

METALS USA HOLDINGS CORP.

Form 10-Q

August 05, 2010

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2010

Commission File Number 001-34685

METALS USA HOLDINGS CORP.

(Exact name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction)

of incorporation or organization)

20-3779274
(I.R.S. Employer

Identification Number)

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2400 E. Commercial Blvd., Suite 905

Fort Lauderdale, Florida
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

33308
(Zip Code)

Registrants telephone number, including area code: (954) 202-4000

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 submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of accelerated filer, large accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

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

Number of shares of common stock outstanding at August 5, 2010 of Metals USA Holdings Corp.: 37,024,842

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains statements reflecting assumptions, expectations, projections, intentions or beliefs about future events that are intended as forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements included or incorporated by reference in this report, other than statements of historical fact, that address activities, events or developments that we expect, believe or anticipate will or may occur in the future are forward-looking statements. These statements appear in a number of places, including Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. These statements represent our reasonable judgment on the future based on various factors and using numerous assumptions and are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause our actual results and financial position to differ materially from those contemplated by the statements. You can identify these statements by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. They use words such as anticipate, believe, estimate, expect, forecast, may, should, plan, project and other words of similar meaning. In particular, these include, but are not limited to, statements relating to the following:

projected operating or financial results, including anticipated cash flows from operations and asset sale proceeds;

expectations regarding capital expenditures, interest expense and other payments;

our beliefs and assumptions relating to our liquidity position, including our ability to adapt to changing market conditions; and

our ability to compete effectively for market share with industry participants.

Any or all of our forward-looking statements may turn out to be wrong. They can be affected by inaccurate assumptions or by known or unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors including, among others:

supply, demand, prices and other market conditions for steel and other commodities;

the timing and extent of changes in commodity prices;

the effects of competition in our business lines;

the condition of the steel and metal markets generally, which will be affected by interest rates, foreign currency fluctuations and general economic conditions;

the ability of our counterparties to satisfy their financial commitments;

tariffs and other government regulations relating to our products and services;

adverse developments in our relationship with both our key employees and unionized employees;

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operational factors affecting the ongoing commercial operations of our facilities, including catastrophic weather-related damage, regulatory approvals, permit issues, unscheduled blackouts, outages or repairs, unanticipated changes in fuel costs or availability of fuel emission credits or workforce issues;

our ability to operate our businesses efficiently, manage capital expenditures and costs (including general and administrative expenses) and generate earnings and cash flow;

restrictive covenants in our indebtedness that may adversely affect our operational flexibility;

general political conditions and developments in the United States and in foreign countries whose affairs affect supply, demand and markets for steel, other metals and metal products;

our ability to retain key employees; and

our expectations with respect to our acquisition activity.

In addition, there may be other factors that could cause our actual results to be materially different from the results referenced in the forward-looking statements, some of which are included elsewhere in this report, including Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. Many of these factors will be important in determining our actual future results. Consequently, no forward-looking statement can be guaranteed. Our actual future results may vary materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements contained in this report are qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and we disclaim any obligation to update any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this report, except as otherwise required by applicable law.

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**METALS USA HOLDINGS CORP. AND
SUBSIDIARIES**

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Table of Contents**METALS USA HOLDINGS CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES****UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(in millions, except share amounts)

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash	\$ 18.1	\$ 6.0
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$6.3 and \$6.3, respectively	158.6	131.5
Inventories	258.8	216.0
Deferred income tax asset	14.8	14.5
Prepayments and other	4.5	6.5
Total current assets	454.8	374.5
Property and equipment, net	184.7	183.4
Intangible assets, net	7.4	8.4
Goodwill	49.9	45.6
Other assets	9.1	15.9
Total assets	\$ 705.9	\$ 627.8
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 73.8	\$ 56.4
Accrued liabilities	33.6	38.9
Current portion of long-term debt	0.1	0.1
Total current liabilities	107.5	95.4
Long-term debt, less current portion	307.1	468.2
Deferred income tax liability	88.5	84.8
Other long-term liabilities	22.0	23.1
Total liabilities	525.1	671.5
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity (deficit):		
Preferred stock, \$0.1 par value, 10,000,000 shares authorized, none issued or outstanding at June 30, 2010		
Common stock, \$0.1 par value, 140,000,000 shares authorized, 37,024,842 and 25,576,563 issued and outstanding at June 30, 2010, and December 31, 2009, respectively	0.4	0.2
Additional paid-in capital	228.8	7.5
Retained deficit	(48.4)	(51.0)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(0.4)
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	180.8	(43.7)
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity (deficit)	\$ 705.9	\$ 627.8

See notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**METALS USA HOLDINGS CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES****UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

(in millions, except per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Net sales	\$ 335.0	\$ 267.8	\$ 622.9	\$ 598.0
Operating costs and expenses:				
Cost of sales (exclusive of operating and delivery, and depreciation and amortization shown below)	257.2	228.8	475.6	516.5
Operating and delivery	32.9	31.2	64.2	65.9
Selling, general and administrative	19.8	22.1	40.8	46.1
Depreciation and amortization	4.4	4.8	9.0	9.5
Gain on sale of property and equipment			(0.1)	
Advisory agreement termination charge	3.3		3.3	
Operating income (loss)	17.4	(19.1)	30.1	(40.0)
Other (income) expense:				
Interest expense	9.5	17.2	21.2	36.5
Loss (gain) on extinguishment of debt	3.5	(56.1)	3.5	(88.4)
Other income, net		(0.2)		(0.3)
Income before income taxes	4.4	20.0	5.4	12.2
Provision for income taxes	1.9	6.2	2.8	2.5
Net income	\$ 2.5	\$ 13.8	\$ 2.6	\$ 9.7
Income per share:				
Income per share basic	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.40
Income per share diluted	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.40
Number of common shares used in the per share calculation:				
Basic	35.4	24.5	30.5	24.5
Diluted	35.7	24.5	30.8	24.5

See notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**METALS USA HOLDINGS CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES****UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

(in millions)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 2.6	\$ 9.7
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:		
Gain on sale of property and equipment	(0.1)	
Provision for bad debts	1.1	2.1
Depreciation and amortization	10.0	10.4
Loss (gain) on extinguishment of debt	3.5	(88.4)
Amortization of debt issuance costs and discounts on long-term debt	2.1	2.9
Deferred income taxes	0.6	13.7
Stock-based compensation	0.2	0.2
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation	(0.1)	
Non-cash interest on PIK option	6.2	13.8
Cash payment of interest on PIK option	(23.2)	(2.3)
Advisory agreement termination charge	3.3	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions:		
Accounts receivable	(24.3)	47.7
Inventories	(36.7)	189.9
Prepayments and other	2.2	2.0
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	10.1	(18.2)
Other	0.1	(0.5)
Net cash (used in) provided by operations	(42.4)	183.0
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Sales of assets	0.2	
Purchases of assets	(1.4)	(2.3)
Acquisition costs, net of cash acquired	(19.0)	(4.2)
Net cash used in investing activities	(20.2)	(6.5)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Borrowings on credit facility	49.5	63.5
Repayments on credit facility	(49.5)	(265.5)
Repayments of long-term debt	(146.6)	(87.7)
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation	0.1	
Net proceeds from initial public stock offering	221.2	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	74.7	(289.7)
Net increase (decrease) in cash	12.1	(113.2)
Cash, beginning of period	6.0	166.7
Cash, end of period	\$ 18.1	\$ 53.5

Supplemental cash flow information:

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Cash paid for interest	\$ 42.4	\$ 24.2
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ 0.8	\$ 3.1
Cash (received) for income taxes	\$ (16.0)	\$ (0.2)
Investments in property, plant and equipment not paid	\$	\$

See notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**METALS USA HOLDINGS CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

(dollars in millions)

1. Basis of Presentation

Metals USA Holdings Corp. (Metals USA Holdings) and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Flag Intermediate Holdings Corporation (Flag Intermediate) and Metals USA, Inc. (Metals USA) are referred to collectively herein as the Company. The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Metals USA Holdings, Flag Intermediate, and Metals USA and its subsidiaries. Intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

The interim consolidated financial statements included herein are unaudited; however, they include adjustments of a normal recurring nature which, in our opinion, are necessary to present fairly the interim consolidated financial information as of and for the periods indicated. Accounting measurements at interim dates inherently involve greater reliance on estimates than at year-end. The results of operations for the interim periods presented are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the entire year. These statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect (i) the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, (ii) the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities known to exist as of the date the financial statements are published, and (iii) the reported amount of net sales and expenses recognized during the periods presented. Adjustments made with respect to the use of estimates often relate to improved information not previously available. Uncertainties with respect to such estimates and assumptions are inherent in the preparation of financial statements; accordingly, actual results could differ from these estimates.

Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities ASC Topic 820 Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (ASC 820) defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. ASC 820 classifies the inputs used to measure fair value into the following hierarchy:

Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. The Company uses stock quotes from an active, established stock market for the valuation of its short-term investments, which are reported in other current assets in the Company's consolidated balance sheet.

Level 2 Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities. The Company's interest rate swap derivatives are valued using market data which is derived by combining certain inputs with quantitative models and processes to generate interest rate forward curves and discount factors (see Note 5).

Level 3 Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity, but which are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities as determined by market participants.

Liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized below:

	Fair Value Measurements as of June 30, 2010			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Interest rate swaps	\$ 3.9	\$	\$ 3.9	\$

Table of Contents**METALS USA HOLDINGS CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(dollars in millions)**

Unrealized gains or losses on short-term investments and derivatives are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) at each measurement date.

Our receivables, payables, prepayments and accrued liabilities are current assets and obligations and on normal terms and, accordingly, the recorded values are believed by management to approximate fair value. Our 11 1/8% Senior Secured Notes due 2015 (the Metals USA Notes) are thinly traded public debt instruments; accordingly, their market prices at any balance sheet date may not be representative of the prices which would be derived from a more active market. The fair value of publicly traded debt is determined based on quoted market prices. The fair value of the Company's Senior Secured Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility (the ABL facility) and other debt which is not publicly traded is estimated using cash flows discounted at current borrowing rates. The estimated fair value of current and long-term debt at December 31, 2009 and June 30, 2010 was \$434.5 and \$302.6, respectively.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-06, which amends ASC 820. The guidance requires companies to disclose the amount of significant transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and the reasons for these transfers and the reasons for any transfers in or out of Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. In addition, the guidance clarifies certain existing disclosure requirements. The standard did not have a material impact on the Company's disclosures in its condensed consolidated financial statements. See Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities above.

2. Acquisitions***J. Rubin & Co.***

On June 28, 2010, we acquired all of the issued and outstanding stock of J. Rubin & Co. (Rubin) for \$19.0. Rubin's results of operations have been included in the condensed consolidated statement of operations since the date of acquisition. The purchase price was funded with existing cash, \$17.8 of which was paid at closing and \$1.2 of which was placed in escrow to securitize the sellers' indemnity obligations. The purchase price included \$6.0 for the repayment of Rubin debt at closing. The excess of the aggregate purchase price over the estimated fair value of the net assets acquired was \$4.9, which was allocated to goodwill. The following table presents the provisional allocation of the acquisition cost to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, based on their estimated fair values:

	June 30, 2010
Accounts receivable, trade	\$ 3.9
Inventories	6.1
Other current assets	0.2
Property, plant and equipment	8.1
Customer list intangible asset	1.0
Goodwill	4.9
Total assets acquired	24.2
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2.5
Deferred tax liabilities	2.7
Total liabilities assumed	5.2

Net assets acquired	\$ 19.0
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Table of Contents**METALS USA HOLDINGS CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

(dollars in millions)

The estimated amount of goodwill and related allocation of the fair values assigned to assets acquired and liabilities assumed are based on preliminary data and are subject to change based on final valuations of tangible and intangible assets. The customer list intangible asset will be amortized over five years based on its estimated useful life. The pro forma effects of the Rubin acquisition would not have been material to our results of operations for the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2010 and, therefore, are not presented.

Rubin is a metal service center business that operates in Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota with a broad product mix consisting of carbon steel bars, carbon plate and laser-cut flat-rolled products. Rubin's product mix and processing services are provided to a diverse range of end markets.

VR Laser

In February 2009, we purchased substantially all of the operating assets of VR Laser Services USA, Inc. (VR Laser or Philadelphia Plate) for approximately \$4.2. The purchase price was funded by borrowings under our ABL facility. VR Laser was a metal processor of carbon steel plate products located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The total purchase price represents the acquisition-date fair value of the individual assets acquired, which consist entirely of plant and equipment. The VR Laser acquisition replicates much of our existing processing capabilities in our Plates and Shapes Southeast geographic region and expands our service offerings in the marine and defense industries.

3. Inventories

Inventories consist of the following:

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Raw materials		
Plates and Shapes	\$ 121.7	\$ 111.0
Flat Rolled and Non-Ferrous	97.9	70.2
Building Products	5.3	5.1
Total raw materials	224.9	186.3
Work-in-process and finished goods		
Plates and Shapes		
Flat Rolled and Non-Ferrous	23.2	19.2
Building Products	10.7	10.5
Total work-in-process and finished goods	33.9	29.7
Total inventories	\$ 258.8	\$ 216.0

We recorded write-downs of \$16.9 and \$31.3 for inventory lower of cost or market adjustments during the three and six months ended June 30, 2009, respectively, in our Plates and Shapes Group. We also recorded write-downs of \$3.8 and \$8.9 for inventory lower of cost or market adjustments during the three and six months ended June 30, 2009, respectively, in our Flat Rolled and Non-Ferrous Group.

