

CHART INDUSTRIES INC

Form 424B4

July 27, 2006

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Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(4)
 Registration Statement No. 333-133254

PROSPECTUS

**12,500,000 Shares
 Chart Industries, Inc.
 Common Stock**

Chart Industries, Inc. is offering shares of its common stock. All of the shares of common stock are being sold by us. We intend to use approximately \$25.0 million of the net proceeds from the sale of the shares being sold in this offering to repay certain of our indebtedness and approximately \$150.3 million of the net proceeds to pay a dividend to our stockholders existing immediately prior to this offering, consisting of affiliates of First Reserve and certain members of our management.

This is our initial public offering and no public market currently exists for our common stock. The common stock has been approved for quotation on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol GTLS.

The underwriters have the option to purchase up to an additional 1,875,000 shares of our common stock from us at the initial public offering price, less the underwriting discount to cover over-allotments. We intend to use the proceeds we receive from any shares sold pursuant to the underwriters' over-allotment option to pay an additional dividend to our existing stockholders.

Investing in the common stock involves risks. See Risk Factors beginning on page 13.

	Initial Public Offering Price	Underwriting Discount	Proceeds, before expenses, to us
Per Share	\$15.00	\$0.975	\$14.025
Total	\$187,500,000	\$12,187,500	\$175,312,500

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The underwriters expect to deliver the shares to purchasers on or about July 31, 2006.

**Morgan Stanley
 Natexis Bleichroeder Inc.**

Lehman Brothers

UBS Investment Bank

**Simmons & Company
 International**

Howard Weil Incorporated

July 25, 2006

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**Darwin LNG liquefaction facility in Northern Territory, Australia,
including Chart vacuum-insulated pipe and
vacuum-insulated pipe riser modules for large storage tanks
Chart brazed aluminum heat exchanger core
for use in an air separation cold box
Atlantic LNG Plant located in Trinidad, including Chart liquefaction
cold boxes and vacuum-insulated pipe for jetty cool-down lines**

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You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information different from that contained in this prospectus. We are offering to sell shares of common stock and seeking offers to buy shares of common stock only in jurisdictions where offers and sales are permitted. The information contained in this prospectus is accurate only as of the date of this prospectus, regardless of the time of delivery of this prospectus or of any sale of the shares of common stock.

Through and including August 19, 2006 (the 25th day after the date of this prospectus), all dealers that buy, sell or trade shares, whether or not participating in this offering, may be required to deliver a prospectus. This is in addition to the dealers' obligation to deliver a prospectus when acting as underwriters and with respect to their unsold allotments or subscriptions.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights information contained elsewhere in this prospectus, but it may not contain all of the information that is important to you. We urge you to read this entire prospectus including the section entitled Risk Factors and the financial statements and related notes, before investing in our common stock.

Unless the context otherwise requires, as used in this prospectus, (i) the terms we, our, us, the Company, Chart Industries and similar terms refer to Chart Industries, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries and (ii) the term issuer refers to Chart Industries, Inc. and not any of its subsidiaries.

Chart Industries, Inc.

Our Company

We are a leading independent global manufacturer of highly engineered equipment used in the production, storage and end-use of hydrocarbon and industrial gases, based on our sales and the estimated sales of our competitors. We supply engineered equipment used throughout the liquid gas supply chain globally. The largest portion of end-use applications for our products is energy-related, accounting for 51% of sales and 58% of orders in 2005, and 77% of backlog at December 31, 2005. We are a leading manufacturer of standard and engineered equipment primarily used for low-temperature and cryogenic, or very low temperature, applications. We have developed an expertise in cryogenic systems and equipment, which operate at low temperatures sometimes approaching absolute zero (0 kelvin; -273° Centigrade; -459° Fahrenheit). The majority of our products, including vacuum-insulated containment vessels, heat exchangers, cold boxes and other cryogenic components, are used throughout the liquid gas supply chain for the purification, liquefaction, distribution, storage and use of hydrocarbon and industrial gases.

We have attained this position by capitalizing on our low-cost global manufacturing footprint, technical expertise and know-how, broad product offering, reputation for quality, and by focusing on attractive, growing markets. We have an established sales and customer support presence across the globe and low-cost manufacturing operations in the United States, Central Europe and China. We believe we are the number one or two equipment supplier in all of our primary end-use markets. For the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, we generated sales of \$120.8 million and \$85.2 million, respectively. For the combined year ended December 31, 2005, we generated sales of \$403.1 million compared to sales of \$305.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2004.

We believe that we are well-positioned to benefit from a variety of long-term trends driving demand in our industry, including:

increasing demand for natural gas and the geographic dislocation of supply and consumption, which is resulting in the need for a global network for liquefied natural gas, or LNG;

increasing demand for natural gas processing, particularly in the Middle East, as crude oil producers look to utilize the gas portions of their reserves; and

increased demand for natural and industrial gases resulting from rapid economic growth in developing areas, particularly Central and Eastern Europe and China.

We operate in three segments: (i) Energy and Chemicals, or E&C, (ii) Distribution and Storage, or D&S, and (iii) BioMedical. While each segment manufactures and markets different cryogenic equipment and systems to distinct end-users, they all share a reliance on our heat transfer and low temperature storage know-how and expertise. The E&C and D&S segments manufacture products used in energy-related and other applications, such as the separation, liquefaction, distribution and storage of hydrocarbon and industrial gases. Through our BioMedical segment, we supply cryogenic equipment used in the storage and distribution of biological materials and oxygen used primarily in the medical, biological research and animal breeding industries.

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Competitive Strengths

We believe that the following competitive strengths position us to enhance our growth and profitability:

Focus on Attractive Growing End Markets. We anticipate growing demand in the end markets we serve, with particularly strong growth in LNG, natural gas processing, specific international markets across all segments, and biomedical equipment. Rapid economic development in developing areas, particularly Central and Eastern Europe and China, has caused a significant increase in the demand for natural and industrial gases.

Substantial Revenue Visibility. We have a large and growing backlog, which provides us with a high degree of visibility in our forecasted revenue. Our backlog as of March 31, 2006 was \$237.0 million, compared to \$233.6 million, \$129.3 million and \$49.6 million as of December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Projects for energy-related applications totaled approximately \$180.0 million in backlog as of December 31, 2005.

Leading Market Positions. We believe we are the #1 or #2 equipment supplier in each of our primary end markets both domestically and internationally. We believe that our strong industry positioning makes us typically one of only two or three suppliers qualified to provide certain products to key customers.

Diverse, Long-Standing Customer Base. We currently serve over 2,000 customers worldwide. Our primary customers are large, multinational producers and distributors of hydrocarbon and industrial gases that provide us with revenue stability. Customers and end-users also include high growth LNG processors, petrochemical processors and biomedical companies. We have developed strong, long-standing relationships with these customers.

Highly Flexible and Low-Cost Manufacturing Base. Given our long-term investment in global manufacturing facilities and specialized equipment, we have developed a substantial comparative scale and geographic advantage within the markets for the cryogenic products that we manufacture with more than 1.6 million square feet of manufacturing space across 14 primary facilities and three continents. This scale and the related substantial operational flexibility enable us to be a low-cost producer for our products.

Product Expertise, Quality, Reliability and Know-How. Within our end markets, we have established a reputation for quality, reliability and technical innovation. We believe that the main drivers of our target customers purchasing decisions are a supplier's product expertise, quality, reliability and know-how rather than pricing and terms, giving us an advantage based on our reputation and consequent brand recognition. We believe it would be difficult for a new entrant to duplicate our capabilities.

Experienced Management Team. We have assembled a strong senior management team with over 250 combined years of related experience and complementary skills. This team is responsible for our strong performance since 2003.

Business Strategy

We believe that we are well-positioned to maintain our leadership in providing highly engineered equipment for use in low-temperature and cryogenic applications and meet the world's growing demand for hydrocarbon and industrial gases with more economical, reliable and environmentally friendly systems. The principal elements of our strategy are as follows:

Continue to develop innovative, high-growth, energy-specific products. We plan to continue to focus on extending our cryogenic technological leadership, both to capitalize on increasing demand for energy and to create new applications.

Leverage our global platform to capitalize on growing international demand. We expect growth in hydrocarbon and industrial gas demand and investment over the next five years in the Middle East,

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Central and Eastern Europe, Russia and China. We believe that our investment in manufacturing, sales and marketing capabilities positions us to increase our market share in growing international markets.

Capitalize on our position as a market leader. We plan to continue to grow our long-standing relationships with the leading users of cryogenic equipment and expand our customer base.

Maintain our position as a low-cost producer while continuing to improve operating performance. We believe we are the lowest cost manufacturer for most of our products and we intend to continue to leverage our scale, scope, technical expertise and know-how to deliver to our customers higher quality and more reliable products and services at lower cost. Our disciplined approach to capital expenditures is intended to enhance capacity where we expect to realize significant and timely returns.

Recent Developments

On May 26, 2006, we purchased the common stock of Cooler Service Company, Inc., or Cooler Service, a Tulsa, Oklahoma-based company that designs and manufactures custom air cooled heat exchangers utilizing advanced technology in thermal and mechanical design. Cooler Service provides air cooled heat exchangers into multiple markets, including hydrocarbon, petrochemical and industrial gas processing. The aggregate purchase price for the acquisition was approximately \$16.5 million, which we paid in cash.

