Part I, Item 2, respectively, in this report.

ANY PLAN OF REORGANIZATION FOR CONGOLEUM WILL LIKELY RESULT IN SUBSTANTIAL DILUTION OR ELIMINATION OF CONGOLEUM'S EQUITY HOLDERS, INCLUDING THE COMPANY.

Congoleum's Tenth Plan, which has been ruled unconfirmable as a matter of law by the Bankruptcy Court, would have resulted in significant dilution of Congoleum's existing equity interests, including the Company's Congoleum equity interests. Congoleum has resumed reorganization plan mediation discussions with parties in interest to negotiate a new amended plan. The terms of any new amended plan proposed by Congoleum, or any proposed plan of reorganization (such as the FCR

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Plan) proposed for Congoleum by other parties in interest, may provide for even greater dilution of the Congoleum equity interests than was contemplated by the Eleventh Plan, including cancellation of Congoleum's existing Class A and Class B common stock. There can be no assurance as to how Congoleum's existing equity interests, including ABI's Congoleum equity interests, will be treated under any plan of reorganization for Congoleum that may ultimately be confirmed by the Bankruptcy Court and consummated. Under any outcome, ABI anticipates its equity interest in Congoleum is likely to be substantially diluted or eliminated.

Elimination of ABI's controlling equity interest in Congoleum could have a material adverse impact on Congoleum's business, operations and financial condition, the business relationships between ABI and Congoleum, and ABI's business, operations and financial condition.

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THE COMPANY HAS HAD TO AMEND ITS DEBT AGREEMENTS IN THE PAST IN ORDER TO AVOID BEING IN DEFAULT OF THOSE AGREEMENTS AND MAY HAVE TO DO SO AGAIN IN THE FUTURE, AND THE COMPANY'S ABILITY TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL FINANCING MAY BE LIMITED.

In the past, including during the most recently completed quarter, the Company has had to amend its debt agreements in order to avoid being in default of those agreements as a result of failing to satisfy certain financial covenants contained in those agreements. On September 25, 2006, the Company entered into an amendment and restatement to the credit agreement it has with Bank of America, National Association and Bank of America, National Association acting through its Canada branch, which is the agreement that governs the Company's primary source of borrowings. In connection with that amendment and restatement, certain financial covenants were amended under the credit agreement to enable the Company to comply with those covenants. In addition, the Company recently entered into an amendment to the Credit Agreement to allow the Company to satisfy the financial covenant requiring the Company to not have consecutive quarterly net losses from continuing operations with respect to the Company's two consecutive fiscal quarters ending December 31, 2006 and June 30, 2007. Although the Company does not anticipate that it will need to further amend the credit agreement to avoid being in default at some future date, there can be no assurances in that regard. If the Company were to violate one of those covenants and not amend the agreement to address or obtain a waiver of the violation, it could breach the agreement, resulting in a default of the agreement. If such a default were to occur, the lenders could require the Company to repay all amounts outstanding under the credit agreement. If the Company were unable to repay those amounts due, the lenders could have its rights over the collateral (most of the Company's and its domestic subsidiaries' (excluding Congoleum) assets) exercised, which would likely have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations or financial condition.

In addition, under the terms of the credit agreement, the Company's ability to obtain additional debt financing is limited. Moreover, since the Company and most of its domestic subsidiaries have already granted security interests in most of their assets, the Company's ability to obtain any additional debt financing may be limited.

THE COMPANY AND ITS MAJORITY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY CONGOLEUM MAY INCUR SUBSTANTIAL LIABILITY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLAIMS AND COMPLIANCE MATTERS.

Due to the nature of the Company's and its majority-owned subsidiary Congoleum's businesses and certain of the substances which are or have been used, produced or discharged by them, the Company's and Congoleum's operations and facilities are subject to a broad range of federal, state, local and foreign legal and regulatory provisions relating to the environment, including those regulating

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the discharge of materials into the environment, the handling and disposal of solid and hazardous substances and wastes and the remediation of contamination associated with releases of hazardous substances at Company and Congoleum facilities and off-site disposal locations. The Company and Congoleum have historically expended substantial amounts for compliance with existing environmental laws or regulations, including environmental remediation costs at both third-party sites and Company and Congoleum-owned sites. The Company and Congoleum will continue to be required to expend amounts in the future because of the nature of their prior activities at their current and previously owned facilities, in order to comply with existing environmental laws, and those

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amounts may be substantial. Although the Company and Congoleum believe that those amounts should not have a material adverse effect on their respective financial positions, there is no certainty that these amounts will not have a material adverse effect on their respective financial positions because, as a result of environmental requirements becoming increasingly strict, neither the Company nor Congoleum is able to determine the ultimate cost of compliance with environmental laws and enforcement policies.