Table of Contents**METALS USA HOLDINGS CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

(dollars in millions)

4. Intangible Assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's intangible assets are as follows:

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Customer lists	\$ 41.7	\$ 40.7
Effect of foreign currency	0.1	0.1
Less: Accumulated amortization	(37.1)	(35.2)
	\$ 4.7	\$ 5.6
Trade name	\$ 3.3	\$ 3.3
Less: Accumulated amortization	(0.6)	(0.5)
	\$ 2.7	\$ 2.8

During the quarter ended June 30, 2010, we acquired \$1.0 of customer list intangible assets as a result of the Rubin acquisition discussed in Note 2.

No significant residual value is estimated for our intangible assets. Aggregate amortization expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 was \$1.0, \$2.1, \$1.4 and \$2.8, respectively.

The following table represents the total estimated amortization of customer list intangible assets, excluding the effect of foreign currency, for the five succeeding years:

For the Year Ending	Estimated Amortization Expense
2010 (remaining 6 months)	\$ 1.6
2011	\$ 1.9
2012	\$ 0.8
2013	\$ 0.2
2014	\$ 0.1

5. Derivatives

In February 2008, we entered into a series of interest rate swap agreements that entitle us to receive quarterly payments of interest at a floating rate indexed to the three-month London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) and pay a fixed rate that ranges from 2.686% to 2.997%, thereby converting a combined \$250.0 notional amount of the outstanding borrowings on our ABL facility from a floating rate obligation to a fixed rate obligation. The interest rate swap agreements all have initial terms of approximately three years or less.

The primary objective for our use of these interest rate hedges is to reduce our exposure to changes in interest rates on the ABL facility. The Company endeavors to finance its investment in working capital at the lowest possible cost and to manage variable interest rate exposure to

achieve greater flexibility in meeting overall financial objectives.

In April 2009, we repaid outstanding borrowings on our ABL facility such that the outstanding balance on the ABL facility was less than the \$250.0 notional amount associated with our series of interest rate swap agreements. In connection with the debt repayment, we removed the cash flow hedge designation from a portion

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(dollars in millions)

of our interest rate swaps. As a result of the removal of the cash flow hedge designation, we reclassified into earnings \$1.7 of cumulative net losses associated with the derivative contract in other comprehensive income (loss) (OCI), a component of stockholders' equity, during the second quarter of 2009. The underlying derivative instrument will not expire until April 15, 2011, and all subsequent changes in the fair value of this instrument will be prospectively recognized in earnings.

As of September 30, 2009, and in connection with additional repayments of outstanding borrowings on the ABL facility, we removed the cash flow hedge designation from the remaining portion of our interest rate swaps. As a result of the removal of the cash flow hedge designations, we discontinued prospectively the use of hedge accounting on our remaining interest rate swaps. For the amount associated with the forecasted transactions still expected to occur, the net derivative instrument losses at the date of de-designation associated with these discontinued cash flow hedges will continue to be reported in OCI, and will be reclassified from OCI into earnings in the same periods during which the hedged forecasted transactions affect earnings. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, we reclassified into earnings \$0.3 and \$0.6 of net derivative losses from OCI. The amounts expected to be reclassified into earnings over the next twelve months amounted to \$0.4 as of June 30, 2010. All subsequent changes in the fair value of these instruments will be prospectively recognized in earnings.

The following table presents the location within the consolidated balance sheet of all assets and liabilities associated with the Company's outstanding derivatives at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009.

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments under	ASC 815	Balance Sheet Location	Asset Derivatives		Liability Derivatives	
			Fair Value at June 30, 2010	Fair Value at December 31, 2009	Fair Value at June 30, 2010	Fair Value at December 31, 2009
Interest rate swaps		Accrued liabilities	\$	\$	\$ 3.9	\$ 4.4
		Other long-term liabilities				1.4
Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments under ASC 815			\$	\$	\$ 3.9	\$ 5.8
Total Derivatives			\$	\$	\$ 3.9	\$ 5.8

Table of Contents**METALS USA HOLDINGS CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

(dollars in millions)

The following tables present the pretax impact of the Company's derivative instruments within the consolidated statements of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009. Pretax realized gains and losses from derivatives which are recognized in earnings are included in interest expense in the consolidated statements of operations.

	Derivatives Designated as Cash Flow Hedges					
	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in OCI on Derivative (Effective Portion) Three months ended June 30,		Amount of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from OCI into Income (Effective Portion) Three months ended June 30,		Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative (Ineffective Portion) Three months ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
Interest rate swaps	\$	\$ 0.1	\$	\$ (1.1)	\$	\$
	Six months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
Interest rate swaps	\$	\$ 0.9	\$	\$ (1.9)	\$	\$

	Derivatives Not Designated as Cash Flow Hedges Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives			
	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Interest rate swaps	\$ (0.3)	\$ (1.7)	\$ (1.7)	\$ (1.7)

The Company's credit exposure related to interest rate swaps is represented by the fair value of swap agreements with a net positive fair value (asset position) to the Company at the reporting date. At such times, the outstanding instruments expose the Company to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the counterparty to the agreements. However, we have not experienced any credit loss as a result of counterparty nonperformance in the past. Our credit risk exposure with respect to our interest rate swaps is limited to a single counterparty, which we monitor based on credit ratings.

6. Other Assets

Other assets consist of the following:

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Deferred financing costs	\$ 3.9	\$ 5.3
Deferred debt offering costs	3.9	5.5
Deferred advisory agreement fees		3.7
Other	1.3	1.4

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Total other assets	\$ 9.1	\$ 15.9
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Aggregate amortization of debt issuance costs for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 was \$0.9, \$1.9, \$0.6 and \$2.2, respectively. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, \$1.1 of deferred

Table of Contents**METALS USA HOLDINGS CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

(dollars in millions)

debt issuance costs were accelerated in connection with the extinguishment of debt during the periods. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2009, \$1.9 and \$2.4, respectively, of deferred debt issue costs were accelerated in connection with the extinguishment of debt during the periods.

During the second quarter of 2010, \$3.3 of unamortized deferred advisory agreement fees were written off and charged to expense (see Note 14).

7. Accrued Liabilities

Accrued liabilities consist of the following:

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Accrued salaries and employee benefits	\$ 10.8	\$ 9.9
Accrued taxes, other than income	3.2	2.4
Accrued interest	3.1	7.5
Accrued insurance	5.5	4.8
Accrued audit and tax fees	1.3	0.8
Accrued warranty liability	0.4	0.4
Accrued lease terminations	0.5	0.9
Accrued advisory agreement fees		4.2
Current portion of interest rate swap liability	3.9	4.4
Other	4.9	3.6
Total accrued liabilities	\$ 33.6	\$ 38.9

See Note 14 for discussion of the termination of our advisory agreement payment obligation.

8. Debt

Debt consists of the following:

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Senior Secured Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility (ABL facility)	\$ 75.0	\$ 75.0
11 1/8 % Senior Secured Notes due 2015 (Metals USA Notes)	226.3	226.3
Senior Floating Rate Toggle Notes due 2012 (2007 Notes)		161.1
Industrial Revenue Bond	5.7	5.7
Other	0.2	0.2
Total debt	307.2	468.3
Less current portion of debt	0.1	0.1
Total long-term portion of debt	\$ 307.1	\$ 468.2

The weighted average interest rates under the ABL facility for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 were 1.99%, 2.04%, 2.91% and 3.12%, respectively.

Senior Secured Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility

The ABL facility permits us to borrow on a revolving basis through November 30, 2011. Substantially all of our subsidiaries are borrowers under the ABL facility.

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METALS USA HOLDINGS CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(dollars in millions)

On July 1, 2008, we executed our option to increase the Tranche A Commitments by \$100.0, which increased the total commitment from \$525.0 to \$625.0.

The maximum availability under the ABL facility is based on eligible receivables and eligible inventory, subject to certain reserves. As of June 30, 2010, we had \$290.8 of eligible collateral, \$75.0 in outstanding advances, \$16.5 in open letters of credit and \$199.3 of additional borrowing capacity.

The obligations under the ABL facility are guaranteed by the Company and certain of our domestic subsidiaries and are secured (i) on a first-priority lien basis by accounts receivable and inventory and (ii) on a second-priority lien basis by other assets, subject to certain exceptions and permitted liens.

The ABL facility bears interest with respect to loans utilizing the Tranche A Commitments at the bank's base rate plus an applicable margin ranging between -0.25% and -0.50%, or LIBOR, at our option, plus an applicable margin ranging between 1.00% and 1.75% as determined in accordance with the amended loan and security agreement governing the ABL facility. The ABL facility bears interest with respect to the Tranche A-1 Commitments at the bank's base rate plus an applicable margin of 0.75%, or LIBOR, at our option, plus an applicable margin of 2.75%. The marginal rates related to the Tranche A Commitments will vary with our financial performance as measured by the fixed charge coverage ratio (the FCCR). The FCCR is determined by dividing (i) the sum of Adjusted EBITDA (as defined by the loan and security agreement governing the ABL facility) minus income taxes paid in cash minus non-financed capital expenditures by (ii) the sum of certain distributions paid in cash, cash interest expense and scheduled principal reductions on debt, and is calculated based on such amounts for the three immediately preceding months.

For purposes of determining covenant compliance, the FCCR is calculated based on the most recent period of four consecutive fiscal quarters. As long as our borrowing availability is greater than or equal to \$45.0, we do not have to maintain a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio. Should borrowing availability fall below \$45.0, we must maintain a fixed charge coverage ratio of at least 1.0 to 1.0. As of June 30, 2010, our FCCR was 2.60.

Interest on base rate loans is payable on the last day of each quarter. Interest on LIBOR loans is payable on maturity of the LIBOR loan or on the last day of the quarter if the term of the LIBOR loan exceeds 90 days. A commitment fee of 0.25% per annum is payable on any unused commitments under the ABL facility. The applicable base rate and the effective LIBOR rate for the Tranche A Commitments and Tranche A-1 Commitments were 3.25% and 0.534%, respectively, as of June 30, 2010.

The loan and security agreement governing the ABL facility requires us to comply with limited maintenance, negative and subjective covenants, the most significant of which are: (i) the maintenance of a borrowing base availability of at least \$45.0, or, if such required borrowing base availability is not maintained, the maintenance of the FCCR, (ii) restrictions on additional indebtedness and (iii) restrictions on liens, guarantees and quarterly dividends. There are no limitations with respect to capital expenditures.

The loan and security agreement governing the ABL facility provides for up to \$15.0 of swingline loans and up to \$100.0 for the issuance of letters of credit. Both the face amount of any outstanding letters of credit and any swingline loans will reduce borrowing availability under the ABL facility on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

The ABL facility contains customary representations, warranties and covenants as a precondition to lending, which includes a material adverse change in the business, limitations on our ability to incur or guarantee additional debt, subject to certain exceptions, pay dividends, or make redemptions and repurchases with respect to capital stock, repay debt, create or incur certain liens, make certain loans or investments, make acquisitions or

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(dollars in millions)

investments, engage in mergers, acquisitions, asset sales and sale lease-back transactions, and engage in certain transactions with affiliates. In addition, the ABL facility requires a lock-box arrangement, which as long as borrowing availability is greater or equal to \$45.0 and in the absence of default, is controlled by the Company.

The ABL facility contains events of default with respect to: default in payment of principal when due, default in the payment of interest, fees or other amounts after a specified grace period, material breach of the representations or warranties, default in the performance of specified covenants, failure to make any payment when due under any indebtedness with a principal amount in excess of a specified amount, certain bankruptcy events, certain ERISA violations, invalidity of certain security agreements or guarantees, material judgments or a change of control. In the event of default the agreement may permit the lenders to: (i) restrict the account or refuse to make revolving loans; (ii) cause customer receipts to be applied against borrowings under the ABL facility causing the Company to suffer a rapid loss of liquidity and the ability to operate on a day-to-day basis; (iii) restrict or refuse to provide letters of credit; or ultimately: (iv) terminate the commitments and the agreement; or (v) declare any or all obligations to be immediately due and payable if such default is not cured in the specified period required. Any payment default or acceleration under the ABL facility would also result in a default under the Metals USA Notes that would provide the holders of the Metals USA Notes with the right to demand immediate repayment. We are in compliance with all covenants as of June 30, 2010.

In February 2008, \$250.0 notional amount of outstanding borrowings under the ABL facility was swapped from a floating LIBOR-based rate to a fixed rate (see Note 5).

Costs related to the establishment of the ABL facility, in addition to subsequent amendments to the ABL facility, were capitalized and are being charged to interest expense over the life of the ABL facility. Unamortized issuance costs of \$3.9 as of June 30, 2010, are included in other non-current assets.

Senior Floating Rate Toggle Notes due 2012

On July 10, 2007, Metals USA Holdings issued \$300.0 initial aggregate principal amount of Senior Floating Rate Toggle Notes due 2012 (the 2007 Notes).