Risk Factors

Investing in our common stock involves substantial risk. You should carefully consider all the information in this prospectus prior to investing in our common stock. Our ability to execute our strategy is subject to the risks that are generally associated with the production, storage and end-use of hydrocarbon and industrial gases. We are also subject to a number of risks related to our competitive position and business strategies. For example, our acquisitive business strategy exposes us to the risks involved in consummating and integrating acquisitions, including the risk that in a future acquisition we could incur additional debt and contingent liabilities which could adversely affect our operating results. For additional risks relating to our business and the offering, see **Risk Factors** beginning on page 13 of this prospectus.

The Acquisition

On August 2, 2005, Chart Industries entered into an agreement and plan of merger with certain of its stockholders, First Reserve Fund X, L.P., which we refer to as First Reserve, a Delaware limited partnership, and CI Acquisition, Inc., which we refer to as CI Acquisition, a Delaware corporation and a wholly-owned subsidiary of First Reserve, which provided for:

the sale of shares of common stock of Chart Industries, Inc. by certain of its stockholders to CI Acquisition; and

the merger of CI Acquisition with and into Chart Industries, with Chart Industries surviving the merger as an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of First Reserve.

We refer to the stock purchase, the merger and the related financing thereof collectively as the **Acquisition**. The Acquisition closed on October 17, 2005. In connection with the Acquisition, entities affiliated with First Reserve contributed \$111.3 million in cash to fund a portion of the purchase price of the equity interests in Chart Industries, and management contributed \$6.4 million in the form of rollover options. The remainder of the cash needed to finance the Acquisition, including related fees and expenses, was provided by funds raised by the offering of our \$170.0 million senior subordinated notes due 2015, which we refer to as our notes, and borrowings under our \$240.0 million senior secured credit facility. The senior secured credit facility originally consisted of a \$180.0 million term loan facility and a \$60.0 million revolving credit facility and will be amended effective upon the closing of this offering to increase the size of the revolving credit facility to \$115.0 million. See **The Transactions** and **Description of Indebtedness**.

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Company Information

Chart Industries, Inc. is a Delaware corporation incorporated in 1992. Our principal executive offices are located at One Infinity Corporate Centre Drive, Suite 300, Garfield Heights, Ohio, 44125 and our telephone number is (440) 753-1490. On July 8, 2003, we and all of our then majority-owned U.S. subsidiaries filed voluntary petitions for reorganization relief under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. On September 15, 2003, we and those subsidiaries emerged from Chapter 11 proceedings. Before the closing of our Acquisition by First Reserve on October 17, 2005, we filed periodic and other reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission. We ceased filing those reports upon the closing of the Acquisition when our pre-Acquisition securities were cancelled and ceased to be outstanding. The financial statements and other financial data presented in this prospectus are of Chart Industries, Inc. and its direct and indirect subsidiaries.

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The Offering

Shares of common stock offered by Chart Industries, Inc.	12,500,000 shares.
Shares of common stock to be outstanding after this offering	25,588,043 shares (including 1,875,000 shares that will be dividended to our stockholders existing immediately prior to this offering, consisting of affiliates of First Reserve and certain members of our management, assuming the underwriters do not exercise their option to purchase additional shares and giving effect to the 4.6263-for-one stock split we effected prior to the consummation of this offering).
Over-allotment option	1,875,000 shares.
Use of proceeds	The net proceeds to us from this offering, after deducting underwriting discounts, will be approximately \$175.3 million. We intend to use approximately \$25.0 million of the net proceeds to repay certain indebtedness. We intend to use the remaining net proceeds of approximately \$150.3 million to pay a dividend to our stockholders existing immediately prior to the offering, consisting of affiliates of First Reserve and certain members of our management. See Use of Proceeds. We also intend to use the proceeds we receive from any shares sold pursuant to the underwriters over-allotment option to pay an additional dividend to our existing stockholders.

Nasdaq National Market symbol GTLS

Unless we specifically state otherwise, all information in this prospectus:

assumes no exercise by the underwriters of their option to purchase additional shares;

gives effect to (i) the 4.6263-for-one stock split we effected prior to the consummation of the offering and (ii) a 9.95928-for-one adjustment with respect to the number of shares underlying options outstanding on the date of this prospectus and a corresponding adjustment to the exercise prices of such options;

assumes that we issue an additional 1,875,000 shares of our common stock to our existing stockholders pursuant to a stock dividend that we will declare prior to the consummation of this offering, the terms of which will require that shortly after the expiration of the underwriters over-allotment option (assuming the option is not exercised in full), we issue to our existing stockholders the number of shares equal to (x) the number of additional shares the underwriters have an option to purchase minus (y) the actual number of shares the underwriters purchase from us pursuant to that option. See Dividend Policy for a description of the purpose of the stock dividend;

gives effect to the issuance of 2,651,012 shares which have been issued to FR X Chart Holdings LLC, an affiliate of First Reserve, upon exercise of its warrant (see Certain Related Party Transactions);

gives effect to the issuance of 609,851 shares which have been issued to certain members of management upon exercise of their rollover options (see Management Management Equity); and

excludes 2,441,588 shares of common stock reserved for issuance under stock options that we expect to continue to be outstanding under our plans after this offering, after adjusting for the 4.6263-for-one stock split, the dividend of the \$150.3 million of the net proceeds described above, and the stock dividend assumed in the third bullet point above, which options would be exercisable at a weighted average exercise price of \$7.12.

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The 9.95928-for-one adjustment with respect to the number of shares underlying options outstanding on the date of this prospectus reflects both the 4.6263-for-one stock split on our shares of common stock outstanding before the consummation of the offering, plus additional adjustments to both the exercise price and the number of shares underlying the options in order to also take into account, consistent with applicable tax standards and in accordance with the terms of the Amended and Restated 2005 Stock Incentive Plan, the decrease in value of our common stock which would result from the payment of the dividends to be received by our stockholders existing immediately prior to the offering. Other than through these adjustments to their options, option holders will not participate in the stock split or the dividends. In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard 123(R), *Share Based Payments*, we have concluded that this cumulative 9.95928-for-one adjustment for the shares underlying options will result in no additional stock-based compensation expense because our Amended and Restated 2005 Stock Incentive Plan includes an anti-dilution modification provision that applies to share splits and extraordinary cash dividends and this modification represents an adjustment to keep the option holder in the same economic position.

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Summary Historical and Pro Forma Financial Information

The financial statements referred to as the Predecessor Company financial statements include the consolidated audited financial statements of Chart Industries, Inc. and its subsidiaries prior to our Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings. Our emergence from Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in September 2003 resulted in a new reporting entity and the adoption of fresh start accounting in accordance with the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Statement of Position 90-7, Financial Reporting by Entities in Reorganization Under the Bankruptcy Code. The financial statements referred to as the Reorganized Company financial statements include the consolidated audited financial statements of Chart Industries, Inc. and its subsidiaries after our emergence from Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings and prior to the Acquisition and related financing thereof. The financial statements referred to as the Successor Company financial statements include the consolidated audited financial statements of Chart Industries, Inc. and its subsidiaries after the Acquisition and the related financing thereof.

The following table sets forth our summary historical consolidated financial and other data as of the dates and for the periods indicated. The Predecessor Company summary historical financial statements and other data for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 are derived from our audited financial statements for such period included elsewhere in this prospectus, which have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm. The Reorganized Company summary historical financial statements and other data for the three months ended December 31, 2003, the year ended December 31, 2004 and the period from January 1, 2005 to October 16, 2005, which we refer to as the 2005 Reorganized Period, are derived from our audited financial statements for such periods included elsewhere in this prospectus, which have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP. The Successor Company summary historical financial statements and other data as of and for the period from October 17, 2005 to December 31, 2005, which we refer to as the 2005 Successor Period, are derived from our audited financial statements for such periods included elsewhere in this prospectus, which have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP. The Reorganized Company and Successor Company unaudited summary historical financial statements and other data for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2006, respectively, have been derived from the unaudited condensed financial statements and related notes which are included elsewhere in this prospectus, and reflect all adjustments, consisting of normal, recurring adjustments which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of the Reorganized Company and Successor Company financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and are not necessarily indicative of our results of operations for the full year. The data should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements, related notes and other financial information included herein.

The following summary unaudited pro forma balance sheet information as of March 31, 2006 has been prepared to give pro forma effect to this offering and the application of the proceeds therefrom as if they had occurred on March 31, 2006. The following summary unaudited pro forma statements of operations information for the year ended December 31, 2005 and the three months ended March 31, 2006 have been prepared to give pro forma effect to this offering, the application of the proceeds therefrom and the Acquisition as if they had occurred on January 1, 2005. The pro forma adjustments used in preparing the pro forma financial information reflect estimates, which we believe are reasonable but may change upon finalization of our analysis. The assumptions used in the preparation of unaudited financial information may not prove to be correct. The pro forma financial information is for informational purposes only and should not be considered indicative of actual results that would have been achieved had the Acquisition and this offering actually been consummated on the dates indicated and do not purport to indicate balance sheet information or results of operations as of any future date or any future period.