Moreover, in addition to potentially having to pay substantial amounts for compliance, future environmental laws or regulations may require or cause the Company or Congoleum to modify or curtail their operations, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations or financial condition.

THE COMPANY AND ITS MAJORITY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY CONGOLEUM, MAY INCUR SUBSTANTIAL LIABILITY FOR OTHER PRODUCT AND GENERAL LIABILITY CLAIMS.

In the ordinary course of their businesses, the Company and its majority-owned subsidiary Congoleum become involved in lawsuits, administrative proceedings, product liability claims and other matters. In some of these proceedings, plaintiffs may seek to recover large and sometimes unspecified amounts and the matters may remain unresolved for several years. These matters could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations or financial condition if the Company or Congoleum, as applicable, is unable to successfully defend against or settle these matters, and its insurance coverage is insufficient to satisfy any judgments against it or settlements relating to these matters, or the Company or Congoleum, as applicable, is unable to collect insurance proceeds relating to these matters.

THE COMPANY AND ITS MAJORITY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY CONGOLEUM ARE DEPENDENT UPON A CONTINUOUS SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIALS FROM THIRD PARTY SUPPLIERS AND WOULD BE HARMED IF THERE WERE A SIGNIFICANT, PROLONGED DISRUPTION IN SUPPLY OR INCREASE IN ITS RAW MATERIAL COSTS.

The Company and its majority-owned subsidiary Congoleum generally design and engineer their own products. Most of the raw materials required by the Company for its manufacturing operations are available from multiple sources; however, the Company does purchase some of its raw materials from a single source or supplier. Any significant delay in or disruption of the supply of raw materials could substantially increase the Company's cost of materials, require product reformulation or require qualification of new suppliers, any one or more of which could materially adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations or financial condition. The Company's majority-owned subsidiary, Congoleum, does not have readily available alternative sources of supply for specific designs of transfer print paper, which are produced utilizing print cylinders engraved to Congoleum's specifications. Although Congoleum does not anticipate any loss of this source of supply, replacement could take a

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considerable period of time and interrupt production of certain products, which could have a material adverse affect on the Company's business, results of operations or financial condition. The Company and Congoleum have occasionally experienced significant price increases for some of their raw materials. In particular, industry supply conditions for specialty resins used in flooring

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have been very tight, despite significant price increases, due to several factors, including an explosion at a large resin plant in 2004 that destroyed the plant, the decision by another major supplier to exit the business, and the effect of hurricanes in 2005. Although the Company has been able to obtain sufficient supplies of specialty resin and other raw materials, there can be no assurances that it may not experience difficulty in the future, particularly if global supply conditions deteriorate, which could have a material adverse effect on profit margins. Raw material prices in 2005 increased significantly and remained high in 2006. They are expected to remain high until additional capacity becomes available, and could increase further in response to oil prices or other global market conditions.

THE COMPANY AND ITS MAJORITY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY CONGOLEUM OPERATE IN HIGHLY COMPETITIVE MARKETS AND SOME OF THEIR COMPETITORS HAVE GREATER RESOURCES, AND IN ORDER TO BE SUCCESSFUL, THE COMPANY AND CONGOLEUM MUST KEEP PACE WITH AND ANTICIPATE CHANGING CUSTOMER PREFERENCES.