On April 14, 2010, Metals USA Holdings called for redemption of all of its remaining outstanding 2007 Notes, representing an aggregate principal amount of approximately \$169.6 as of the date thereof. The redemption price of the 2007 Notes was 100% of the outstanding aggregate principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon to but not including May 14, 2010 (the Redemption Date). All of the 2007 Notes were redeemed on the Redemption Date. The Company did not incur any early termination penalties in connection with the redemption of the 2007 Notes. The Company used a portion of the net proceeds from its initial public offering of common stock (the IPO), as described more fully in Note 9, to finance the redemption. The aggregate cash payment for the redemption, including accrued and unpaid interest, was approximately \$170.9. During the second quarter of 2010, \$1.1 and \$2.4 of unamortized deferred financing costs and original issue discount, respectively, were written off and charged to expense in connection with the redemption of the 2007 Notes.

11 1/8% Senior Secured Notes Due 2015

On November 30, 2005, Metals USA sold \$275.0 aggregate principal amount of the Metals USA Notes. The Metals USA Notes bear interest at a rate per annum equal to 11 1/8%, payable semi-annually in arrears, on June 1 and December 1 of each year, commencing on June 1, 2006. The Metals USA Notes will mature on December 1, 2015. We may redeem some or all of the Metals USA Notes at any time on or after December 1, 2010 at a

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(dollars in millions)

predetermined redemption price plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional interest, if any, to the applicable redemption date. If we experience a change of control and we do not redeem the Metals USA Notes, we will be required to make an offer to repurchase the Metals USA Notes at a price equal to 101% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional interest, if any, to the date of repurchase.

All domestic operating subsidiaries of Metals USA have agreed, jointly and severally with Flag Intermediate (Guarantors), to unconditionally and irrevocably guarantee Metals USA's obligations under the Metals USA Notes and Indenture dated as of November 30, 2005. Additionally, Flag Intermediate has unconditionally guaranteed to be a primary obligor of the due and punctual payment and performance of the obligations under the Indenture.

Metals USA Holdings is not a guarantor of the Metals USA Notes. There is a limitation on the amount of funds which can be transferred by the Guarantors to Metals USA Holdings in the form of dividends. Such amount available for distribution shall be increased by an amount equal to 50% of Consolidated Net Income, as defined, or reduced by an amount equal to 100% of Consolidated Net Loss, as defined. No amount was available under the restricted payment provision contained in the indenture governing the Metals USA Notes as of June 30, 2010.

The indebtedness evidenced by the Metals USA Notes and the guarantees will rank: equally with all of our and the Guarantors' existing and future senior indebtedness; junior in priority as to collateral that secures the ABL facility on a first-priority lien basis with respect to our and the Guarantors' obligations under the ABL facility, any other debt incurred after December 1, 2005 that has a priority security interest relative to the Metals USA Notes in the collateral that secures the ABL facility, any hedging obligations related to the foregoing debt and all cash management obligations incurred with any lender under the ABL facility; equal in priority as to collateral that secures the Metals USA Notes and the guarantees on a first-priority lien basis with respect to our and the Guarantors' obligations under any other equivalent priority lien obligations incurred after December 1, 2005; and senior to all of our and the Guarantors' existing and future subordinated indebtedness. The Metals USA Notes will also be effectively junior to the liabilities of any non-guarantor subsidiaries.

The Metals USA Notes contain covenants that are customary for debt instruments, including limitations on our or the guarantors' ability to incur or guarantee additional debt, subject to certain exceptions, pay dividends, or make redemptions and repurchases with respect to capital stock, create or incur certain liens, make certain loans or investments, make acquisitions or investments, engage in mergers, acquisitions, asset sales and sale lease-back transactions, and engage in certain transactions with affiliates.

The covenants in the indenture governing the Metals USA Notes that restrict our ability to incur additional debt and make certain acquisitions are based on our ability to meet Adjusted EBITDA to fixed charge coverage ratios (as defined). The covenants in the indenture require us to have an Adjusted EBITDA to fixed charge coverage ratio (measured on a trailing four-quarter basis and calculated differently from the fixed charge coverage ratio as defined by the ABL facility) of 2.0 to 1.0 to incur ratio indebtedness. Based on the calculations for the trailing four quarters, we are able to satisfy these covenants and incur additional indebtedness under these ratios, including for acquisition purposes, under our indenture.

The Metals USA Notes indenture contains certain customary events of default, including (subject, in some cases, to customary cure periods thresholds) defaults based on (1) the failure to make payments under the Metals USA indenture when due, (2) breach of covenants, (3) cross-defaults to other material indebtedness, (4) bankruptcy events and (5) material judgments. We were in compliance with all covenants as of June 30, 2010.

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(dollars in millions)

From time to time, depending upon market, pricing and other conditions, as well as on cash balances and liquidity, we, our subsidiaries or affiliates may seek to purchase or sell some amount of the Metals USA Notes. Any such purchases or sales may be made in the open market, privately negotiated transactions, tender offers or otherwise. The amounts of any such purchases or sales may be material.

Costs related to the establishment of the Metals USA Notes were capitalized and are being charged to interest expense over the life of the Metals USA Notes. Unamortized issuance costs of \$3.9 as of June 30, 2010, are included in other non-current assets.

Industrial Revenue Bond

The Industrial Revenue Bond (IRB) is payable on May 1, 2016 in one lump sum payment. The interest rate assessed on the IRB varies from month to month and was 0.47% at June 30, 2010. The IRB is secured by real estate and equipment acquired with proceeds from the IRB. The IRB places various restrictions on certain of our subsidiaries, including but not limited to maintenance of required insurance coverage, maintenance of certain financial ratios, limits on capital expenditures and maintenance of tangible net worth and is supported by a letter of credit. We were in compliance with all covenants as of June 30, 2010.

9. Stockholders' Equity

Common Stock

In accordance with our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, we are authorized to issue 140,000,000 shares of common stock, \$.01 par value. At June 30, 2010, 37,024,842 shares were issued and outstanding.

Preferred Stock

Also in accordance with our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, Metals USA Holdings is authorized to issue 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, \$.01 par value. At June 30, 2010, no shares of preferred stock were issued and outstanding.

Stock Split and Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation

On March 19, 2010, the Company's Board of Directors approved a 1.7431-for-1 split of the Company's common stock. The split was effected as a stock dividend on April 5, 2010. The condensed consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2010 and 2009 and for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 as presented herein give retroactive effect to the stock split. In addition, the Company's Board of Directors approved an increase in the Company's authorized shares of common stock from 30,000,000 to 140,000,000, pursuant to our amended and restated certificate of incorporation. The amended and restated certificate of incorporation also authorizes the issuance of 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, \$.01 par value per share. Our stockholders approved the amended and restated certificate of incorporation on March 19, 2010.

Initial Public Offering of Common Stock

On April 14, 2010, Metals USA Holdings completed its IPO of 11,426,315 shares of its common stock at \$21.00 per share, as described in the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-150999). As a result of the offering, we received net proceeds of approximately \$221.2, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions of approximately \$14.7 and additional offering-related expenses of

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(dollars in millions)

approximately \$4.1. The underwriters were granted a 30-day option to purchase 1,713,947 additional common shares from the selling stockholder at the IPO price. No shares were sold pursuant to the underwriters' exercise of their option to purchase additional shares.

10. Stock-Based Compensation

Our Amended and Restated 2005 Stock and Incentive Plan (the "Plan") permits the issuance of options and restricted stock awards to employees and directors of, or consultants to, the Company, except that consultants may only receive awards with the consent of our president. A total of \$0.1, \$0.2, \$0.1 and \$0.2 were recorded as stock-based compensation during the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Description of Share Option Plan

The Plan has reserved for issuance up to 2.4 million shares of common stock. The Plan has two tranches of options, Tranche A and Tranche B. Tranche A options vest on a pro-rata basis over five years, have a term of ten years, and expire if not exercised. Tranche B options, which include both a service and a performance condition, vest on the eighth anniversary of the date of grant or earlier dependent on the satisfaction of an internal rate of return on capital invested, have a term of ten years from date of grant, and expire if not exercised. Awards are generally granted with an exercise price equal to the fair value of our stock on the date of grant. For awards outstanding as of June 30, 2010, the fair value of our stock was calculated using a combination of discounted cash flows and financial metrics from companies with similar characteristics of Metals USA Holdings as of the date of the respective grants. Certain option and share awards provide for accelerated vesting if there is a change in control (as defined in the Plan).

Tranche A Options

The fair value of Tranche A option awards was estimated on the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option valuation model. The following is a summary of valuation assumptions for Tranche A option grants outstanding as of June 30, 2010:

Expected dividend yield	0%
Expected stock price volatility	54.7% - 54.9%
Risk free interest rate	4.0% - 4.6%
Expected life of options (in years)	6.5 - 10.0

The following is a summary of stock option activity for Tranche A options for the six-month period ended June 30, 2010:

	Weighted Average Fair Value	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Number of Options
Balance, December 31, 2009	\$ 3.66	\$ 3.18		417,616
Granted				
Exercised	3.98	2.30		(8,236)
Canceled or expired	3.98	2.30		(4,444)
Balance, June 30, 2010	\$ 3.65	\$ 3.20	5.5	404,936

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Vested and Exercisable as of:
June 30, 2010

\$ 3.20	5.5	253,071
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(dollars in millions)

A summary of nonvested Tranche A stock options for the six-month period ended June 30, 2010, is presented below:

	Weighted Average Grant - Date Fair Value	Number of Options
Nonvested at December 31, 2009	\$ 3.90	159,863
Granted		
Vested	3.90	(7,110)
Canceled or expired	3.98	(888)
Nonvested at June 30, 2010	\$ 3.91	151,865

As of June 30, 2010, there was \$0.2 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested share-based compensation arrangements granted under the Tranche A options, which will be amortized over a remaining period of five months.

Tranche B Options

The fair value of the Tranche B options was also estimated on the date of grant using the same option valuation model used for the Tranche A options. The following is a summary of valuation assumptions for Tranche B option grants outstanding as of June 30, 2010:

Expected dividend yield	0%
Expected stock price volatility	54.3% - 54.7%
Risk free interest rate	4.0% - 5.0%
Expected life of options (in years)	8.0 - 10.0

The following is a summary of stock option activity for Tranche B options for the six-month period ended June 30, 2010:

	Weighted Average Fair Value	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Number of Options
Balance, December 31, 2009	\$ 3.97	\$ 2.30		68,986
Granted				
Exercised	3.98	2.30		(13,726)
Canceled or expired	3.98	2.30		(4,444)
Balance, June 30, 2010	\$ 3.97	\$ 2.30	5.4	50,816
Vested and Exercisable as of:				
June 30, 2010		\$ 2.30	5.4	50,816

All Tranche B stock options outstanding as of June 30, 2010 are fully vested and exercisable.

Restricted Stock

The Plan allows for grants of restricted stock as long-term compensation for directors and employees of, or consultants to, the Company or any of its subsidiaries. Grants of restricted stock have a vesting period that is determined at the discretion of the Board of Directors. The Company amortizes stock-based compensation expense associated with restricted stock ratably over the vesting period. For the six-month period ending June 30, 2010, there were no shares of nonvested restricted stock outstanding.

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(dollars in millions)

2010 Long-Term Incentive Plan

On March 19, 2010, our board of directors adopted, and our stockholders approved, the Metals USA Holdings 2010 Long-Term Incentive Plan (the 2010 Plan). The purposes of the 2010 Plan are to further the growth and success of Metals USA and to reward and incentivize the outstanding performance of our key employees, directors, consultants and other service providers by aligning their interests with those of stockholders through equity-based compensation and enhanced opportunities for ownership of shares of our common stock.

Subject to adjustment, the 2010 Plan authorizes the issuance of up to 2,614,650 shares of common stock pursuant to the grant or exercise of nonqualified stock options, incentive stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units and other equity-based awards.

The 2010 Plan will be administered by our board of directors or the compensation committee thereof, or such other committee of the board of directors as the board of directors may designate from time to time (the committee). Among other things, the committee will have the authority to select individuals to whom awards may be granted, to determine the type of award, to determine the terms and conditions of any such awards, including vesting terms, to interpret the terms and provisions of the 2010 Plan and awards granted thereunder and to otherwise administer the plan. As of June 30, 2010, no awards had been granted under the 2010 Plan.

11. Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes is determined by applying an estimated annual effective income tax rate to income from continuing operations before income taxes. The rate is based on the most recent annualized forecast of pretax income, permanent book differences and tax credits. The Company's estimated annual effective tax rate for the six months ended June 30, 2010 is 51.3% compared to the estimated annual effective tax rate of 19.9% for the six months ended June 30, 2009. The increase in the tax rate in 2010 is primarily due to the impact of state taxes and permanent items including tax reserves identified, and the recapture of certain deductions arising from the carry back of our 2009 net operating loss to the stub period ended November 30, 2005.

As of June 30, 2010, our unrecognized tax benefits totaled \$9.0, and based on the contingent and uncertain nature of our liability, we are unable to make an estimate of the period of potential cash settlement, if any, with respective taxing authorities. The total amount of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would impact the Company's effective tax rate is \$0.2 for the six months ended June 30, 2010.

We file numerous consolidated and separate income tax returns in the United States and various foreign jurisdictions. We are no longer subject to U.S. Federal income tax examinations for years before 2002 and are no longer subject to state and local, or foreign income tax examinations for years before 2000.