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The historical consolidated financial data presented below is not necessarily indicative of our future performance. This information is only a summary and should be read in conjunction with Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data, Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Predecessor Company	Reorganized Company			Successor Company			Pro Forma		
	Three Months Ended	Three Months Ended	Year Ended	Three Months Ended	Three Months Ended	Three Months Ended	Pro Forma As Adjusted Year Ended	Pro Forma As Adjusted Three Months Ended	
September 30, 2003	December 31, 2003	December 31, 2004	January 1, 2005 to October 16, 2005	March 31, 2005	October 17, 2005 to December 31, 2005	March 31, 2006	December 31, 2005	March 31, 2006	
(unaudited) (unaudited) (Dollars and shares in thousands, except per share data)									
Statement of Operations Data:									
Sales	\$ 197,017	\$ 68,570	\$ 305,576	\$ 305,497	\$ 85,170	\$ 97,652	\$ 120,840	\$ 403,149	\$ 120,840
Cost of sales(1)	141,240	52,509	211,770	217,284	60,532	75,733	83,853	293,017	83,853
Gross Profit	55,777	16,061	93,806	88,213	24,638	21,919	36,987	110,132	36,987
Selling, general and administrative expenses	44,211	14,147	53,374	59,826	14,401	16,632	21,039	84,764	21,039
Restructuring and other operating expenses, net(2)(3)(4)	13,503	994	3,353	7,528	604	217	162	7,745	162
	57,714	15,141	56,727	67,354	15,005	16,849	21,201	92,509	21,201
Operating income (loss)	(1,937)	920	37,079	20,859	9,633	5,070	15,786	17,623	15,786
Interest expense, net(5)	10,300	1,344	4,712	4,164	985	5,556	6,545	24,088	5,717
Other expense (income)	(3,737)	(350)	(465)	659	21	409	222	2,239	222
	6,563	994	4,247	4,823	1,006	5,965	6,767	26,327	5,939

(Loss) income from continuing operations before income taxes and minority interest	(8,500)	(74)	32,832	16,036	8,627	(895)	9,019	(8,704)	9,847
Income tax (benefit) expense	1,755	(125)	10,134	7,159	3,071	(441)	2,980	(2,343)	3,295
(Loss) income from continuing operations before minority interest	(10,255)	51	22,698	8,877	5,556	(454)	6,039	(6,361)	6,552
Minority interest, net of taxes and other	(63)	(20)	(98)	(19)	(21)	(52)	6	(71)	6
(Loss) income from continuing operations	(10,318)	31	22,600	8,858	5,535	(506)	6,045	(6,432)	6,558
Income from discontinued operation, including gain on sale of \$3,692, net of tax of \$1,292(6)	3,233								
Net (loss) income	\$ (7,085)	\$ 31	\$ 22,600	\$ 8,858	\$ 5,535	\$ (506)	\$ 6,045	\$ (6,432)	\$ 6,558
Earnings (loss) per share data(7):									
Basic (loss) earnings per share:	\$ (0.27)	\$ 0.01	\$ 4.22	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.03	\$ (0.06)	\$ 0.76	\$ (0.25)	\$ 0.26
Diluted (loss) earnings per share(8)	\$ (0.27)	\$ 0.01	\$ 4.10	\$ 1.57	\$ 0.99	\$ (0.06)	\$ 0.73	\$ (0.25)	\$ 0.26
Weighted average shares basic	26,336	5,325	5,351	5,366	5,358	7,952	7,952	25,614	25,614
Weighted average shares diluted(8)	26,336	5,325	5,516	5,649	5,609	7,952	8,285	25,614	25,614
Cash flow data:	\$ 19,466	\$ 4,988	\$ 35,059	\$ 15,641	\$ (4,063)	\$ 18,742	\$ 12,327		

Cash provided by (used in) operating activities										
Cash provided by (used in) investing activities	15,101	154	(3,317)	(20,799)	(1,629)	(362,250)	(2,566)			
Cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(15,907)	(13,976)	(35,744)	1,708	(624)	348,489	(5,839)			
Other financial data:										
Depreciation and amortization(9)	\$ 9,260	\$ 2,225	\$ 8,490	\$ 6,808	\$ 1,944	\$ 4,396	\$ 5,194	\$ 20,987	\$ 5,194	
EBITDA(10)	15,522	3,475	45,936	26,989	11,535	9,005	20,764	36,300	20,764	
Capital expenditures	1,907	518	9,379	11,038	1,734	5,601	2,566			
Backlog	51,781	49,635	129,278	206,215	160,113	233,639	237,033			

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	As of March 31, 2006	
	Actual	As Adjusted
	(unaudited)	
	(In thousands)	
Balance Sheet Data:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 19,462	\$ 31,341(11)
Working capital(12)	55,685	55,685
Total assets	656,483(13)	668,362(13)
Debt:		
Short-term debt	1,513	1,513
Long-term debt	340,000	290,000
Total debt	341,513	291,513
Shareholder s equity	\$ 124,146	\$ 186,025

- (1) The three months ended December 31, 2003 and the 2005 Successor Period include non-cash inventory valuation charges of \$5.4 million and \$8.9 million, respectively, related to Fresh-Start and purchase accounting.
- (2) In March 2003, we completed the closure of our Wolverhampton, United Kingdom manufacturing facility, operated by Chart Heat Exchangers Limited, or CHEL. On March 28, 2003, CHEL filed for voluntary administration under the U.K. Insolvency Act of 1986. CHEL s application for voluntary administration was approved on April 1, 2003 and an administrator was appointed. In accordance with SFAS No. 94, Consolidation of All Majority-Owned Subsidiaries, we are not consolidating the accounts or financial results of CHEL subsequent to March 28, 2003 due to the assumption of control of CHEL by the insolvency administrator. Effective March 28, 2003, we recorded a non-cash impairment charge of \$13.7 million to write off our net investment in CHEL.
- (3) In September 2003, in accordance with Fresh-Start accounting related to our emergence from Chapter 11 bankruptcy, all assets and liabilities were adjusted to their fair values. The adjustment to record the assets and liabilities at fair value resulted in net other income of \$5.7 million. Further information about the adjustment is included in the notes to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.
- (4) Includes gain or loss on sale of assets.
- (5) Includes derivative contract valuation income or expense for interest rate collars to manage interest exposure relative to term debt.
- (6) This relates to the sale of our former Greenville Tube, LLC business in July 2003. See Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for additional information.
- (7) Unaudited pro forma basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share have been calculated in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, rules for initial public offerings. These rules require that the weighted average share calculation give retroactive effect to any changes in our capital structure as well as the number of shares whose sale proceeds would be necessary to repay any debt or to pay any dividend as reflected in the pro forma adjustments. In addition, pro forma weighted average shares for purposes of the unaudited pro forma basic and diluted earnings per share calculation, has been adjusted to reflect (i) the 4.6263-for-one stock

split we effected prior to consummation of this offering and (ii) the stock dividend of 1,875,000 shares to our existing stockholders that will be made shortly after the expiration of the underwriters' over-allotment option assuming no exercise of that option and 12,500,000 shares of our common stock being offered hereby.

- (8) The basic and diluted loss or earnings per share for the nine months ended September 30, 2003, the three months ended December 31, 2003, the 2005 Successor Period, the pro forma as adjusted year ended December 31, 2005 and the pro forma as adjusted three months ended March 31, 2006 are the same because incremental shares issuable upon conversion are anti-dilutive.
- (9) The nine months ended September 30, 2003, the 2005 Successor Period and the three months ended March 31, 2006 include financing costs amortization of \$1.7 million, \$0.3 million and \$0.4 million, respectively.

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- (10) EBITDA is calculated as net income (loss) before income tax expense and interest expense plus depreciation and amortization. Adjusted EBITDA is defined as EBITDA adjusted as indicated below. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are not intended to represent cash flow from operations as defined by 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. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are included in this prospectus because they are a basis upon which our management assesses financial performance. The senior secured credit facility also includes the definition of pro forma EBITDA which is used in the calculation of certain covenants. Pro forma EBITDA is calculated based on EBITDA and is adjusted in a manner similar to that described herein. While EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are frequently used as a measure of operations and the ability to meet debt service requirements, they are not necessarily comparable to other similarly titled captions of other companies due to potential inconsistencies in the method of calculation. The following table reconciles EBITDA to net income (loss):

Predecessor Company	Reorganized Company					Successor Company		Pro Forma As Adjusted	Pro Forma As Adjusted
	Nine Months Ended	Three Months Ended	Year Ended	January 1, 2005 to	Three Months Ended	October 17, 2005 to	Three Months Ended	Year As Adjusted	Three Months Ended
September 30, 2003	December 31, 2003	December 31, 2004	October 16, 2005	March 31, 2005	December 31, 2005	March 31, 2006	December 31, 2005	March 31, 2006	
(unaudited) (unaudited) (Dollars in thousands)									
Net income (loss)	\$ (7,085)	\$ 31	\$ 22,600	\$ 8,858	\$ 5,535	\$ (506)	\$ 6,045	\$ (6,432)	\$ 6,558
Income tax expense (benefit)	3,047	(125)	10,134	7,159	3,071	(441)	2,980	(2,343)	3,295
Interest expense net(a)	10,300	1,344	4,712	4,164	985	5,556	6,545	24,088	5,717
Depreciation and amortization(b)	9,260	2,225	8,490	6,808	1,944	4,396	5,194	20,987	5,194
EBITDA	\$ 15,522	\$ 3,475	\$ 45,936	\$ 26,989	\$ 11,535	\$ 9,005	\$ 20,764	\$ 36,300	\$ 20,764

- (a) Includes derivative contract valuation income or expense for interest rate collars to manage interest exposure relative to term debt.
- (b) The nine months ended September 30, 2003, the 2005 Successor Period and the three months ended March 31, 2006 include financing costs amortization of \$1.7 million, \$0.3 million and \$0.4 million, respectively.