The market for the Company's and its majority-owned subsidiary Congoleum's products and services is highly competitive. Some of their respective competitors have greater financial and other resources and access to capital. Furthermore, to the extent any of the Company's or Congoleum's competitors make a filing under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code and emerge from bankruptcy as continuing operating companies that have shed much of their pre-filing liabilities, those competitors could have a cost competitive advantage over Congoleum. In addition, in order to maintain their competitive positions, the Company and Congoleum may need to make substantial investments in their businesses, including, as applicable, product development, manufacturing facilities, distribution network and sales and marketing activities. Competitive pressures may also result in decreased demand for their products and in the loss of market share for their products. Moreover, due to the competitive nature of their industries, they may be commercially restricted from raising or even maintaining the sales prices of their products, which could result in the incurrence of significant operating losses if their expenses were to increase or otherwise represent an increased percentage of sales.

The markets in which the Company and Congoleum compete are characterized by frequent new product introductions and changing customer preferences. There can be no assurance that the Company's and Congoleum's existing products and services will be properly positioned in the market or that the Company and Congoleum will be able to introduce new or enhanced products or services into their respective markets on a timely basis, or at all, or that those new or enhanced products or services will receive customer acceptance. The Company's and Congoleum's failure to introduce new or enhanced products or services on a timely basis, keep pace with industry or market changes or effectively manage the transitions to new products, technologies or services could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations or financial condition.

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THE COMPANY AND ITS MAJORITY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY CONGOLEUM ARE SUBJECT TO GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND CONDITIONS SPECIFIC TO THEIR RESPECTIVE INDUSTRIES.

The Company and its majority-owned subsidiary Congoleum are subject to the effects of general economic conditions. A sustained general economic slowdown could have serious negative consequences for the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition. Moreover, their businesses are affected by the economic factors that affect their respective industries.

THE COMPANY AND ITS MAJORITY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY CONGOLEUM COULD REALIZE SHIPMENT DELAYS, DEPLETION OF INVENTORY AND INCREASED PRODUCTION COSTS RESULTING FROM UNEXPECTED DISRUPTIONS OF OPERATIONS AT ANY OF THE COMPANY'S OR CONGOLEUM'S FACILITIES.

The Company's and its majority-owned subsidiary Congoleum's businesses depend upon their ability to timely manufacture and deliver products that meet the needs of their customers and the end users of their products. If the Company or Congoleum were to realize an unexpected, significant and prolonged disruption of its operations at any of its facilities, including disruptions in its manufacturing operations, it could result in shipment delays of its products, depletion of its inventory as a result of reduced production and increased production costs as a result of taking actions in an attempt to cure the disruption or carry on its business while the disruption remains. Any resulting delay, depletion or increased production cost could result in increased costs, lower revenues and damaged customer and product end user relations, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations or financial condition.

THE COMPANY AND ITS MAJORITY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY CONGOLEUM OFFER LIMITED WARRANTIES ON THEIR PRODUCTS WHICH COULD RESULT IN THE COMPANY OR CONGOLEUM INCURRING SIGNIFICANT COSTS AS A RESULT OF WARRANTY CLAIMS.

The Company and its majority-owned subsidiary Congoleum offer a limited warranty on many of their products against manufacturing defects. In addition, as a part of its efforts to differentiate mid- and high-end products through color, design and other attributes, Congoleum offers enhanced warranties with respect to wear, moisture discoloration and other performance characteristics which generally increase with the price of such products. If the Company or Congoleum were to incur a significant number of warranty claims, the resulting warranty costs could be substantial.

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THE COMPANY AND ITS MAJORITY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY CONGOLEUM RELY ON A SMALL NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS AND DISTRIBUTORS FOR A SIGNIFICANT PORTION OF THEIR SALES OR TO SELL THEIR PRODUCTS.

The Company's Tape division principally sells its products through distributors. Sales to five unaffiliated customers accounted for approximately 22% of the Company's Tape division's net sales for the year ended December 31, 2006 and 23% of its net sales for the year ended December 31, 2005. The loss of the largest unaffiliated customer and/or two or more of the other four unaffiliated customers could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations or financial condition.

Congoleum principally sells its products through distributors. Although Congoleum has more than one distributor in some of its distribution territories and actively manages its credit exposure to its distributors, the loss of a major distributor could have a materially adverse impact on the Company's business, results of operations, or financial condition. Congoleum derives a

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significant percentage of its sales from two of its distributors. These two distributors accounted for approximately 67% of Congoleum's net sales for each of the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005.