We account for any applicable interest and penalties on uncertain tax positions as a component of income tax expense. As of June 30, 2010, the liability for uncertain taxes includes interest and penalties of \$2.3 of which \$0.2 is included in our statement of operations and impacted the Company's overall effective income tax rate for the six months ended June 30, 2010.

12. Segment and Related Information

The following tables show summarized financial information for our reportable segments. The amounts shown as an operating loss under the column heading Corporate and Other consist primarily of general and administrative costs that are not allocated to the segments. Goodwill and customer list intangible assets resulting from the November 2005 acquisition of Metals USA by Apollo Management V L.P. (Apollo) and certain

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(dollars in millions)

members of our management (the Merger) are assigned to reporting units solely for testing for impairment. The reconciliation of operating income to net income before income taxes is shown within the Consolidated Statements of Operations and therefore is not separately presented.

	Three Months Ended June 30,				
	Plates and Shapes	Flat Rolled and Non-Ferrous	Building Products	Corporate and Other	Total
2010:					
Net sales	\$ 136.5	\$ 177.0	\$ 24.3	\$ (2.8)	\$ 335.0
Operating income (loss)	11.4	13.2	0.6	(7.8)	17.4
Capital expenditures	0.7	0.2			0.9
Depreciation and amortization ⁽¹⁾	2.3	1.7	0.6	0.3	4.9
2009:					
Net sales	\$ 124.8	\$ 117.6	\$ 27.2	\$ (1.8)	\$ 267.8
Operating income (loss)	(17.0)	3.1	0.5	(5.7)	(19.1)
Capital expenditures	1.3	0.1			1.4
Depreciation and amortization ⁽¹⁾	2.3	1.8	0.6	0.5	5.2

	Six Months Ended June 30,				
	Plates and Shapes	Flat Rolled and Non-Ferrous	Building Products	Corporate and Other	Total
2010:					
Net sales	\$ 258.4	\$ 329.0	\$ 40.5	\$ (5.0)	\$ 622.9
Operating income (loss)	20.5	24.1	(1.1)	(13.4)	30.1
Capital expenditures	1.1	0.3			1.4
Depreciation and amortization ⁽¹⁾	4.7	3.5	1.2	0.6	10.0
2009:					
Net sales	\$ 297.3	\$ 258.5	\$ 46.9	\$ (4.7)	\$ 598.0
Operating income (loss)	(25.7)	0.8	(3.8)	(11.3)	(40.0)
Capital expenditures	1.7	0.5		0.1	2.3
Depreciation and amortization ⁽¹⁾	4.7	3.6	1.2	0.9	10.4

(1) Includes depreciation expense reflected in cost of goods sold for the Building Products Group.

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Total Assets:		
Plates and Shapes	\$ 306.9	\$ 291.3
Flat Rolled and Non-Ferrous	301.3	228.4
Building Products	43.7	43.2
Corporate and Other	54.0	64.9

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Consolidated	\$ 705.9	\$ 627.8
Goodwill:		
Plates and Shapes	\$ 15.2	\$ 15.2
Flat Rolled and Non-Ferrous	25.4	20.5
Building Products	2.1	2.1
Corporate and Other	7.2	7.8
Consolidated	\$ 49.9	\$ 45.6

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(dollars in millions)

Changes in goodwill recorded at the Corporate segment for the six months ended June 30, 2010 are attributable to accounting for tax benefits associated with tax-deductible goodwill recognized in connection with the Merger, which was a taxable business combination. Changes in goodwill recorded at the Flat Rolled and Non-Ferrous segment for the six months ended June 30, 2010 are attributable to the Rubin acquisition which closed on June 28, 2010 (see Note 2).

We recorded write-downs of \$16.9 and \$31.3 for inventory lower of cost or market adjustments during the three and six months ended June 30, 2009, respectively, in our Plates and Shapes Group. We recorded write-downs of \$3.8 and \$8.9 for inventory lower of cost or market adjustments during the three and six months ended June 30, 2009, respectively, in our Flat Rolled and Non-Ferrous Group.

13. Commitments and Contingencies

Letters of Credit

Letters of credit outstanding at June 30, 2010 consist of a letter of credit in the amount of \$5.8 in conjunction with the IRB (see Note 8) and other letters of credit aggregating \$10.7 (total letters of credit of \$16.5 at June 30, 2010). Other letters of credit consist primarily of collateral support for our property and casualty insurance program. All letters of credit reduce the amount available to borrow under the ABL Facility.

Pension Fund Withdrawal Obligation

During 2007, we discontinued our participation in a multiemployer pension fund. In connection with our cessation of contributions to the plan, we were assessed a withdrawal liability of approximately \$5.6, which we are paying in monthly installments through 2021. As of June 30, 2010, our total withdrawal liability, including interest and amortization charges, amounted to approximately \$7.0.

Contingencies

From time to time, we are involved in a variety of claims, lawsuits and other disputes arising in the ordinary course of business. We believe the resolution of these matters and the incurrence of their related costs and expenses should not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations, cash flows or liquidity.

14. Related Party Transactions

Upon completion of the Merger, Metals USA Holdings entered into an advisory agreement with Apollo under which Apollo or its affiliates provided us with advisory services. Pursuant to the agreement, Apollo received an annual advisory fee equal to \$2.0, payable on March 15 of every year, starting on March 15, 2006. Apollo elected to waive \$0.5 of the annual advisory fee indefinitely, but reserved the right to revoke this waiver. The payment obligation was recorded as a current liability at the present value of minimum future annual payments of \$1.5 and deferred advisory fees of \$8.6 were amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the agreement.

The advisory agreement would have terminated on December 31, 2012; however, Apollo elected to terminate the advisory agreement in connection with the completion of the Company's IPO in April 2010 (see Note 9). The payment obligation was terminated in consideration of \$2.5. Unamortized deferred advisory fees of \$3.3 were charged to expense during the second quarter of 2010.

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(dollars in millions)

15. Comprehensive Income

The following table sets forth comprehensive income (loss), net of applicable taxes, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Net income	\$ 2.5	\$ 13.8	\$ 2.6	\$ 9.7
Other comprehensive income:				
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(0.1)	0.3		0.2
Unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives	0.1	1.1	0.4	1.6
Unrealized gains (losses) on investment securities		0.1		0.1
Total comprehensive income	\$ 2.5	\$ 15.3	\$ 3.0	\$ 11.6

16. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, including the weighted average impact of any shares issued during the year. Diluted earnings per share calculations also include the dilutive effect of stock options and non-vested restricted stock.

The weighted average number of shares used to determine basic and diluted earnings per share was:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Weighted average shares outstanding basic	35,392,511	24,538,490	30,512,381	24,538,490
Effect of dilution:				
Stock options	281,636		291,348	
Weighted average shares outstanding diluted	35,674,147	24,538,490	30,803,729	24,538,490

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ITEM 2. Management's Discussion And Analysis Of Financial Condition And Results Of Operations

This section contains statements that constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. See disclosure presented on the inside of the front cover of this Form 10-Q for cautionary information with respect to such forward-looking statements. Readers should refer to Risk Factors included in our Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended, for risk factors that may affect future performance.

Overview

All references to the Company include Metals USA Holdings, Flag Intermediate, its wholly owned subsidiary Metals USA, and the wholly owned subsidiaries of Metals USA.

We believe that we are a leading provider of value-added processed carbon steel, stainless steel, aluminum and specialty metals, as well as manufactured metal components. For the six months ended June 30, 2010, approximately 93% of our revenue was derived from our metals service center and processing activities, which are segmented into two groups: Flat Rolled and Non-Ferrous Group and Plates and Shapes Group. The remaining portion of our revenue was derived from our Building Products Group, which principally manufactures and sells aluminum products related to the residential remodeling industry. We purchase metal from primary producers that generally focus on large volume sales of unprocessed metals in standard configurations and sizes. In most cases, we perform the customized, value-added processing services required to meet the specifications provided by end-use customers. Our Plates and Shapes Group and Flat Rolled and Non-Ferrous Group customers are in the land and marine transportation, energy, aerospace, defense, electrical and appliance manufacturing, fabrication, furniture, commercial construction, and machinery and equipment industries. Our Building Products Group customers are primarily distributors and contractors engaged in the residential remodeling industry.

Industry Trends

Metals Service Centers

Steel consumption in the United States remained relatively constant from 2000 through 2008, averaging approximately 123 million tons annually. Beginning in the third quarter of 2008, however, demand for steel and other metals began to deteriorate rapidly as the global financial crisis caused a significant contraction in industrial production world-wide. The reduction in demand for metals was compounded by widespread inventory destocking throughout the supply chain as industry participants looked to preserve liquidity by managing down their investment in working capital. Through the first eight months of 2009, service centers reported the lowest-ever inventory levels during the 32 years that this data has been collected for the industry. As a result, steel production in the United States declined by almost half to approximately 64 million tons in 2009, forcing a number of domestic mills to operate at or even below 50% capacity utilization at certain points during the year.

Through the first half of 2010, spot prices for the key steel-making raw materials moved steadily higher as a result of the continuation of strong Chinese steel production and upticks in demand in the U.S. domestic market. At the same time, the global supply/demand balance remained sufficiently tight, driven primarily by the discipline of a consolidated set of producers in addition to a fundamental shift by steel service centers to what is believed to be the optimum volume of inventory held, which is considered to be much lower now than in previous cycles.

As a result of the volatility in iron ore prices over the last two years, the large iron ore producers have now moved a large portion of their sales from annual contracts to a mixture of annual contracts, quarterly contracts, and spot sales. The major iron ore miners achieved their new contract prices in the second quarter of 2010. Under a scenario of continued high Chinese steel production rates and U.S. domestic supply discipline, further increases in iron ore prices for third quarter 2010 contracts could push global steel prices higher as producers attempt to match steel prices to evolving costs. However, there can be no guarantees regarding the timing or extent of any future upward price trends or demand increases. Any number of political or general economic factors could cause prices to decline.

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The downturn in the housing and mortgage markets has caused significant contraction in the home improvement remodeling industry over the same period. Research indicates that remodeling activity is pro-cyclical with both new residential construction and the broader economy, but remodeling lags homebuilding by several quarters. The high cyclicity of remodeling activity appears to be driven by discretionary improvements, similar to the products sold by our building products business, which are quite volatile. Improvement spending is expected to be much more cyclical and more sensitive to upturns and downturns in the general economy, whereas maintenance and repair spending is expected to be fairly stable over time.

While the pace of the decline in homeowner remodeling projects appears to be moderating, increased remodeling activity does not seem likely to materialize until further signs of recovery emerge in the broader housing market. Although lower financing costs are reducing the cost of financing home improvement projects, weak home prices and decreased cost recovery for most types of remodeling projects continue to discourage upper-end remodeling improvements.

Product demand for the Company's Building Products Group may be influenced by numerous factors such as interest rates, general economic conditions, consumer confidence and other factors beyond our control. Declines in existing home sales and improvement remodeling expenditures due to such factors could continue to reduce the segment's performance.

Results of Operations

The following unaudited consolidated financial information reflects our historical financial statements.

Consolidated Results Three Months Ended June 30, 2010 Compared to June 30, 2009

	2010	%	2009	%
	(In millions, except percentages)			
Net sales	\$ 335.0	100.0%	\$ 267.8	100.0%
Cost of sales (exclusive of operating and delivery, and depreciation and amortization shown below)	257.2	76.8%	228.8	85.4%
Operating and delivery	32.9	9.8%	31.2	11.7%
Selling, general and administrative	19.8	5.9%	22.1	8.3%
Depreciation and amortization	4.4	1.3%	4.8	1.8%
Advisory agreement termination charge	3.3	1.0%		
Operating income (loss)	17.4	5.2%	(19.1)	-7.1%
Interest expense	9.5	2.8%	17.2	6.4%
(Gain) loss on extinguishment of debt	3.5	1.0%	(56.1)	-20.9%
Other (income) expense, net			(0.2)	-0.1%
Income before income taxes	4.4	1.3%	20.0	7.5%
Provision for income taxes	1.9	0.6%	6.2	2.3%
Net income	\$ 2.5	0.7%	\$ 13.8	5.2%

Net sales. Net sales increased \$67.2 million, or 25.1%, from \$267.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009 to \$335.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010. The increase was primarily attributable to a 18.4% increase in shipments in addition to a 9.0% increase in average realized prices for our Flat Rolled and Non-Ferrous and Plates and Shapes Product Groups. The increase in volumes reflected an improving economy and seasonally stronger demand across most of our end-use markets, while prices rose modestly for the same period. Prices reached a trough in late June 2009, followed by a trend of very modest increases for the remainder of 2009 and through the first half of 2010 (however, there can be no assurance that this trend will continue). Net sales decreased \$2.9 million for our Building Products Group.

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Cost of sales. Cost of sales increased \$28.4 million, or 12.4%, from \$228.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009, to \$257.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010. The increase was primarily attributable to a 18.4% increase in shipments, partially offset by a 3.6% decrease in average cost per ton for our Flat Rolled and Non-Ferrous and Plates and Shapes Product Groups. Cost of sales for our Building Products Group decreased \$1.3 million. We recorded a \$20.7 million write-down for inventory lower of cost or market adjustments in our metal service center businesses during the second quarter of 2009 as a result of price decreases and weak demand for steel products during the first half of 2009. Cost of sales as a percentage of net sales decreased from 85.4% for the second quarter of 2009 to 76.8% for the second quarter of 2010.