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The following table reconciles EBITDA to Adjusted EBITDA as such terms are defined in our senior secured credit facility and the indenture governing the notes. Certain covenants under the senior secured credit facility are also tied to ratios based on Adjusted EBITDA and our ability to engage in activities such as incurring additional debt, making investments and paying dividends under both our indenture and senior secured credit facility is also tied to ratios based on Adjusted EBITDA:

	Reorganized Company								
	Predecessor Company			Successor Company			Pro Forma As Adjusted		
	Nine Months Ended	Three Months Ended	Year Ended	Three Months Ended	Three Months Ended	Three Months Ended	Pro Forma As Adjusted	Three Months Ended	Three Months Ended
	September 30, 2003	December 31, 2003	December 31, 2004	January 1, 2005 to October 16, 2005	October 17, 2005 to March 31, 2005	October 17, 2005 to March 31, 2006	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2005	March 31, 2006
(Dollars in thousands)									
EBITDA	\$ 15,522	\$ 3,475	\$ 45,936	\$ 26,989	\$ 11,535	\$ 9,005	\$ 20,764	\$ 36,300	\$ 20,764
Stock-based compensation expense(a)			2,433	9,508	592	437	321	9,945	321
Inventory valuation charge(b)		5,368				8,903		8,903	
Acquisition expenses(c)				6,602				6,602	
In-process research and development charge(d)				2,768				2,768	
Hurricane losses(e)				1,057		406	182	1,463	182
Employee separation and plant closure costs(f)	1,338	1,010	3,346	1,700	703	255	162	1,955	162
Reorganization expenses(g)	369	357	706	1,470	73	88	45	1,558	45
Appraisal rights settlement(h)						500		500	
Management fees(i)			380	306	95				
(Gain) loss on sale of assets(j)	8,929	(57)	133	(131)		78		(53)	
	(833)								

Income from
discontinued
operations(k)

Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 25,325	\$ 10,153	\$ 52,934	\$ 50,269	\$ 12,998	\$ 19,672	\$ 21,474	\$ 69,941	\$ 21,474
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- (a) Represents stock-based compensation charges for stock and stock options issued to key employees and directors, and an additional charge for the cash-out of stock options in the 2005 Reorganized Period as a result of the Acquisition. Although it may be of limited relevance to holders of our debt instruments, it may be of more relevance to our equity holders, since such equity holders ultimately bear such expenses.
- (b) Represents a non-cash inventory valuation charge recorded in cost of sales for the adjustment of inventory to fair value as a result of Fresh-Start accounting as of September 30, 2003 and purchase accounting as of October 17, 2005, the closing date of the Acquisition. Under Fresh-Start and purchase accounting, inventory was adjusted to the fair value as of the dates indicated above, and a corresponding charge was taken in the subsequent three months ended December 31, 2003 and the 2005 Successor Period cost of sales as the inventory was sold.
- (c) Represents acquisition expenses, primarily professional fees, incurred by us as a result of the Acquisition.
- (d) Represents a non-cash charge for purchased in-process research and development in conjunction with the acquisition of Changzhou CEM Cryo Equipment Co., Ltd., or CEM, in 2005.

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- (e) Represents losses and costs incurred related to the damaged caused by Hurricane Rita at our New Iberia, Louisiana facilities.
- (f) Includes inventory valuation charges recorded in cost of sales, and severance expenses, facility exit costs and non-operating expenses related to the execution of our operational restructuring plan, which primarily included moving the Burnsville, Minnesota manufacturing operations to Canton, Georgia, closing the Plaistow, New Hampshire and Wolverhampton, United Kingdom manufacturing facilities and closing the Westborough, Massachusetts engineering office. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for additional information.
- (g) Includes pre-bankruptcy debt restructuring-related fees, Fresh-Start accounting adjustments and expenses, and a claim settlement related to our 2003 bankruptcy reorganization. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for additional information.
- (h) Represents a charge for the settlement of former Reorganized Company shareholders' appraisal rights claims as a result of the Acquisition.
- (i) Represents non-recurring management fees charged by our Reorganized Company majority shareholders, which are not charged by First Reserve.
- (j) Includes non-recurring gains and losses and charges on the sale, disposal or impairment of assets. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for additional information.
- (k) Represents income from our former Greenville Tube, LLC stainless steel tubing business, which was sold in July 2003. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for additional information.
- (11) The as adjusted cash and cash equivalents excludes the cash payment of the purchase price in the amount of \$16.5 million for Cooler Service paid on May 26, 2006. See Capitalization for our cash and cash equivalents giving effect to that payment.
- (12) Working capital is defined as current assets excluding cash minus current liabilities excluding short-term debt.
- (13) Includes \$236.8 million of goodwill and \$150.5 million of finite-lived and indefinite-lived intangible assets as of March 31, 2006.

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RISK FACTORS

Investing in our common stock involves substantial risk. You should carefully consider the risks described below, together with the other information in this prospectus, prior to investing in our common stock.

Risks Related to our Business

The markets we serve are subject to cyclical demand, which could harm our business and make it difficult to project long-term performance.

Demand for our products depends in large part upon the level of capital and maintenance expenditures by many of our customers and end users, in particular those customers in the global hydrocarbon and industrial gas markets. These customers' expenditures historically have been cyclical in nature and vulnerable to economic downturns. Decreased capital and maintenance spending by these customers could have a material adverse effect on the demand for our products and our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, this historically cyclical demand limits our ability to make accurate long-term predictions about the performance of our company.

For example, certain of our core businesses underperformed in the years prior to 2004 due to a general downturn in capital spending in the global and domestic industrial gas markets. While we have experienced demand growth since late 2003 in the global hydrocarbon and industrial gas markets, this growth may not continue and our businesses' performance may not be markedly better or may be worse in the future. In addition, changing world economic and political conditions may reduce the willingness of our customers and prospective customers to commit funds to purchase our products and services. Further, in 2005, the U.S. government announced the reduction of the amount of dollars it offered as reimbursement to our customers for purchasing our medical oxygen therapy products, which has adversely affected demand for these products.

The loss of, or significant reduction in, purchases by our largest customers could reduce our revenues and profitability.

Although no single customer accounted for more than 9% of our total sales for the year ended December 31, 2005, a small number of customers has accounted for a substantial portion of our historical net sales, and we expect that a limited number of customers will continue to represent a substantial portion of our sales for the foreseeable future. Approximately 33%, 39%, 36% and 26% of our sales for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively, were made to Praxair, Air Liquide, Air Products, Bechtel, Airgas, BOC, JGC and Linde, which management believes are the largest producers and distributors of hydrocarbon and industrial gases, and their suppliers. The loss of any of our major customers or a decrease in orders or anticipated spending by such customers could materially reduce our revenues and profitability. Our largest customers, such as Linde and BOC, could also engage in business combinations which could increase their size and increase or decrease the portion of our total sales concentration to any single customer. Additionally, we currently sell all of our magnetic resonance imaging, or MRI, components to GE, a leading worldwide manufacturer of MRI equipment, which accounted for \$7.5 million in sales for the year ended December 31, 2005. The loss of, or significant reduction in, purchases of our MRI components by GE could reduce revenues and profitability in our BioMedical business.

We may be unable to compete successfully in the highly competitive markets in which we operate.

Although many of our products serve niche markets, a number of our direct and indirect competitors in these markets are major corporations, some of which have substantially greater technical, financial and marketing resources than we, and other competitors may enter these markets. Any increase in competition may cause us to lose market share or compel us to reduce prices to remain competitive, which could result in reduced sales and earnings. Companies that operate in our industry are Air Products, Kobe, Linde, Nordon, Puritan-Bennett, a division of Tyco International, Ltd., Sumitomo and Taylor-Wharton, a Harsco Company. Additionally, we compete with several suppliers owned by global industrial gas producers and many smaller fabrication-only facilities around the world. Increased competition with these companies could prevent the institution of price increases or could require price reductions or increased spending on research and

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development and marketing and sales, any of which could materially reduce our revenues, profitability or both. In the event of an industry downturn, customers who typically outsource their need for cryogenic systems to us may use their excess capacity to produce such systems themselves. We also compete in the sale of a limited number of products with certain of our major customers.

We will soon be required to evaluate our internal controls under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and any adverse results from such evaluation could result in a loss of investor confidence in our financial reports and have an adverse effect on our stock price.

As a result of this offering, we become subject to reporting and other obligations under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act. Beginning with the year ending December 31, 2007, pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, we will be required to furnish a report by our management on our internal control over financial reporting, and our auditors will be required to deliver an attestation report on management's assessment of and operating effectiveness of internal controls. The report by our management must contain, among other matters, an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting and audited consolidated financial statements as of the end of our fiscal year. This assessment must include disclosure of any material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting identified by management.