The Company's majority-owned subsidiary K&M sells its products through its own direct sales force and, indirectly, through a wholly owned subsidiary and through third-party sales representatives. Three of K&M's customers accounted for approximately 54% of its net sales for the year ended December 31, 2006 and 58% of its net sales for the year ended December 31, 2005. The loss of the largest of these customers would have a material adverse effect on K&M's business, results of operations and financial condition and would likely have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations or financial condition.

THE COMPANY AND ITS MAJORITY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY CONGOLEUM DEPEND ON KEY EXECUTIVES TO RUN THEIR BUSINESSES, AND THE LOSS OF ANY OF THESE EXECUTIVES WOULD LIKELY HARM THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS.

The Company and its majority-owned subsidiary Congoleum depend on key executives to run their businesses. In particular, three of the persons that serve as key executives at the Company also serve as key executives at Congoleum. The Company's future success will depend largely upon the continued service of these key executives, all of whom have no employment contract with the Company or Congoleum, as applicable, and may terminate their employment at any time without notice. Although certain key executives of the Company and Congoleum are, directly or indirectly, large shareholders of the Company or Congoleum, and thus are less likely to terminate their employment, the loss of any key executive, or the failure by the key executive to perform in his current position, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations or financial condition.

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Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

The commencement of the Chapter 11 proceedings by Congoleum constituted an event of default under the indenture governing Congoleum's 8 5/8% Senior Notes Due 2008. In addition, due to the Chapter 11 proceedings, Congoleum was not permitted to make the interest payments due on the Senior Notes on the following dates: February 1, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 and August 1, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007. The aggregate amount of the interest payments that was not paid on the Senior Notes with respect to those interest payment due dates is approximately \$41.7 million. As of June 30, 2007, the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the Senior Notes was \$100.0 million. These amounts, which include \$5.0 million of aggregate accrued interest on the unpaid interest that was due on February 1, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 and August 1, 2004, 2005, and 2006 with respect to the Senior Notes, are included in the line item "Liabilities Subject to Compromise" in the Company's consolidating condensed balance sheet included in this report.

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

At the annual meeting of the Company's stockholders held on May 8, 2007, all director nominees were elected.

The four nominees who were elected as Class II directors will hold office until the annual meeting of stockholders to be held in 2010 and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. The results of the vote for the election of those directors are set forth below.

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Name	Number of Votes For	Number of Votes Withheld
-----	-----	-----
Leo R. Breitman	3,095,646	68,348
John C. Garrels	3,095,616	68,378
James S. Marcus	3,095,646	68,348
Roger S. Marcus	2,954,947	209,047

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Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Description
-----	-----
3.1 I	Restated Certificate of Incorporation
3.2 II	By-Laws, amended and restated as of September 11, 2004
4.1 III	Response Cost Sharing and Alternative Dispute Resolution Agreement dated as of May 21, 2007 by American Biltrite Inc. and Miller Industries Inc.
10.1 III	Response Cost Sharing and Alternative Dispute Resolution Agreement dated as of May 21, 2007 by American Biltrite Inc. and Miller Industries Inc.
10.2	Amendment No. 7 to Ratification and Amendment Agreement and Amendment No. 9 to Loan and Security Agreement between Congoleum Corporation and Wachovia Bank National Association, successor by merger to Congress Financial Corporation
31.1	Certification of the Principal Executive Officer of the Registrant Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended
31.2	Certification of the Principal Financial Officer of the Registrant Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended
32	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Registrant pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
-----	-----
I	Incorporated by reference to the exhibits filed with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1996 and filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 2, 1997 (1-4773)
II	Incorporated by reference to the exhibits filed with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004 and filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 30, 2005
III	Incorporated by reference to the exhibit filed with the Company's

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Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 21, 2007 and filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 21, 2007

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SIGNATURE

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

AMERICAN BILTRITE INC.

(Registrant)

Date: October 9, 2007

BY: /s/ Howard N. Feist III

Howard N. Feist III
Vice President-Finance
(Duly Authorized Officer and
Principal Financial and Chief
Accounting Officer)

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Financial Office of the Registrant pursuant to 18 U.S.C.
Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the
Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

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