Operating and delivery. Operating and delivery expenses increased \$1.7 million, or 5.4%, from \$31.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009 to \$32.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010. The increase was a result of higher variable costs associated with increased shipments, partially offset by cost reduction initiatives implemented over the last year. As a percentage of net sales, operating and delivery expenses decreased from 11.7% for the three months ended June 30, 2009 to 9.8% for the three months ended June 30, 2010

Selling, general and administrative. Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased \$2.3 million, or 10.4%, from \$22.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009 to \$19.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010. Lower costs associated with salaries and employee benefits, which amounted to approximately \$2.4 million, achieved through personnel reductions and other cost reduction initiatives were the primary contributors to the period-over-period decrease. The decrease also includes a decrease of \$0.7 million of expense related to potentially uncollectible customer accounts from the second quarter of 2009 as the quality of our accounts receivable has improved. As a percentage of net sales, selling, general and administrative expenses decreased from 8.3% for the three months ended June 30, 2009 to 5.9% for the three months ended June 30, 2010.

Depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization expense decreased \$0.4 million, or 8.3%, from \$4.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009 to \$4.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010. Over the past two years, the Company has reduced capital expenditures to align our investments in new equipment with lower business activity levels, and also to use available cash for debt reduction. As we reduced capital spending, our depreciation costs have decreased over time. The decrease was also due to lower amortization of customer list intangible assets (which is recognized on an accelerated basis and decreases over the life of the assets) recorded in connection with acquisitions completed in May 2006, the acquisition of Lynch Metals Inc. (Lynch Metals) in July 2007, and the Merger.

Operating income. Operating income increased \$36.5 million, or 191.1%, from an operating loss of \$19.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009 to operating income of \$17.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010. The increase was primarily a result of the increase in sales discussed above, which increased at a rate in excess of the rate of increase in cost of sales. In addition, the decreases in selling, general and administrative expenses, and depreciation and amortization, as discussed above also contributed to the increase in operating income.

The increase in operating income during the second quarter of 2010 was partially offset by a one-time, \$3.3 million charge to operating expense for the termination of our advisory agreement with Apollo in connection with our IPO. As a percentage of net sales, operating income (loss) increased from (7.1%) for the three months ended June 30, 2009 to 5.2% for the three months ended June 30, 2010.

Interest expense. Interest expense decreased \$7.7 million, or 44.8%, from \$17.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009 to \$9.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010. The decrease was primarily a function of reduced borrowings, in addition to lower average interest rates, on our ABL facility, as well as debt extinguishments and a lower LIBOR base rate on the 2007 Notes until their redemption in May 2010. The weighted average outstanding balance on our ABL facility decreased from \$207.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009 to \$76.0 million for the same period of 2010. The weighted average facility rate decreased from 2.91% for the three months ended June 30, 2009 to 1.99% for the three months ended June 30, 2010.

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(Gain) loss on debt extinguishment. During the three months ended June 30, 2010, we redeemed all outstanding 2007 Notes using a portion of the proceeds from our April 2010 IPO and recorded a \$3.5 million loss on debt extinguishment in connection with the redemption. During the three months ended June 30, 2009, we purchased \$91.1 million principal amount of the 2007 Notes in the open market, resulting in a pretax gain of \$42.5 million (net of unamortized deferred financing costs and original issue discount) on debt extinguishment. We also purchased \$48.7 million principal amount of the Metals USA Notes in the open market, resulting in a pretax gain of \$13.6 million (net of unamortized deferred financing costs) during the same period.

Income taxes. Income tax expense for the three months ended June 30, 2010 was \$1.9 million, resulting in an overall effective tax rate of 42.4%, compared to a tax provision of \$6.2 million and overall effective tax rate of 30.7% for the three months ended June 30, 2009. Income taxes for the second quarter of 2010 included discreet tax items totaling \$0.2 million, which primarily consisted of tax reserves for uncertain tax liabilities. Income taxes for the second quarter of 2009 included discreet tax items totaling \$0.1 million, which primarily consisted of tax reserves for uncertain tax liabilities.

Net income. Net income decreased from \$13.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009 to \$2.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010. The variance was primarily due to the absence of gains on debt extinguishment of \$56.1 million recorded during the second quarter of 2009 in connection with repurchases of the 2007 Notes and Metals USA Notes as discussed above. The decrease was partially offset by the increase in operating income discussed above.

Consolidated Results Six Months Ended June 30, 2010 Compared to June 30, 2009

	2010	%	2009	%
	(In millions, except percentages)			
Net sales	\$ 622.9	100.0%	\$ 598.0	100.0%
Cost of sales (exclusive of operating and delivery, and depreciation and amortization shown below)	475.6	76.4%	516.5	86.4%
Operating and delivery	64.2	10.3%	65.9	11.0%
Selling, general and administrative	40.8	6.6%	46.1	7.7%
Depreciation and amortization	9.0	1.4%	9.5	1.6%
Gain on sale of property and equipment	(0.1)	0.0%		
Advisory agreement termination charge	3.3	0.5%		
Operating income (loss)	30.1	4.8%	(40.0)	-6.7%
Interest expense	21.2	3.4%	36.5	6.1%
(Gain) loss on extinguishment of debt	3.5	0.6%	(88.4)	-14.8%
Other (income) expense, net			(0.3)	-0.1%
Income before income taxes	5.4	0.9%	12.2	2.0%
Provision for income taxes	2.8	0.4%	2.5	0.4%
Net income	\$ 2.6	0.4%	\$ 9.7	1.6%

Net sales. Net sales increased \$24.9 million, or 4.2%, from \$598.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 to \$622.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010. The increase was primarily attributable to an 9.0% increase in shipments, partially offset by a 3.1% decrease in average realized prices for our Flat Rolled and Non-Ferrous and Plates and Shapes Product Groups. The increase in volumes reflects an improving economy and seasonally stronger demand across most of our end-use markets. The decrease in prices was mainly due to significant mill price reductions that occurred in a very compressed time period, primarily during the second quarter of 2009. Weak demand caused prices for many grades of steel to fall substantially, as steel producers in North America reduced prices and cut production to adjust to lower order levels. Prices reached a trough in late June 2009, followed by a trend of very modest increases for the remainder of 2009 and through the first half of 2010 (however, there can be no assurance that this trend will continue). Net sales decreased \$6.4 million for our Building Products Group.

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Cost of sales. Cost of sales decreased \$40.9 million, or 7.9%, from \$516.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009, to \$475.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010. The decrease was primarily attributable to a 15.2% decrease in average cost per ton for our Flat Rolled and Non-Ferrous and Plates and Shapes Product Groups, partially offset by an 9.0% increase in shipments. Cost of sales for our Building Products Group decreased \$4.7 million. We recorded a \$40.2 million write-down for inventory lower of cost or market adjustments in our metal service center businesses during the first six months of 2009 as a result of price decreases and weak demand for steel products during the first half of 2009. Cost of sales as a percentage of net sales decreased from 86.4% for the first six months of 2009 to 76.4% for the first six months of 2010.

Operating and delivery. Operating and delivery expenses decreased \$1.7 million, or 2.6%, from \$65.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 to \$64.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010. The decrease was a result of cost reduction initiatives implemented over the last year, partially offset by higher variable costs associated with increased shipments. As a percentage of net sales, operating and delivery expenses decreased from 11.0% for the six months ended June 30, 2009 to 10.3% for the six months ended June 30, 2010.

Selling, general and administrative. Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased \$5.3 million, or 11.5%, from \$46.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 to \$40.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010. Lower costs associated with salaries and employee benefits, which amounted to approximately \$5.0 million, achieved through personnel reductions and other cost reduction initiatives were the primary contributors to the period-over-period decrease. The decrease also includes a decrease of \$1.1 million of expense related to potentially uncollectible customer accounts from the first six months of 2009 as the quality of our accounts receivable has improved. As a percentage of net sales, selling, general and administrative expenses decreased from 7.7% for the six months ended June 30, 2009 to 6.6% for the six months ended June 30, 2010.

Depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization expense decreased \$0.5 million, or 5.3%, from \$9.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 to \$9.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010. Over the past two years, the Company has reduced capital expenditures to align our investments in new equipment with lower business activity levels, and also to use available cash for debt reduction. As we reduced capital spending, our depreciation costs have decreased over time. The decrease was also due to lower amortization of customer list intangible assets (which is recognized on an accelerated basis and decreases over the life of the assets) recorded in connection with the acquisitions completed in May 2006, the acquisition of Lynch Metals in July 2007, and the Merger.

Operating income. Operating income increased \$70.1 million, or 175.3%, from an operating loss of \$40.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 to operating income of \$30.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010. The increase was primarily a result of the increase in sales discussed above, in addition to the decreases in cost of sales, operating and delivery expenses, selling, general and administrative expenses, and depreciation and amortization discussed above.

The increase in operating income during the first six months of 2010 was partially offset by a one-time, \$3.3 million charge to operating expense for the termination of our advisory agreement with Apollo in connection with our IPO. As a percentage of net sales, operating income (loss) increased from (6.7%) for the six months ended June 30, 2009 to 4.8% for the six months ended June 30, 2010.

Interest expense. Interest expense decreased \$15.3 million, or 41.9%, from \$36.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 to \$21.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010. The decrease was primarily a function of reduced borrowings, in addition to lower average interest rates, on our ABL facility, as well as debt extinguishments and a lower LIBOR base rate on the 2007 Notes until their redemption in May 2010. The weighted average outstanding balance on our ABL facility decreased from \$260.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 to \$76.0 million for the same period of 2010. The weighted average facility rate decreased from 3.12% for the six months ended June 30, 2009 to 2.04% for the six months ended June 30, 2010.

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Gain (loss) on debt extinguishment. During the six months ended June 30, 2010, we redeemed all outstanding 2007 Notes using a portion of the proceeds from our April 2010 IPO and recorded a \$3.5 million loss on debt extinguishment in connection with the redemption. During the six months ended June 30, 2009, we purchased \$133.1 million principal amount of the 2007 Notes in the open market, resulting in a pretax gain of \$74.8 million (net of unamortized deferred financing costs and original issue discount) on debt extinguishment. We also purchased \$48.7 million principal amount of the Metals USA Notes in the open market, resulting in a pretax gain of \$13.6 million (net of unamortized deferred financing costs) during the same period.

Income taxes. Income tax expense for the six months ended June 30, 2010 was \$2.8 million, resulting in an overall effective tax rate of 51.3%, compared to a tax provision of \$2.5 million and overall effective tax rate of 19.9% for the six months ended June 30, 2009. Income taxes for the first six months of 2010 included discreet tax items totaling \$0.7 million, which primarily consisted of tax reserves for uncertain tax liabilities and of true-ups of our tax provision to previously-filed tax returns. Income taxes for the first six months of 2009 included discreet items totaling \$0.2, which primarily consisted of tax reserves for uncertain tax liabilities.

Net income. Net income decreased from \$9.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 to \$2.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010. The variance was primarily due to the absence of gains on debt extinguishment of \$88.4 million recorded during the first six months of 2009 in connection with repurchases of the 2007 Notes and Metals USA Notes as discussed above. The decrease was partially offset by the increase in operating income discussed above.

Segment Results Three Months Ended June 30, 2010 Compared to June 30, 2009

	Net Sales	Operating Costs and Expenses	Operating Income (Loss)	Capital Spending	Tons Shipped(1)
2010:					
Plates and Shapes	\$ 136.5	\$ 125.1	\$ 11.4	\$ 0.7	126
Flat Rolled and Non-Ferrous	177.0	163.8	13.2	0.2	146
Building Products	24.3	23.7	0.6		
Corporate and other	(2.8)	5.0	(7.8)		(2)
Total	\$ 335.0	\$ 317.6	\$ 17.4	\$ 0.9	270
2009:					
Plates and Shapes	\$ 124.8	\$ 141.8	\$ (17.0)	\$ 1.3	120
Flat Rolled and Non-Ferrous	117.6	114.5	3.1	0.1	110
Building Products	27.2	26.7	0.5		
Corporate and other	(1.8)	3.9	(5.7)		(2)
Total	\$ 267.8	\$ 286.9	\$ (19.1)	\$ 1.4	228

(1) Shipments are expressed in thousands of tons and are not an applicable measure for the Building Products Group.

Plates and Shapes. Net sales increased \$11.7 million, or 9.4%, from \$124.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009 to \$136.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010. The increase was primarily attributable to a 5.0% increase in shipments, in addition to a 4.2% increase in average realized prices for the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2009.

Operating costs and expenses decreased \$16.7 million, or 11.8%, from \$141.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009 to \$125.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010. The decrease was primarily attributable to a 17.8% decrease in the average cost per ton, partially offset by a 5.0% increase in shipments for the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2009. This segment recorded

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a \$16.9 million write-down for inventory lower of cost or market adjustments during the second quarter of 2009. Operating costs and expenses as a percentage of net sales decreased from 113.6% for the three months ended June 30, 2009 to 91.6% for the three months ended June 30, 2010.

Operating income (loss) increased by \$28.4 million, or 167.1%, from an operating loss of \$17.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009 to operating income of \$11.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010. The increase was mainly due to lower operating costs and expenses, which were primarily the result of the segment's ongoing cost reduction initiatives. Operating income (loss) as a percentage of net sales increased from (13.6%) for the three months ended June 30, 2009 to 8.4% for the three months ended June 30, 2010.