Unlike many companies whose shares are publicly traded, we are not presently in compliance with Section 404's internal control requirements. We have substantial effort ahead of us to complete documentation of our internal control system and financial processes, information systems, assessment of their design, remediation of control deficiencies identified in these efforts and management testing of the designs and operation of internal controls. We may not be able to complete the required management assessment by our reporting deadline or may not meet applicable standards in following years. An inability to complete and document this assessment or to comply in following years could result in our receiving less than an unqualified report from our auditors with respect to our internal controls. This could cause investors to lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports, which could decrease the price of our stock.

As a global business, we are exposed to economic, political and other risks in different countries which could materially reduce our revenues, profitability or cash flows, or materially increase our liabilities.

Since we manufacture and sell our products worldwide, our business is subject to risks associated with doing business internationally. In 2005, 51% of our sales were made in international markets. Our future results could be harmed by a variety of factors, including:

changes in foreign currency exchange rates;

exchange controls and currency restrictions;

changes in a specific country's or region's political, social or economic conditions, particularly in emerging markets;

civil unrest, turmoil or outbreak of disease in any of the countries in which we operate;

tariffs, other trade protection measures and import or export licensing requirements;

potentially negative consequences from changes in U.S. and international tax laws;

difficulty in staffing and managing geographically widespread operations;

differing labor regulations;

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

different regulatory regimes controlling the protection of our intellectual property;

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

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restrictions on our ability to repatriate dividends from our foreign subsidiaries;

difficulty in collecting international accounts receivable;

difficulty in enforcement of contractual obligations under non-U.S. law;

transportation delays or interruptions;

changes in regulatory requirements; and

the burden of complying with multiple and potentially conflicting laws.

Our international operations also expose us to different local political and business risks and challenges. For example, we are faced with potential difficulties in staffing and managing local operations and we have to design local solutions to manage credit and legal risks of local customers and distributors. In addition, because some of our international sales are to suppliers that perform work for foreign governments, we are subject to the political risks associated with foreign government projects. For example, certain foreign governments may require suppliers for a project to obtain products solely from local manufacturers or may prohibit the use of products manufactured in certain countries.

International growth and expansion into emerging markets, such as China, Central and Eastern Europe, and the Middle East, may cause us difficulty due to greater regulatory barriers than in the United States, the necessity of adapting to new regulatory systems, problems related to entering new markets with different economic, social and political systems, and significant competition from the primary participants in these markets, some of which may have substantially greater resources than us.

Our overall success as a global business depends, in part, upon our ability to succeed in differing economic, social and political conditions. We may not succeed in developing and implementing policies and strategies to counter the foregoing factors effectively in each location where we do business and the foregoing factors may cause a reduction in our revenues, profitability or cash flows, or cause an increase in our liabilities.

If we are unable to successfully manage our growth, it may place a significant strain on our management and administrative resources and lead to increased costs and reduced profitability.

We expect to continue to expand our operations in the United States and abroad, particularly in China and the Czech Republic. Our ability to operate our business successfully and implement our strategies depends, in part, on our ability to allocate our resources optimally in each of our facilities in order to maintain efficient operations as we expand. Ineffective management of our growth could cause manufacturing inefficiencies, increase our operating costs, place significant strain on our management and administrative resources and prevent us from implementing our business plan.

For example, we plan to invest over \$20 million in new capital expenditures in the United States in 2006 and 2007 related to the expected growth of our Energy & Chemicals business. If we fail to implement this capital project in a timely and effective manner, we may lose the opportunity to obtain some customer orders. Even if we effectively implement this project, the orders needed to support the capital expenditure may not be obtained or may be less than expected, which may result in sales or profitability at lower levels than anticipated. In addition, potential cost overruns, delays or unanticipated problems in any capital expansion could make the expansion more costly than originally predicted.

In addition, we are in the process of establishing our internal audit function, and adverse developments in the implementation of this function may impair our ability to manage our growth.

If we lose our senior management or other key employees, our business may be adversely affected.

Our ability to successfully operate and grow our business and implement our strategies is largely dependent on the efforts, abilities and services of our senior management and other key employees. Our future success will also depend on, among other factors, our ability to attract and retain qualified personnel, such as engineers and other skilled labor, either through direct hiring or the acquisition of other businesses employing such professionals. Our products, many

of which are highly engineered, represent specialized applications of

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cryogenic or low temperature technologies and know-how, and many of the markets we serve represent niche markets for these specialized applications. Accordingly, we rely heavily on engineers, salespersons, business unit leaders, senior management and other key employees who have experience in these specialized applications and are knowledgeable about these niche markets, our products, and our company. The loss of the services of these senior managers or other key employees or the failure to attract or retain other qualified personnel could reduce the competitiveness of our business or otherwise impair our business prospects.

Fluctuations in the prices and availability of raw materials and our exposure to fixed-price contracts could negatively impact our financial results.

The pricing and availability of raw materials for use in our businesses can be volatile due to numerous factors beyond our control, including general, domestic and international economic conditions, labor costs, production levels, competition, consumer demand, import duties and tariffs and currency exchange rates. This volatility can significantly affect the availability and cost of raw materials for us, and may, therefore, increase the short-term or long-term costs of raw materials.

The commodity metals we use, including aluminum and stainless steel, have experienced significant upward fluctuations in price. On average, approximately half of our cost of sales is represented by the cost of commodities metals. We have generally been able to recover the cost increases through price increases to our customers; however, during periods of rising prices of raw materials, such as in 2004 and 2005, we may be unable to pass a portion of such increases on to our customers. Conversely, when raw material prices decline, customer demands for lower prices could result in lower sale prices and, to the extent we have existing inventory, lower margins. As a result, fluctuations in raw material prices could result in lower revenues and profitability.

In addition, a substantial portion of our revenues is derived from fixed-price contracts for large system projects. To the extent that original cost estimates prove to be inaccurate or the contracts do not permit us to pass increased costs on to our customers, profitability from a particular contract may decrease, which, in turn, could decrease our revenues and overall profitability.

We may fail to successfully acquire or integrate companies that provide complementary products or technologies.

A component of our growth strategy is the acquisition of businesses that complement our existing products and services. Our acquisition strategy involves the potential risks inherent in assessing the value, strengths, weaknesses, contingent or other liabilities and potential profitability of acquisition candidates and in integrating the operations of acquired companies. In addition, any acquisition of a foreign business may increase our exposure to certain risks inherent in doing business outside the United States.

From time to time, we may have acquisition discussions with potential target companies. If a large acquisition opportunity arises and we proceed, a substantial portion of our surplus borrowing capacity could be used for the acquisition or we may seek material debt or equity financing.

We are not presently engaged in any negotiations concerning any acquisition which may be material in size and scope to our business. We anticipate, however, that one or more potential acquisition opportunities could become available in the future. If and when appropriate acquisition opportunities become available, we may pursue them actively. Any acquisition may or may not occur and, if an acquisition does occur, it may not be successful in enhancing our business for one or more of the following reasons:

Any business acquired may not be integrated successfully and may not prove profitable;

The price we pay for any business acquired may overstate the value of that business or otherwise be too high;

We may fail to achieve acquisition synergies; or

The focus on the integration of operations of acquired entities may divert management's attention from the day-to-day operation of our businesses.

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Inherent in any future acquisition is the risk of transitioning company cultures and facilities. The failure to efficiently and effectively achieve such transitions could increase our costs and decrease our profitability.

If we are unable to continue our technological innovation in our business and successful introduction of new commercial products, our profitability could be adversely affected.

The industries we serve, including the energy and biomedical industries, experience periodic technological change and product improvement. Manufacturers periodically introduce new generations of products or require new technological capacity to develop customized products or respond to industry developments or needs. Our future growth will depend on our ability to gauge the direction of the commercial and technological progress in our markets, as well as our ability to acquire new product technology or fund and successfully develop, manufacture and market products in this constantly changing environment. We must continue to identify, develop, manufacture and market innovative products on a timely basis to replace existing products in order to maintain our profit margins and competitive position. We may not be successful in acquiring and developing new products or technology and any of our new products may not be accepted by our customers. If we fail to keep pace with evolving technological innovations in the markets we serve, our profitability may decrease.

We carry significant goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets on our balance sheet, which are subject to impairment testing and could subject us to significant charges to earnings in the future if impairment occurs.

As of December 31, 2005, we had goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets of approximately \$272 million, which represented 42% of our total assets. Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets are not amortized but are tested for impairment annually or more often if events or changes in circumstances indicate a potential impairment may exist. Factors that could indicate that our goodwill or indefinite-lived intangible assets are impaired include a decline in stock price and market capitalization, lower than projected operating results and cash flows, and slower growth rates in our industry. To test for impairment, we developed a model to estimate the fair market value of our reporting segments. This fair market value model incorporates our estimates of future operating results and cash flows, estimates of allocations of certain assets and cash flows among reporting segments, estimates of future growth rates and our judgment regarding the applicable discount rates to use to discount those estimated operating results and cash flows. If an impairment is determined to exist, we are required to record a charge to earnings in our financial statements, which may be significant, as in 2002 when we recorded a non-cash impairment charge of \$92.4 million to write off non-deductible goodwill of the D&S segment. While we do not presently anticipate that any of our goodwill or indefinite-lived intangible assets will be impaired in the foreseeable future, if an impairment is determined to exist and we are required to record a charge to earnings, it may result in significantly decreased profitability and shareholders' equity.