Flat Rolled and Non-Ferrous. Net sales increased \$59.4 million, or 50.5%, from \$117.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009 to \$177.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010. The increase was primarily attributable to a 32.7% increase in shipments, in addition to a 13.4% increase in average realized prices for the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2009. Sales of non-ferrous metals accounted for 37.9% of the segment's sales product mix for the second quarter of 2010, compared to 36.7% for the second quarter of 2009.

Operating costs and expenses increased \$49.3 million, or 43.1%, from \$114.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009 to \$163.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010. The increase was primarily attributable to a 32.7% increase in shipments, in addition to an 11.5% increase in average cost per ton. This segment recorded a \$3.8 million write-down for inventory lower of cost or market adjustments during the second quarter of 2009. Operating costs and expenses as a percentage of net sales decreased from 97.4% for the three months ended June 30, 2009 to 92.5% for the three months ended June 30, 2010.

Operating income increased by \$10.1 million, or 325.8%, from \$3.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009 to \$13.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010. The increase was primarily attributable to the increase in volumes, combined with the increase in average realized prices discussed above. Operating income as a percentage of net sales increased from 2.6% for the three months ended June 30, 2009 to 7.5% for the three months ended June 30, 2010.

Building Products. Net sales decreased \$2.9 million, or 10.7%, from \$27.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009 to \$24.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010. The sales decrease was driven by a downward trend in home improvement remodeling activity that continued into the second quarter of 2010. Consumer spending on residential remodeling has decreased due to the depreciation of homes, lower limits on home equity loans and decreased access to affordable credit for homeowners and residential remodeling contractors. These factors have led to significant contraction in the home improvement remodeling industry.

Operating costs and expenses decreased \$3.0 million, or 11.2%, from \$26.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009 to \$23.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010. The decrease was primarily due to lower sales volume and a decrease in variable costs related to lower market demand, and to a lesser extent due to cost reduction measures which were implemented to align the cost structure of the segment to current levels of lower market demand. Operating costs and expenses as a percentage of net sales decreased from 98.2% for the three months ended June 30, 2009 to 97.5% for the same period of 2010.

Operating income increased by \$0.1 million, or 20.0%, from \$0.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009 to \$0.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010. The increase was primarily attributable to lower operating costs, which decreased at a rate that was greater than the rate of decline in sales. Operating income as a percentage of net sales increased to 2.5% for the three months ended June 30, 2010 from 1.8% for the three months ended June 30, 2009.

Corporate and other. This category reflects certain administrative costs and expenses management has not allocated to its industry segments. These costs include compensation for executive officers, insurance, professional fees for audit, tax and legal services and data processing expenses. The negative net sales amount

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represents the elimination of intercompany sales. The operating loss increased \$2.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010 as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2009. During the second quarter of 2010, unamortized prepaid advisory fees of \$3.3 million were charged to expense as a result of the termination of our advisory agreement with Apollo in connection with our IPO.

Segment Results Six Months Ended June 30, 2010 Compared to June 30, 2009

	Net Sales	Operating Costs and Expenses	Operating Income (Loss)	Capital Spending	Tons Shipped(1)
2010:					
Plates and Shapes	\$ 258.4	\$ 237.9	\$ 20.5	\$ 1.1	243
Flat Rolled and Non-Ferrous	329.0	304.9	24.1	0.3	280
Building Products	40.5	41.6	(1.1)		
Corporate and other	(5.0)	8.4	(13.4)		(4)
Total	\$ 622.9	\$ 592.8	\$ 30.1	\$ 1.4	519
2009:					
Plates and Shapes	\$ 297.3	\$ 323.0	\$ (25.7)	\$ 1.7	257
Flat Rolled and Non-Ferrous	258.5	257.7	0.8	0.5	223
Building Products	46.9	50.7	(3.8)		
Corporate and other	(4.7)	6.6	(11.3)	0.1	(4)
Total	\$ 598.0	\$ 638.0	\$ (40.0)	\$ 2.3	476

(1) Shipments are expressed in thousands of tons and are not an applicable measure for the Building Products Group.

Plates and Shapes. Net sales decreased \$38.9 million, or 13.1%, from \$297.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 to \$258.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010. The decrease was primarily attributable to a 5.4% decrease in shipments, in addition to a 8.1% decrease in average realized prices for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2009. The decrease in net sales for the six months ended June 30, 2010 versus the same period of 2009 was partially offset by the February 2009 acquisition of Philadelphia Plate, which added an incremental \$2.9 million of net sales to our Plates and Shapes segment for the six months ended June 30, 2010.

Operating costs and expenses decreased \$85.1 million, or 26.3%, from \$323.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 to \$237.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010. The decrease was primarily attributable to a 25.9% decrease in the average cost per ton, in addition to a 5.4% decrease in shipments for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2009. This segment recorded a \$31.3 million write-down for inventory lower of cost or market adjustments during the first six months of 2009. The 2009 acquisition of Philadelphia Plate added \$2.4 million of incremental operating costs and expenses to this segment for the six months ended June 30, 2010. Operating costs and expenses as a percentage of net sales decreased from 108.6% for the six months ended June 30, 2009 to 92.1% for the six months ended June 30, 2010.

Operating income (loss) increased by \$46.2 million, or 179.8%, from an operating loss of \$25.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 to operating income of \$20.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010. The increase primarily resulted from lower operating costs and expenses, which were primarily the result of decreases in average cost per ton and shipments discussed above. Operating income (loss) as a percentage of net sales increased from (8.6%) for the six months ended June 30, 2009 to 7.9% for the six months ended June 30, 2010.

Flat Rolled and Non-Ferrous. Net sales increased \$70.5 million, or 27.3%, from \$258.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 to \$329.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010. The increase was

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primarily attributable to a 25.6% increase in shipments, in addition to a 1.4% increase in average realized prices for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2009. Sales of non-ferrous metals accounted for 38.7% of the segment's sales product mix for the first six months of June 2010, compared to 36.4% for the same period of 2009.

Operating costs and expenses increased \$47.2 million, or 18.3%, from \$257.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 to \$304.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010. The increase was primarily attributable to a 25.6% increase in shipments, partially offset by a 4.5% decrease in average cost per ton. This segment recorded an \$8.9 million write-down for inventory lower of cost or market adjustments during the first six months of 2009. Operating costs and expenses as a percentage of net sales decreased from 99.7% for the six months ended June 30, 2009 to 92.7% for the six months ended June 30, 2010.

Operating income increased by \$23.3 million, from \$0.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 to \$24.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010. The increase was primarily attributable to the increase in volumes, combined with the increase in average realized prices and the decrease in average cost per ton discussed above. Operating income as a percentage of net sales increased from 0.3% for the six months ended June 30, 2009 to 7.3% for the six months ended June 30, 2010.

Building Products. Net sales decreased \$6.4 million, or 13.6%, from \$46.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 to \$40.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010. The sales decrease was driven by a downward trend in home improvement remodeling activity that continued through the first six months of 2010. Consumer spending on residential remodeling has decreased due to the depreciation of homes, lower limits on home equity loans and decreased access to affordable credit for homeowners and residential remodeling contractors. These factors have led to significant contraction in the home improvement remodeling industry.

Operating costs and expenses decreased \$9.1 million, or 17.9%, from \$50.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 to \$41.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010. The decrease was primarily due to lower sales volume and a decrease in variable costs related to lower market demand, and to a lesser extent due to cost reduction measures which were implemented to align the cost structure of the segment to current levels of lower market demand. Operating costs and expenses as a percentage of net sales decreased from 108.1% for the six months ended June 30, 2009 to 102.7% for the same period of 2010.

Operating loss decreased by \$2.7 million, or 71.1%, from \$3.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 to \$1.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010. The decrease was primarily attributable to lower operating costs, which decreased at a rate that was greater than the rate of decline in sales. Operating loss as a percentage of net sales was (2.7%) for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to (8.1%) for the same period of 2009.

Corporate and other. This category reflects certain administrative costs and expenses management has not allocated to its industry segments. These costs include compensation for executive officers, insurance, professional fees for audit, tax and legal services and data processing expenses. The negative net sales amount represents the elimination of intercompany sales. The operating loss increased \$2.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2009. During the second quarter of 2010, unamortized prepaid advisory fees of \$3.3 million were charged to expense as a result of the termination of our advisory agreement with Apollo in connection with our IPO.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary sources of short-term liquidity are borrowings under the ABL facility and our cash flow from operations. We believe these resources will be sufficient to meet our working capital and capital expenditure requirements for the next year.

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Our borrowing availability fluctuates daily with changes in eligible accounts receivables and inventory, less outstanding borrowings and letters of credit. See *Financing Activities* below. As of June 30, 2010, we had \$290.8 million of eligible collateral, \$75.0 million in outstanding advances, \$16.5 million in open letters of credit and \$199.3 million of additional borrowing capacity. As of June 30, 2010, we had \$18.1 million of cash.

We generally meet long-term liquidity requirements, the repayment of debt and investment funding needs, through additional borrowings under the ABL facility and the issuance of debt securities. At June 30, 2010, our long-term debt consisted of \$75.0 million of outstanding borrowings on the ABL facility, \$226.3 million principal amount of the Metals USA Notes, an IRB with \$5.7 million principal amount outstanding and \$0.1 million in vendor financing and purchase money notes. We believe that cash flow from operations, supplemented by cash available under the ABL facility, will be sufficient to enable us to meet our debt service and operational obligations as they come due for at least the next twelve months.

On April 14, 2010, Metals USA Holdings completed its IPO of 11,426,315 shares of its common stock at \$21.00 per share, as described in the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-150999). As a result of the offering, we received net proceeds of approximately \$221.2 million, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions of approximately \$14.7 million and additional offering-related expenses of approximately \$4.1 million. The underwriters were granted a 30-day option to purchase 1,713,947 additional common shares from the selling stockholder at the IPO price. No shares were sold pursuant to the underwriters' exercise of their option to purchase additional shares.

On April 14, 2010, Metals USA Holdings called for redemption of all of its remaining outstanding 2007 Notes, representing an aggregate principal amount of approximately \$169.6 million as of the date thereof. The Company used a portion of the net proceeds from the IPO of its common stock to finance the redemption. The aggregate cash payment for the redemption, including accrued and unpaid interest, was approximately \$170.9 million. The redemption was completed on May 14, 2010.

With respect to long-term liquidity, we believe that we will be able to meet our working capital, capital expenditures and debt service obligations. Our ability to meet long-term liquidity requirements is subject to obtaining additional debt and/or equity financing. Decisions by lenders and investors to enter into such transactions with us will depend upon a number of factors, such as our historical and projected financial performance, compliance with the terms of our current credit agreements, industry and market trends, the availability of capital, and the relative attractiveness of alternative lending or investment opportunities.

Operating and Investing Activities

Although we do not produce any metal, our financial performance is affected by changes in metal prices. When metal prices rise, the prices at which we are able to sell our products generally increase over their historical costs; accordingly, our working capital (which consists primarily of accounts receivable and inventory) tends to increase in a rising price environment. Conversely, when metal prices fall, our working capital tends to decrease. Our working capital (current assets less current liabilities) increased from \$279.1 million at December 31, 2009 to \$347.3 million at June 30, 2010.

Changes in metal prices also affect our liquidity because of the time difference between our payment for our raw materials and our collection of cash from our customers. We sell our products and typically collect our accounts receivable within 45 days after the sale; however, we tend to pay for replacement materials (which are more expensive when metal prices are rising) over a much shorter period, primarily to benefit from early-payment discounts that are substantially higher than our cost of incremental debt. As a result, when metal prices are rising, we tend to draw more on the ABL facility to cover the cash flow cycle from material purchase to cash collection. When metal prices fall, we can replace our inventory at lower cost and, thus, generally do not need to access the ABL facility as much to cover the cash flow cycle. We believe our cash flow from operations, supplemented with the cash available under the ABL facility, will provide sufficient liquidity to meet the

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challenges and obligations we face during the current metal price environment. Additionally, we intend to look for value-added businesses that we can acquire at reasonable prices. We intend to use cash flows from operations and excess cash available under the ABL facility to fund future acquisitions.

The following discussion of the principal sources and uses of cash should be read in conjunction with our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows included in our condensed consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2010.

During the six months ended June 30, 2010, net cash used in operating activities was \$42.4 million. During the first six months of 2010, our working capital increased as we experienced an environment of modestly increasing prices and slowly recovering end-market demand. Increases of \$24.3 million in our accounts receivable balance and \$36.7 million in our inventory value were the primary contributors to operating cash outflows for the quarter. We also paid \$23.2 million of PIK Interest in connection with the redemption of the 2007 Notes. During the six months ended June 30, 2009, net cash provided by operating activities was \$183.0 million. This amount was primarily attributable to decreases in accounts receivable and inventories. Changes in working capital during 2009 reflect the change in the business environment that began during the fourth quarter of 2008, when we began reducing inventory purchases as a result of weaker demand and declining prices.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$20.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010, and consisted primarily of capital expenditures of \$1.4 million and \$19.0 million of cash paid for the Rubin acquisition, which closed on June 28, 2010. Net cash used in investing activities was \$6.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009, and consisted of \$4.2 million for the acquisition of VR Laser and \$2.3 million of capital expenditures.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$74.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010, and consisted primarily of net proceeds from the IPO of \$221.2 million, offset by the repayments of long-term debt of \$146.6 million related to the redemption of the 2007 Notes. Net cash used in financing activities was \$289.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009, and consisted primarily of net repayments on the ABL facility of \$202.0 million, in addition to repayments of other long-term debt of \$87.7 million.