We may be required to make material expenditures in order to comply with environmental, health and safety laws, or incur additional liabilities under these laws.

We are subject to numerous environmental, health and safety laws and regulations that impose various environmental controls on us or otherwise relate to environmental protection and various health and safety matters, including the discharge of pollutants in the air and water, the handling, use, treatment, storage and clean-up of solid and hazardous materials and wastes, and the investigation and remediation of soil and groundwater affected by hazardous substances. These laws and regulations often impose strict, retroactive and joint and several liability for the costs of, and damages resulting from, cleaning up our, or our predecessors', past or present facilities and third party disposal sites. Compliance with these laws generally increases the costs of transportation and storage of raw materials and finished products, as well as the costs of storing and disposing waste, and could decrease our liquidity and profitability and increase our liabilities. If we are found to have violated any of these laws, we may become subject to corrective action orders and fines or penalties, and incur substantial costs, including substantial remediation costs. Further, we also could be subject to future liability resulting from conditions that are currently unknown to us that could be discovered in the future.

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We are currently remediating or developing work plans for remediation of environmental conditions involving certain current or former facilities. For example, the discovery of contamination arising from historical industrial operations at our Clarksville, Arkansas property has exposed us, and in the future may continue to expose us, to remediation obligations. To date, our environmental remediation expenditures and costs for otherwise complying with environmental laws and regulations have not been material, but the uncertainties associated with the investigation and remediation of contamination and the fact that such laws or regulations change frequently makes predicting the cost or impact of such laws and regulations on our future operations uncertain. Stricter environmental, safety and health laws, regulations or enforcement policies could result in substantial costs and liabilities to us and could subject us to more rigorous scrutiny. Consequently, compliance with these laws could result in significant expenditures as well as other costs and liabilities that could decrease our liquidity and profitability and increase our liabilities.

The insolvency of our formerly consolidated subsidiary, Chart Heat Exchangers Limited, could have a material adverse impact on our liquidity and financial position.

On March 28, 2003, our U.K. subsidiary, Chart Heat Exchangers Limited, or CHEL, which previously operated the closed Wolverhampton, United Kingdom manufacturing facility, filed for a voluntary administration under the U.K. Insolvency Act of 1986. CHEL's application for voluntary administration was approved on April 1, 2003 and an administrator was appointed. Additionally, we received information that indicated that CHEL's net pension plan obligations had increased significantly, primarily due to a decline in plan asset values and interest rates, as well as increased plan liabilities, resulting in an estimated plan deficit of approximately \$12 million as of March 2003. Based on our financial condition in March 2003, we determined not to advance funds to CHEL in amounts necessary to fund CHEL's obligations. Since CHEL was unable to fund its net pension deficit, the trustees of the CHEL pension plan requested a decision to wind-up the plan from a U.K. pension regulatory board. That board approved the wind-up as of March 28, 2003. While no claims related to the CHEL insolvency presently are pending against us, persons impacted by the insolvency or others could bring pension and/or benefit related claims against us. Claims may be asserted against us for pension or other obligations of CHEL related to these matters. To the extent we are found to have significant liability with respect to CHEL's obligations, such liability could have a material adverse impact on our liquidity, profitability and financial condition as a result of CHEL's insolvency.

Due to the nature of our business and products, we may be liable for damages based on product liability and warranty claims.

Due to the high pressures and low temperatures at which many of our products are used and the fact that some of our products are manufactured for relatively broad consumer use, we face an inherent risk of exposure to claims in the event that the failure, use or misuse of our products results, or is alleged to result, in bodily injury and/or property damage. We believe that we meet or exceed existing professional specification standards recognized or required in the industries in which we operate. We have been subject to claims in the past, none of which have had a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations, and we may be subject to claims in the future. Although we currently maintain product liability coverage, which we believe is adequate for the continued operation of our business, such insurance may become difficult to obtain or unobtainable in the future on terms acceptable to us. A successful product liability claim or series of claims against us, including one or more consumer claims purporting to constitute class actions, in excess of our insurance coverage could materially decrease our liquidity and impair our financial condition.

Increases in labor costs, potential labor disputes and work stoppages at our facilities could materially decrease our revenues and profitability.

Our financial performance is affected by the availability of qualified personnel and the cost of labor. As of May 31, 2006, we had 2,556 employees, including 823 salaried, 305 union hourly and 1,428 non-union hourly employees. Employees represented by a union presently are subject to one collective bargaining agreement in the United States that expires in February 2007. If we are unable to enter into new, satisfactory labor agreements with our unionized employees upon expiration of their collective bargaining agreement or other labor

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controversies or union organizing efforts arise, we could experience a significant disruption to our operations, lose business or experience an increase in our operating expenses, which could reduce our profit margins.

We may have to make significant cash payments to our defined benefit pension plans, reducing the cash available for our business.

We have four defined benefit pension plans covering certain U.S. hourly and salaried employees. All of these plans have been frozen. Our current funding policy is to contribute at least the minimum funding amounts required by law. Based on current actuarial estimates, we expect to contribute approximately \$1.3 million to our U.S. defined benefit pension plans during 2006. If the performance of our assets in our pension plans does not meet our expectations or if other actuarial assumptions are modified, our contributions for these years could be higher than we expect, thus reducing the available cash for our business.

Fluctuations in exchange and interest rates may affect our operating results.

Fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar may decrease our sales or earnings. Because our consolidated financial results are reported in U.S. dollars, if we generate sales or earnings in other currencies, the translation of those results into U.S. dollars can result in a significant increase or decrease in the amount of those sales or earnings. We also bid for certain foreign projects in U.S. dollars. If the U.S. dollar strengthens relative to the value of the local currency, we may be less competitive on those projects. In addition, our debt service requirements are primarily in U.S. dollars and a portion of our cash flow is generated in euros or other foreign currencies. Significant changes in the value of the foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar could limit our ability to meet interest and principal payments on our debt and impair our financial condition.

In addition, fluctuations in currencies relative to the U.S. dollar may make it more difficult to perform period-to-period comparisons of our reported results of operations. For purposes of accounting, the assets and liabilities of our foreign operations, where the local currency is the functional currency, are translated using period-end exchange rates, and the revenues and expenses of our foreign operations are translated using average exchange rates during each period.

In addition to currency translation risks, we incur currency transaction risk whenever we or one of our subsidiaries enters into either a purchase or a sales transaction using a currency other than the local currency of the transacting entity. Given the volatility of exchange rates, we may not be able to effectively manage our currency and/or translation risks. Volatility in currency exchange rates may decrease our revenues and profitability and impair our financial condition. We have purchased and may continue to purchase foreign currency forward purchase and sales contracts to manage the risk of adverse currency fluctuations.

Our operations could be impacted by the effects of hurricanes, which could be more severe than the damage and impact that our New Iberia, Louisiana operations encountered from hurricanes in 2005.

Some of our operations, including our operations in New Iberia, Louisiana and Houston, Texas, are located in geographic regions and physical locations that are susceptible to physical damage and longer-term economic disruption from hurricanes. We also expect to make significant capital expenditures in hurricane-susceptible locations in the near future. These weather events can disrupt our operations, result in damage to our properties and negatively affect the local economy in which these facilities operate. In 2005, for example, our New Iberia, Louisiana operations encountered some damage from the storm surge and flooding caused by Hurricane Rita. Future hurricanes may cause production or delivery delays as a result of the physical damage to the facilities, the unavailability of employees and temporary workers, the shortage of or delay in receiving certain raw materials or manufacturing supplies and the diminished availability or delay of transportation for customer shipments, any of which may have an adverse affect on our revenues and profitability. Although we maintain insurance subject to certain deductibles, which may cover some of our losses, that insurance may become unavailable or prove to be inadequate.

Table of Contents***Failure to protect our intellectual property and know-how could reduce or eliminate any competitive advantage and reduce our sales and profitability.***

We rely on a combination of internal procedures, nondisclosure agreements, intellectual property rights assignment agreements, licenses, patents, trademarks and copyright law to protect our intellectual property and know-how. Our intellectual property rights may not be successfully asserted in the future or may be invalidated, circumvented or challenged. For example, we frequently explore and evaluate potential relationships and projects with other parties, which often requires that we provide the potential partner with confidential technical information. While confidentiality agreements are typically put in place, there is a risk the potential partner could violate the confidentiality agreement and use our technical information for its own benefit or the benefit of others or compromise the confidentiality. In addition, the laws of certain foreign countries in which our products may be sold or manufactured do not protect our intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States. For example, we are increasing our manufacturing capabilities and sales in China, where laws may not protect our intellectual property rights to the same extent as in the United States. Failure or inability to protect our proprietary information could result in a decrease in our sales or profitability.

We have obtained and applied for some U.S. and foreign trademark and patent registrations and will continue to evaluate the registration of additional trademarks and patents, as appropriate. We cannot guarantee that any of our pending applications will be approved. Moreover, even if the applications are approved, third parties may seek to oppose or otherwise challenge them. A failure to obtain registrations in the United States or elsewhere could limit our ability to protect our trademarks and technologies and could impede our business. The patents in our patent portfolio are scheduled to expire between 2006 and 2023.

In addition, we may be unable to prevent third parties from using our intellectual property rights and know-how without our authorization or from independently developing intellectual property that is the same as or similar to ours, particularly in those countries where the laws do not protect our intellectual property rights as fully as in the United States. We compete in a number of industries (for example, heat exchangers and cryogenic storage) that are small or specialized, which makes it easier for a competitor to monitor our activities and increases the risk that ideas will be stolen. The unauthorized use of our know-how by third parties could reduce or eliminate any competitive advantage we have developed, cause us to lose sales or otherwise harm our business or increase our expenses as we attempt to enforce our rights.

We may be subject to claims that our products or processes infringe the intellectual property rights of others, which may cause us to pay unexpected litigation costs or damages, modify our products or processes or prevent us from selling our products.

Although it is our intention to avoid infringing or otherwise violating the intellectual property rights of others, third parties may nevertheless claim that our processes and products infringe their intellectual property rights. For example, our BioMedical business manufactures products for relatively broad consumer use, is actively marketing these products in multiple jurisdictions internationally and risks infringing technologies that may be protected in one or more of these international jurisdictions as the scope of our international marketing efforts expands. Our strategies of capitalizing on growing international demand as well as developing new innovative products across multiple business lines present similar infringement claim risks both internationally and in the United States as we expand the scope of our product offerings and markets. We compete with other companies for contracts in some small or specialized industries, which increases the risk that the other companies will develop overlapping technologies leading to an increased possibility that infringement claims will arise. Whether or not these claims have merit, we may be subject to costly and time-consuming legal proceedings, and this could divert our management's attention from operating our businesses. In order to resolve such proceedings, we may need to obtain licenses from these third parties or substantially re-engineer or rename our products in order to avoid infringement. In addition, we might not be able to obtain the necessary licenses on acceptable terms, or at all, or be able to reengineer or rename our products successfully.

Table of Contents***We are subject to regulations governing the export of our products.***

Due to our significant foreign sales, our export activities are subject to regulation, including the U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control's regulations. While we believe we are in compliance with these regulations, we may currently or may in the future be in violation of these regulations. Any violations may subject us to government scrutiny, investigation and civil and criminal penalties and may limit our ability to export our products.

As a provider of products to the U.S. government, we are subject to federal rules, regulations, audits and investigations, the violation or failure of which could adversely affect our business.

We sell certain of our products to the U.S. government and, therefore, we must comply with and are affected by laws and regulations governing purchases by the U.S. government. Government contract laws and regulations affect how we do business with our government customers and, in some instances, impose added costs on our business. For example, a violation of specific laws and regulations could result in the imposition of fines and penalties or the termination of our contracts or debarment from bidding on contracts. In some instances, these laws and regulations impose terms or rights that are more favorable to the government than those typically available to commercial parties in negotiated transactions.

We are controlled by First Reserve, whose interests may not be aligned with yours or ours.

Upon completion of this offering, First Reserve will continue to control a significant portion of our capital stock. As a result, First Reserve may have the ability to control our policies and operations, including the election of directors, the appointment of management, the entering into of mergers, sales of substantially all of our assets and other extraordinary transactions, future issuances of our common stock or other securities, the implementation of stock repurchase programs, the payments of dividends, if any, on our common stock, the incurrence of debt by us and amendments to our certificate of incorporation and bylaws. In addition, First Reserve has the right to designate members of our board of directors as described below under the caption "Certain Related Party Transactions Stockholders Agreement." Additionally, First Reserve is in the business of making investments in companies and may from time to time acquire and hold interests in businesses that compete directly or indirectly with us. First Reserve may also pursue acquisition opportunities that may be complementary to our business, and, as a result, those acquisition opportunities may not be available to us. So long as First Reserve continues to own a significant amount of our equity, even if such amount is less than 50%, it will continue to be able to strongly influence or effectively control our decisions.

Risks Related To Our Leverage***Because most of the proceeds from this offering will be used to pay a dividend to our current stockholders, only a portion of the proceeds will be used to repay our existing debt and none of such proceeds will be used to further invest in our business.***

The net proceeds from the sale by us of the shares of common stock being offered hereby, after deducting underwriting discounts, will be approximately \$175.3 million. We intend to use approximately \$25.0 million of the net proceeds to repay certain indebtedness. We intend to use the remaining net proceeds of approximately \$150.3 million to pay a dividend to our stockholders existing immediately prior to this offering. This leaves no proceeds to further invest in and grow our business. See "Use of Proceeds."

Our substantial leverage and significant debt service obligations could limit our ability to raise additional capital to fund our operations, limit our ability to react to changes in the economy or our industry, expose us to interest rate risk to the extent of our variable rate debt and prevent us from fulfilling our debt service obligations.

We are highly leveraged and have significant debt service obligations. Our financial performance could be affected by our substantial leverage. As of March 31, 2006, our total indebtedness was \$341.5 million. In addition, at that date, we had \$24.9 million of letters of credit and bank guarantees outstanding and borrowing capacity of approximately \$35.1 million under the revolving portion of our senior secured credit facility, after

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giving effect to the letters of credit and bank guarantees outstanding. We may also incur additional indebtedness in the future. This high level of indebtedness could have important negative consequences to us and you, including:

we may have difficulty generating sufficient cash flows to pay interest and satisfy our debt obligations;

we may have difficulty obtaining financing in the future for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions or other purposes;

we need to use a substantial portion of our available cash flow to pay interest and principal on our debt, which will reduce the amount of money available to finance our operations and other business activities;

some of our debt, including our borrowings under our senior secured credit facility, has variable rates of interest, which exposes us to the risk of increased interest rates;

our debt level increases our vulnerability to general economic downturns and adverse industry conditions;

our debt level could limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and in our industry in general;

our substantial amount of debt and the amount we must pay to service our debt obligations could place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt;

our customers may react adversely to our significant debt level and seek or develop alternative suppliers; and

our failure to comply with the financial and other restrictive covenants in our debt instruments which, among other things, require us to maintain specified financial ratios and limit our ability to incur debt and sell assets, could result in an event of default that, if not cured or waived, could have a material adverse effect on our business or prospects.

Our net cash flow generated from operating activities was \$12.3 million, \$34.4 million (on a combined basis), \$35.1 million and \$24.5 million (on a combined basis) for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and the years 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Our high level of indebtedness requires that we use a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to pay principal of, and interest on, our indebtedness, which will reduce the availability of cash to fund working capital requirements, capital expenditures, research and development or other general corporate or business activities, including future acquisitions.

In addition, a substantial portion of our indebtedness bears interest at variable rates. If market interest rates increase, debt service on our variable-rate debt will rise, which would adversely affect our cash flow. Although our senior secured credit facility requires us to employ hedging strategies such that not less than 50% of our total debt carries a fixed rate of interest for a period of three years following consummation of the Acquisition, any hedging arrangement put in place may not offer complete protection from this risk. Additionally, the remaining portion of the senior secured credit facility may not be hedged and, accordingly, the portion that is not hedged will be subject to changes in interest rates.

Our business may not generate sufficient cash flow from operations and future borrowings may not be available to us under our senior secured credit facility or otherwise in an amount sufficient to permit us to pay the principal and interest on our indebtedness or fund our other liquidity needs. We may be unable to refinance any of our debt, including our senior secured credit facility or the notes, on commercially reasonable terms. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources.

If our cash flows and capital resources are insufficient to fund our debt service obligations, we may be forced to sell assets, seek additional capital or seek to restructure or refinance our indebtedness. These alternative measures may not be successful and may not permit us to meet our scheduled debt service obligations. Our senior secured credit

facility and the indenture under which the notes were issued restrict our

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ability to use the proceeds from asset sales. We may be unable to consummate those asset sales to raise capital or sell assets at prices that we believe are fair and proceeds that we do receive may be inadequate to meet any debt service obligations then due. See Description of Indebtedness.

Despite our current leverage, we may still be able to incur substantially more debt. This could further exacerbate the risks that we face.

We may be able to incur substantial additional indebtedness in the future. The terms of our debt instruments do not fully prohibit us from doing so. The revolving credit portion of our senior secured credit facility provides commitments of up to \$60.0 million, approximately \$35.1 million of which would have been available for future borrowings (after giving effect to letters of credit and bank guarantees outstanding) as of March 31, 2006 on a pro forma basis after giving effect to this offering and the application of the proceeds therefrom. Effective upon closing of this offering, our revolving credit facility will be amended to increase total commitments by \$55.0 million to \$115.0 million. If new debt is added to our current debt levels, the related risks that we now face could intensify.

The senior secured credit facility and the indenture governing the notes contain a number of restrictive covenants which limit our ability to finance future operations or capital needs and engage in other business activities that may be in our interest.

The senior secured credit facility and the indenture governing the notes impose, and the terms of any future indebtedness may impose, operating and other restrictions on us and our subsidiaries. Such restrictions affect or will affect, and in many respects limit or prohibit, among other things, our ability and the ability of our restricted subsidiaries to:

- incur additional indebtedness;
- create liens;
- pay dividends and make other distributions in respect of our capital stock;
- redeem our capital stock;
- make certain investments or certain other restricted payments;
- sell certain kinds of assets;
- enter into certain types of transactions with affiliates; and
- effect mergers or consolidations.