Covenant Compliance

Adjusted EBITDA

Adjusted EBITDA (as defined by the loan and security agreement governing the ABL facility and the indenture governing the Metals USA Notes) is defined as EBITDA further adjusted to exclude certain non-cash and non-recurring items. Adjusted EBITDA is not a defined term under GAAP and should not be used as an alternative to net income as an indicator of operating performance or to cash flow as a measure of liquidity.

Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio

Under the ABL facility, the FCCR is determined on a rolling four-quarter period, often referred to as a last-twelve month period, by dividing (1) the sum of Adjusted EBITDA of Metals USA minus income taxes paid in cash minus non-financed capital expenditures by (2) the sum of certain distributions paid in cash, cash interest expense and scheduled principal reductions on debt paid by Metals USA. The interest rate in respect of borrowings under the ABL facility is determined in reference to the FCCR, and should borrowing availability under the ABL facility fall below \$45.0 million, we must maintain a FCCR of at least 1.0 to 1.0, measured on a trailing four-quarter basis. As of June 30, 2010, our borrowing availability under the ABL facility was \$199.3 million. In addition, the FCCR also is an important measure of our liquidity and affects our ability to take certain actions, including paying dividends to stockholders and making acquisitions.

Although the indenture governing the Metals USA Notes also contains covenants that restrict our ability to incur indebtedness and pay dividends based on our FCCR, the definition and application of the FCCR contained in the indenture differs from the definition and application of the FCCR in the ABL facility in that the numerator

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of the FCCR as defined in the indenture does not include cash income taxes or non-financed capital expenditures and the denominator of the FCCR as defined in the indenture does not include the sum of certain distributions paid in cash and scheduled principal reductions on debt, and separate FCCRs are required under certain circumstances. See **Financing Activities** below.

Because access to debt capital is currently and in the future will continue to be important to us, we believe that the inclusion of supplementary adjustments to EBITDA applied in presenting Adjusted EBITDA are appropriate to provide additional information to investors to demonstrate compliance with the covenants in our debt agreements. Failure to comply with the FCCR covenant of the ABL facility can result in limiting our long-term growth prospects by hindering our ability to incur future indebtedness or grow through acquisitions. As of June 30, 2010, our FCCR was 2.60. As of June 30, 2010, we had \$199.3 million of additional borrowing capacity under the ABL facility.

The indenture governing the Metals USA Notes contains covenants that restrict our ability to take certain actions, such as incurring additional debt and making certain acquisitions, if we are unable to meet defined Adjusted EBITDA to fixed charge coverage ratios (as defined). The covenants in the indenture require us to have an Adjusted EBITDA to fixed charge coverage ratio (measured on a trailing four-quarter basis and calculated differently from the fixed charge coverage ratio as defined by the ABL facility) of 2.0 to 1.0 to incur ratio indebtedness. Based on the calculations for the trailing four quarters, we are able to satisfy these covenants and incur additional indebtedness under these ratios, including for acquisition purposes, under our indenture.

Our inability to satisfy the terms of the negative covenants in our debt agreements do not, by themselves, constitute covenant violations or events of default. Rather, they are event-related restrictions that limit or prohibit the Company from taking certain corporate actions. As of June 30, 2010, we were unable to pay dividends as a result of our inability to satisfy the terms of certain negative covenants in our debt agreements.

Limitations of Adjusted EBITDA

There are material limitations associated with making the adjustments to our earnings to calculate Adjusted EBITDA and using such a non-GAAP financial measure as compared to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures. For instance, Adjusted EBITDA does not include:

interest expense, and, because we have borrowed money in order to finance our operations, interest expense is a necessary element of our costs and ability to generate revenue;

income tax expense, and because the payment of taxes is part of our operations, tax expense is a necessary element of our costs and ability to operate; and

depreciation and amortization expense, and, because we use capital assets, depreciation and amortization expense is a necessary element of our costs and ability to generate revenue.

In addition, fixed charges should not be considered an alternative to interest expense.

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Below is a reconciliation of net income (loss) to EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:

Reconciliation of net income (loss) to EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Net income (loss)	\$ 2.5	\$ 13.8	\$ 2.6	\$ 9.7
Depreciation and amortization (1)	4.9	5.2	10.0	10.4
Interest expense	9.5	17.2	21.2	36.5
(Gain) loss on extinguishment of debt	3.5	(56.1)	3.5	(88.4)
Provision for income taxes	1.9	6.2	2.8	2.5
Other (income) expense		(0.2)		(0.3)
EBITDA	22.3	(13.9)	40.1	(29.6)
Covenant defined adjustments:				
Facilities closure (2)				0.4
Stock options and grant expense (3)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Advisory agreement fees (4)	3.3	0.3	3.6	0.6
Adjusted EBITDA (5)	25.7	(13.5)	43.9	(28.4)
Gain on sale of property and equipment			(0.1)	
Provision for bad debts	0.5	1.1	1.1	2.1
Amortization of debt issuance costs and discounts on long-term debt	1.0	1.4	2.1	2.9
Deferred income taxes	0.8	3.2	0.6	13.7
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation			(0.1)	
Non-cash interest on PIK option	3.1	5.6	6.2	13.8
Cash payment of interest on PIK option	(23.2)	(2.3)	(23.2)	(2.3)
Advisory agreement termination charge	3.3		3.3	
Interest expense	(9.5)	(17.2)	(21.2)	(36.5)
Provision for income taxes	(1.9)	(6.2)	(2.8)	(2.5)
Other income (expense)		0.2		0.3
Facilities closure				(0.4)
Advisory agreement fees	(3.3)	(0.3)	(3.6)	(0.6)
Changes in assets and liabilities	(29.3)	87.0	(48.6)	220.9
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	\$ (32.8)	\$ 59.0	\$ (42.4)	\$ 183.0
Fixed charge coverage ratio numerator (6)	\$ 91.4	\$ 38.4	\$ 91.4	\$ 38.4
Fixed charge coverage ratio denominator (6)	\$ 35.2	\$ 124.0	\$ 35.2	\$ 124.0
Fixed charge coverage ratio (6)	2.60	0.31	2.60	0.31

(1) Includes depreciation for Building Products that is included in cost of sales.

(2) This amount represents charges in the Building Products Group for severance costs incurred in the first quarter of 2009.

(3) Non-cash stock option expense.

(4) Represents accrued expenses related to the advisory agreement we had with Apollo, which was terminated in the second quarter of 2010.

(5) As defined by the loan and security agreement governing the ABL facility.

(6) These amounts represent the FCCR numerator, the FCCR denominator, and the FCCR, each as defined by the ABL facility.

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Financing Activities

The ABL Facility

The ABL facility permits us to borrow on a revolving basis through November 30, 2011. Substantially all of our subsidiaries are borrowers under the ABL facility.

On July 1, 2008, we executed our option to increase the Tranche A Commitments by \$100.0 million, which increased the total commitment from \$525.0 million to \$625.0 million.

Borrowing Base. The maximum availability under the ABL facility is based on eligible receivables and eligible inventory, subject to certain reserves. Our borrowing availability fluctuates daily with changes in eligible receivables and inventory, less outstanding borrowings and letters of credit. The borrowing base is equal to the lesser of (a) the aggregate amount of the Tranche A Commitments and the Tranche A-1 Commitments and (b) the sum of:

85% of the net amount of eligible accounts receivable;

the lesser of (x) 70% of the lesser of the original cost or market value of eligible inventory and (y) 90% of the net orderly liquidation value of eligible inventory; and

at all times prior to the termination of the Tranche A-1 Commitments, the sum of 5% of the net amount of eligible accounts receivable and 5% of the net orderly liquidation value of eligible inventory.

Initial borrowings under the ABL facility were used to repay the outstanding amounts drawn under our existing revolving credit facility and to fund other costs and expenses related to the Merger. The loan and security agreement governing the ABL facility provides for up to \$15.0 million of swing-line loans and up to \$100.0 million for the issuance of letters of credit. Both the face amount of any outstanding letters of credit and any swing-line loans will reduce borrowing availability under the ABL facility on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

As of June 30, 2010, we had \$290.8 million of eligible collateral, \$75.0 million in outstanding advances, \$16.5 million in open letters of credit and \$199.3 million of additional borrowing capacity. As of June 30, 2010, we had \$18.1 million of cash.

At July 30, 2010, we had \$293.6 million of eligible collateral, \$75.0 million in outstanding advances, \$16.5 million in open letters of credit and \$202.1 million of additional borrowing capacity. As of July 30, 2010, we had approximately \$15.7 million of cash.

Guarantees and Security. Substantially all of our subsidiaries are defined as borrowers under the loan and security agreement governing the ABL facility. The obligations under the ABL facility are guaranteed by Flag Intermediate and certain of our domestic subsidiaries and are secured (i) on a first-priority lien basis by our, the other borrowers and the guarantors accounts, inventory, cash and proceeds and products of the foregoing and certain assets related thereto and (ii) on a second-priority lien basis by substantially all of our, the other borrowers and the guarantors other assets, subject to certain exceptions and permitted liens. Metals USA Holdings is not a party to the ABL facility, and indebtedness under the ABL facility is not guaranteed by Metals USA Holdings.

Interest Rate and Fees. Interest is calculated based upon a margin (established within a specific pricing grid for loans utilizing Tranche A Commitments) over reference rates. The marginal rates vary with our financial performance as measured by the FCCR. The FCCR is determined by dividing (i) the sum of Adjusted EBITDA (as defined by the loan and security agreement governing the ABL facility) minus income taxes paid in cash minus non-financed capital expenditures by (ii) the sum of certain distributions paid in cash, cash interest expense and scheduled principal reductions on debt, and is calculated based on such amounts for the three immediately preceding months.

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The interest rates with respect to loans utilizing the Tranche A Commitments are, at our option, (i) the higher of (a) the prime rate of Credit Suisse in effect at its principal office in New York City and (b) the federal funds effective rate plus 0.5%; plus, in each case, an applicable margin ranging between -0.25% and -0.50% as determined in accordance with the loan and security agreement governing the ABL facility or (ii) the rate (as adjusted for statutory reserves) for Eurodollar deposits for one, two, three, six or, if agreed to by all lenders under the loan and security agreement, nine or twelve months, as selected by us, by reference to the British Bankers Association Interest Settlement Rates, plus an applicable margin ranging between 1.00% and 1.75% as determined in accordance with the loan and security agreement governing the ABL facility. The interest rates with respect to loans utilizing the Tranche A-1 Commitments are, at our option, (i) the higher of (a) the prime rate of Credit Suisse in effect at its principal office in New York City and (b) the federal funds effective rate plus 0.5%; in each case plus an applicable margin of 0.75% or (ii) the rate (as adjusted for statutory reserves) for Eurodollar deposits for one, two, three, six or, if agreed to by all lenders under the loan and security agreement, nine or twelve months, as selected by us, by reference to the British Bankers Association Interest Settlement Rates, plus an applicable margin of 2.75%.

A commitment fee is payable on any unused commitments under the ABL facility of 0.25% per annum. The applicable base rate and the effective LIBOR rate for the Tranche A Commitments and Tranche A-1 Commitments were 3.25% and 0.534%, respectively, as of June 30, 2010.

Certain Covenants. The ABL facility contains customary representations, warranties and covenants as a precondition to lending, including a material adverse change in the business, limitations on our ability to incur or guarantee additional debt, subject to certain exceptions, pay dividends, or make redemptions and repurchases, with respect to capital stock, repay debt, create or incur certain liens, make certain loans or investments, make acquisitions or investments, engage in mergers, acquisitions, asset sales and sale lease-back transactions, and engage in certain transactions with affiliates. In addition, the ABL facility requires a lock-box arrangement, which, as long as borrowing availability is greater or equal to \$45.0 million and in the absence of default, is controlled by Metals USA. As long as our borrowing availability is greater than or equal to \$45.0 million, we do not have to maintain a minimum FCCR. Should borrowing availability fall below \$45.0 million, we must maintain an FCCR of at least 1.0 to 1.0. For purposes of determining covenant compliance, the FCCR is determined by dividing (i) the sum of Adjusted EBITDA (as defined by the loan and security agreement governing the ABL facility) minus income taxes paid in cash minus non-financed capital expenditures by (ii) the sum of certain distributions paid in cash, cash interest expense and scheduled principal reductions on debt, and is calculated based on such amounts for the most recent period of four consecutive fiscal quarters. As of June 30, 2010, our FCCR was 2.60.

Additionally, payments to affiliates are limited to the greater of \$3.0 million or 3% of Adjusted EBITDA (as defined in the loan and security agreement governing the ABL facility) provided borrowing availability equals at least \$25.0 million. Further, distributions in respect of capital stock are limited to the payment of up to \$25.0 million, plus \$5.0 million for each full fiscal quarter (with any amount not used in any fiscal quarter being permitted to be used in succeeding fiscal quarters), plus 50% of cumulative consolidated net income, or if a loss, minus 100% of the amount thereof, plus 100% of the aggregate net proceeds received by us from certain sales and issuances of capital stock or from certain capital contributions, of dividends in any fiscal quarter provided that borrowing availability is greater than \$50.0 million and the FCCR is at least 1.0 to 1.0.

The ABL facility contains events of default with respect to: default in payment of principal when due, default in the payment of interest, fees or other amounts after a specified grace period, material breach of the representations or warranties, default in the performance of specified covenants, failure to make any payment when due under any indebtedness with a principal amount in excess of a specified amount, certain bankruptcy events, certain ERISA violations, invalidity of certain security agreements or guarantees, material judgments, or a change of control. In the event of default the agreement may permit the lenders to: (i) restrict the account or refuse to make revolving loans; (ii) cause customer receipts to be applied against borrowings under the ABL facility causing the Company to suffer a rapid loss of liquidity and the ability to operate on a day-to-day basis; (iii) restrict or refuse to provide letters of credit; or ultimately: (iv) terminate the commitments and the

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agreement; or (v) declare any or all obligations to be immediately due and payable if such default is not cured in the specified period required. Any payment default or acceleration under the ABL facility would also result in a default under the Metals USA Notes that would provide the holders of the Metals USA Notes with the right to demand immediate repayment.

Interest Rate Swaps. In February 2008, \$250.0 million notional amount of outstanding borrowings under the ABL facility were swapped from a floating LIBOR-based rate to a fixed rate. The swaps entitle us to receive quarterly payments of interest at a floating rate indexed to the three-month LIBOR and pay a fixed rate that ranges from 2.686% to 2.997%, converting a portion of the outstanding borrowings on our ABL facility from a floating rate obligation to a fixed rate obligation. Pretax realized gains and losses from derivatives which were recognized in earnings during the six months ended June 30, 2010 amounted to \$1.7 million of additional interest expense, consisting of \$3.0 million of settlements, offset by \$1.3 million of changes in the fair value of derivatives. The fair value of the Company's interest rate swaps was \$3.9 million at June 30, 2010, the entire amount of which was classified as accrued liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet.

2007 Notes

On July 10, 2007, Metals USA Holdings issued \$300.0 million initial aggregate principal amount of the 2007 Notes.

On April 14, 2010, Metals USA Holdings called for redemption of all of its remaining outstanding 2007 Notes, representing an aggregate principal amount of approximately \$169.6 million as of the date thereof. The redemption price of the 2007 Notes was 100% of the outstanding aggregate principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon to but not including the Redemption Date. All of the 2007 Notes were redeemed on the Redemption Date. The Company did not incur any early termination penalties in connection with the redemption of the 2007 Notes. The Company used a portion of the net proceeds from the IPO, as described more fully in Note 9 to our condensed consolidated financial statements for the quarter ended June 30, 2010, to finance the redemption. The aggregate cash payment for the redemption, including accrued and unpaid interest, was approximately \$170.9 million. During the second quarter of 2010, \$1.1 million and \$2.4 million of unamortized deferred financing costs and original issue discount, respectively, were written off and charged to expense in connection with the redemption of the 2007 Notes.

The Metals USA Notes

On the closing date of the Merger, we received approximately \$268.0 million of net cash proceeds from the sale of \$275.0 million in aggregate principal amount of the Metals USA Notes, after deducting expenses of the offering. Interest on the Metals USA Notes accrues at the rate of 11 ¹/₈ % per annum and is payable semiannually in arrears on June 1 and December 1 and commenced on June 1, 2006. The Metals USA Notes will mature on December 1, 2015. We may redeem some or all of the Metals USA Notes at any time on or after December 1, 2010, at a predetermined redemption price plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional interest, if any, to the applicable redemption date. If we experience a change of control and we do not redeem the Metals USA Notes, we will be required to make an offer to repurchase the Metals USA Notes at a price equal to 101% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional interest, if any, to the date of repurchase.

Under the indenture governing the Metals USA Notes, we are required to pay interest on overdue principal at 1% per annum in excess of the above rate and are required to pay interest on overdue installments of interest at such higher rate to the extent lawful. The indenture governing the Metals USA Notes contains the covenants described under [Covenant Compliance](#) above.

The Metals USA Notes indenture contains certain customary events of default, including (subject, in some cases, to customary cure period thresholds) defaults based on (1) the failure to make payments under the Metals USA indenture when due, (2) breach of covenants, (3) cross-defaults to other material indebtedness, (4) bankruptcy events and (5) material judgments. We were in compliance with all covenants as of June 30, 2010.

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Restricted Payments

Both the loan and security agreement governing the ABL facility and the indenture governing the Metals USA Notes contain restrictions as to the payment of dividends. The amount available under the restricted payment provision contained in the loan and security agreement governing the ABL facility was \$83.4 million as of June 30, 2010. No amount was available under the restricted payment provision contained in the indenture governing the Metals USA Notes as of June 30, 2010. As of June 30, 2010, Flag Intermediate and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Metals USA, had \$148.5 million of total stockholder's equity.

We believe the cash flow from operations, supplemented by the cash available under the ABL facility, will be sufficient to enable us to meet our debt service and operational obligations as they come due for at least the next twelve months.

Commitments and Contingencies

From time to time, we are involved in a variety of claims, lawsuits and other disputes arising in the ordinary course of business. We believe the resolution of these matters and the incurrence of their related costs and expenses should not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations, liquidity or cash flows.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We were not engaged in off-balance sheet arrangements through any unconsolidated, limited purpose entities and no material guarantees of debt or other commitments to third parties existed at June 30, 2010.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The discussion and analysis of the Company's financial condition and results of operations is based upon the Company's consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires the Company to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. Estimates are based on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The result of this process forms the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. We review our estimates and judgments on a regular, ongoing basis. Actual results may differ from these estimates due to changed circumstances and conditions.

The following accounting policies and estimates are considered critical in light of the potential material impact that the estimates, judgments and uncertainties affecting the application of these policies might have on the Company's reported financial information.

Accounts Receivable We generally recognize revenue as product is shipped (risk of loss for our products generally passes at time of shipment), net of provisions for estimated returns. Financial instruments, which potentially subject us to concentrations of credit risk, consist principally of trade accounts and notes receivable. Collections on our accounts receivable are made through several lockboxes maintained by our lenders. Credit risk associated with concentration of cash deposits is low as we have the right of offset with our lenders for a substantial portion of our cash balances. Concentrations of credit risk with respect to trade accounts receivable are within several industries. Generally, credit is extended once appropriate credit history and references have been obtained. We perform ongoing credit evaluations of customers and set credit limits based upon reviews of customers' current credit information and payment history. We monitor customer payments and maintain a provision for estimated credit losses based on historical experience and specific customer collection issues that we have identified. Provisions to the allowance for doubtful accounts are made monthly and adjustments are made periodically based upon our expected ability to collect all such accounts. Generally we do not require collateral for the extension of credit.

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Each month we consider all available information when assessing the adequacy of the provision for allowances, claims and doubtful accounts. Adjustments made with respect to the allowance for doubtful accounts often relate to improved information not previously available. Uncertainties with respect to the allowance for doubtful accounts are inherent in the preparation of financial statements. The rate of future credit losses may not be similar to past experience.

Inventories Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. Our inventories are accounted for using a variety of methods including specific identification, average cost and the first-in, first-out method of accounting. We regularly review inventory on hand and record provisions for damaged and slow-moving inventory based on historical and current sales trends. Changes in product demand and our customer base may affect the value of inventory on hand which may require higher provisions for damaged and slow-moving inventory.

Adjustments made with respect to the inventory valuation allowance often relate to improved information not previously available. Uncertainties with respect to the inventory valuation allowance are inherent in the preparation of financial statements. The rate of future losses associated with damaged or slow moving inventory may not be similar to past experience.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-06, which amends ASC 820. The guidance requires companies to disclose the amount of significant transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and the reasons for these transfers and the reasons for any transfers in or out of Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. In addition, the guidance clarifies certain existing disclosure requirements. The standard did not have a material impact on the Company's disclosures in its condensed consolidated financial statements. See *Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities* in Note 1 to our condensed consolidated financial statements for the quarter ended June 30, 2010.

ITEM 3. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk*

In the normal course of our business, we are exposed to market risk, primarily from changes in interest rates and the cost of metal we hold in inventory. We continually monitor exposure to market risk and develop appropriate strategies to manage this risk. With respect to our metal purchases, there is no recognized market to purchase derivative financial instruments to reduce the inventory exposure risks. See *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Liquidity and Capital Resources* for a discussion of market risk relative to steel prices.

Our exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to the ABL facility, which is subject to variable interest rates. As of June 30, 2010, outstanding borrowings under the ABL facility were \$75.0 million. Based on the weighted average borrowings outstanding on the ABL facility during the six months ended June 30, 2010, a one percent increase or decrease in the weighted average facility rate would have resulted in a change to pretax interest expense of approximately \$0.4 million for the period.

In February 2008, \$250.0 million notional amount of outstanding borrowings under the ABL facility were swapped from a floating LIBOR-based rate to a fixed rate. The swaps entitle us to receive quarterly payments of interest at a floating rate indexed to the three-month LIBOR and pay a fixed rate that ranges from 2.686% to 2.997%, converting a portion of the outstanding borrowings on our ABL facility from a floating rate obligation to a fixed rate obligation. Pretax realized gains and losses from derivatives which were recognized in earnings during the six months ended June 30, 2010 amounted to \$1.7 million of additional interest expense, consisting of \$3.0 million of settlements, offset by \$1.3 million of changes in the fair value of derivatives. The fair value of the Company's interest rate swaps was \$3.9 million at June 30, 2010, the entire amount of which was classified as accrued liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet.

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At June 30, 2010, \$226.3 million aggregate principal amount of Metals USA Notes were outstanding with a fixed interest rate of 11 1/8 %. Changes in market interest rates will not impact cash interest payable on the Metals USA Notes. At July 23, 2010, the Metals USA Notes were traded at approximately 105.625% of face value, based on quoted market prices.

ITEM 4. *Controls and Procedures*

As of the end of the period covered by this report, an evaluation was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) of Metals USA Holdings Corp., of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined pursuant to Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934).

Based on that evaluation, the CEO and CFO of Metals USA Holdings Corp. have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that the information required to be disclosed in reports we file or submit 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, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including the CEO and CFO, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

We maintain a system of internal accounting controls that are designed to provide reasonable assurance that our books and records accurately reflect our transactions and that our policies and procedures are followed. There have been no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting or in other factors that occurred during the most recent fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. *Legal Proceedings*

From time to time, we are involved in a variety of claims, lawsuits and other disputes arising in the ordinary course of business. We believe the resolution of these matters and the incurrence of their related costs and expenses should not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations, liquidity or cash flows. While it is not feasible to predict the outcome of all pending suits and claims, the ultimate resolution of these matters as well as future lawsuits could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or reputation.

ITEM 1A. *Risk Factors*

There have been no material changes to the disclosure related to risk factors made in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

ITEM 2. *Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds*

Sales of Unregistered Securities

None.

Use of Proceeds

On April 8, 2010, the Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-150999) for our initial public offering was declared effective by the SEC. We sold a total of 11,426,315 shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, in the offering at \$21.00 per share. The underwriters were granted a 30-day option to purchase 1,713,947 additional shares of common stock from the selling stockholder at the offering price less the underwriting discount. Goldman, Sachs & Co., Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. and Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated acted as representatives of the underwriters. The shares began trading on the New York Stock Exchange on April 9, 2010, under the trading symbol MUSA. The offering closed on April 14, 2010. As a result of the offering, we received net proceeds of approximately \$221.2 million, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions of approximately \$14.7 million and additional offering-related expenses of approximately \$4.1 million. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of common stock by the selling stockholder pursuant to the underwriters' exercise of their option to purchase additional shares.

We used a portion of the net proceeds of the offering to finance the redemption of the 2007 Notes. On April 14, 2010, we called for redemption of all of the outstanding 2007 Notes, representing an aggregate principal amount of approximately \$169.6 million as of the date thereof. The redemption price of the 2007 Notes is 100% of the outstanding aggregate principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon to but not including the Redemption Date. All of the 2007 Notes were redeemed on the Redemption Date. The aggregate cash payment for the redemption, including accrued and unpaid interest, was approximately \$170.9 million. We intend to use the remainder of the net proceeds for general corporate purposes, including working capital, the expansion of our production capabilities, research and development, purchases of capital equipment and potential acquisitions of businesses. Notwithstanding the uses described above, we will retain broad discretion in the allocation of any remaining net proceeds after the redemption of the 2007 Notes. There has been no material change in the planned use of proceeds from the initial public offering from that described in the Prospectus for the initial public offering filed with the SEC pursuant to Rule 424(b).

ITEM 3. *Defaults Upon Senior Securities*

None.

ITEM 4. *(Removed and Reserved)*

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ITEM 5. Other Information

None.

ITEM 6. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description
31.1*	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer of Metals USA Holdings Corp., dated August 5, 2010, pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2*	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer of Metals USA Holdings Corp., dated August 5, 2010, pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1*	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer of Metals USA Holdings Corp., dated August 5, 2010, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2*	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer of Metals USA Holdings Corp., dated August 5, 2010, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

* Filed herewith.

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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, who has signed this report on behalf of the Registrant and as the principal financial officer of the Registrant.

Date: August 5, 2010

METALS USA HOLDINGS CORP.

By: /s/ **ROBERT C. McPHERSON, III**
Robert C. McPherson, III

Senior Vice President and

Chief Financial Officer

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