The senior secured credit facility also requires us to achieve certain financial and operating results and maintain compliance with specified financial ratios. Our ability to comply with these ratios may be affected by events beyond our control.

The restrictions contained in our senior secured credit facility and the indenture governing the notes could:
limit our ability to plan for or react to market or economic conditions or meet capital needs or otherwise restrict our activities or business plans; and

adversely affect our ability to finance our operations, acquisitions, investments or strategic alliances or other capital needs or to engage in other business activities that would be in our interest.

A breach of any of these covenants or our inability to comply with the required financial ratios could result in a default under our senior secured credit facility and/or the indenture governing the notes. If an event of default occurs under our senior secured credit facility, which includes an event of default under the indenture governing the notes, the lenders could elect to:

declare all borrowings outstanding, together with accrued and unpaid interest, to be immediately due and payable;

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require us to apply all of our available cash to repay the borrowings; or

prevent us from making debt service payments on the notes;

any of which would result in an event of default under the notes. The lenders will also have the right in these circumstances to terminate any commitments they have to provide further financing.

If we were unable to repay or otherwise refinance these borrowings when due, our lenders could sell the collateral securing our senior secured credit facility, which constitutes substantially all of our and our domestic wholly-owned subsidiaries' assets.

We are a holding company and we depend upon cash from our subsidiaries. If we do not receive cash distributions, dividends or other payments from our subsidiaries, we may be unable to meet our obligations.

We are a holding company and all of our operations are conducted through our subsidiaries. Accordingly, we are dependent upon the earnings and cash flows of, and cash distributions, dividends and other payments from, our subsidiaries to provide the funds necessary to meet our obligations. If we do not receive such cash distributions, dividends or other payments from our subsidiaries, we may be unable to meet our obligations, including the payment of principal or interest on our debt. In addition, certain of our subsidiaries are holding companies that rely on subsidiaries of their own as a source of funds to meet any obligations that might arise.

Generally, the ability of a subsidiary to make cash available to its parent is affected by its own operating results and is subject to applicable laws and contractual restrictions contained in its debt instruments and other agreements. Moreover, there may be restrictions on payments by our subsidiaries to us under applicable laws, including laws that require companies to maintain minimum amounts of capital and to make payments to shareholders only from profits. As a result, although our subsidiaries may have cash, we may be unable to obtain that cash to satisfy our obligations and make payments to our stockholders, if any.

Risks Related to this Offering

There is no existing market for our common stock, and we do not know if one will develop to provide you with adequate liquidity.

Prior to this offering, there has not been a public market for our common stock. Our common stock has been approved for quotation on the Nasdaq National Market. However, we cannot predict the extent to which investor interest in our company will lead to the development of a trading market on the Nasdaq National Market or otherwise or how liquid that market might become. If an active trading market does not develop, you may have difficulty selling any of our common stock that you buy. The initial public offering price for the shares was determined by negotiations between us and the representatives of the underwriters based on numerous factors that we discuss in the Underwriting section of this prospectus and may not be indicative of prices that will prevail in the open market following this offering.

Consequently, you may not be able to sell our common stock at prices equal to or greater than the price you paid in this offering.

Future sales of our shares could depress the market price of our common stock.

The market price of our common stock could decline as a result of sales of a large number of shares of common stock in the market after the offering or the perception that such sales could occur. These sales, or the possibility that these sales may occur, also might make it more difficult for us to sell equity securities in the future at a time and at a price that we deem appropriate.

We, our executive officers and directors and affiliates of First Reserve have agreed with the underwriters not to sell, dispose of or hedge any shares of our common stock or securities convertible into or exchangeable for shares of our common stock, subject to specified exceptions, during the period from the date of this prospectus continuing through the date that is 180 days after the date of this prospectus, except with the prior written consent of Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, Lehman Brothers Inc. and UBS Securities LLC on behalf of the underwriters. See Underwriting.

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After this offering, we will have 25,588,043 shares of common stock outstanding. Of those shares, the 12,500,000 shares we are offering will be freely tradable. The 11,213,043 shares that were outstanding immediately prior to this offering, plus up to an additional 1,875,000 shares that will be dividended to our existing stockholders in the event the over-allotment option is not exercised in full, will be eligible for resale from time to time after the expiration of the 180-day lock-up, subject to contractual and Securities Act restrictions, including those relating to volume, manner of sale and other conditions of Rule 144. None of those shares may currently be resold under Rule 144(k) without regard to volume limitations and no shares may currently be sold subject to volume, manner of sale and other conditions of Rule 144. After the expiration of the 180-day lock-up period, First Reserve and its affiliates, which collectively beneficially own 10,603,192 shares (12,376,214 shares in the event the over-allotment option is not exercised in full), will have the ability to cause us to register the resale of their shares and certain other holders of our unregistered common stock will be able to participate in such registration.

The market price of our common stock may be volatile, which could cause the value of your investment to decline.

The initial public offering price for the common stock sold in this offering has been determined by negotiation between the representatives of the underwriters and us. This price may not reflect the market price of our common stock following this offering and the market price may not equal or exceed the initial public offering price of your shares. The trading price of our common stock may be subject to wide fluctuations. Factors affecting the trading price of our common stock may include:

actual or anticipated variations in our operating results;

changes in financial estimates by research analysts, or any failure by us to meet or exceed any such estimates, or changes in the recommendations of any research analysts that elect to follow our common stock or the common stock of our competitors;

actual or anticipated changes in economic, political or market conditions, such as recessions or international currency fluctuations;

actual or anticipated changes in the regulatory environment affecting our industry;

changes in the market valuations of our industry peers; and

announcements by us or our competitors of significant acquisitions, strategic partnerships, divestitures, joint ventures or other strategic initiatives.

The trading price of our common stock might also decline in reaction to events that affect other companies in our industry even if these events do not directly affect us. You may be unable to resell your shares of our common stock at or above the initial public offering price.

The tangible book value of shares of common stock purchased in the offering will be immediately diluted and may be subject to additional dilution in the future.

The initial public offering price per share of our common stock is substantially higher than our pro forma net tangible book value per common share immediately after the offering. As a result, you may pay a price per share that substantially exceeds the tangible book value of our assets after subtracting our liabilities. Investors who purchase common stock in the offering will be diluted by \$22.87 per share after giving effect to the sale of shares of common stock in this offering, assuming the dividend of 1,875,000 shares to the existing stockholders in the event the over-allotment option is not exercised. If we grant options in the future to our employees, and those options are exercised or other issuances of common stock are made, there will be further dilution.

Provisions in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws and Delaware law may discourage a takeover attempt.

Provisions contained in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws and Delaware law could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us. Provisions of our

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amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws and Delaware law impose various procedural and other requirements, which could make it more difficult for stockholders to effect certain corporate actions. For example, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation authorizes our board of directors to determine the rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions of unissued series of preferred stock, without any vote or action by our stockholders. Therefore, our board of directors can authorize and issue shares of preferred stock with voting or conversion rights that could adversely affect the voting or other rights of holders of our common stock. These rights may have the effect of delaying or deterring a change of control of our company. These provisions could limit the price that certain investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock. See Description of Capital Stock.

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SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus includes forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements include statements relating to our business. In some cases, forward-looking statements may be identified by terminology such as may, should, expects, anticipates, believes, projects, forecasts, continue or the negative of such terms or comparative terminology. Forward-looking statements contained herein (including future cash contractual obligations) or in other statements made by us are made based on management's expectations and beliefs concerning future events impacting us and are subject to uncertainties and factors relating to our operations and business environment, all of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond our control, that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those matters expressed or implied by forward-looking statements. We believe that the following factors, among others (including those described in Risk Factors), could affect our future performance and the liquidity and value of our securities and cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by forward-looking statements made by us or on our behalf:

the cyclical nature of the markets which we serve;

the loss of, or a significant reduction in purchases by, our largest customers;

competition in our markets;

our compliance obligations with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002;

general economic, political, business and market risks associated with our non-U.S. operations;

our ability to successfully manage our growth;

the loss of key employees;

the pricing and availability of raw materials and our ability to manage our fixed-price contract exposure;

our ability to successfully acquire or integrate companies that provide complementary products or technologies;

our ability to continue our technical innovation in our product lines;

the impairment of our goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets;

the costs of compliance with environmental, health and safety laws and responding to potential liabilities under these laws;

the insolvency of our formerly consolidated subsidiary, Chart Heat Exchangers Limited, or CHEL, and CHEL's administration proceedings in the United Kingdom, including claims that may be asserted against us with respect to CHEL's obligations;

litigation and disputes involving us, including the extent of product liability, warranty, pension and severance claims asserted against us;

labor costs and disputes;

our relations with our employees;

our funding requirements in connection with our defined benefit pension plans;

fluctuations in foreign currency exchange and interest rates;

disruptions in our operations due to hurricanes;

our ability to protect our intellectual property and know-how;

regulations governing the export of our products;

the possibility that our existing stockholders' interests will conflict with ours or yours;

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risks associated with our substantial indebtedness, leverage, debt service and liquidity;

risks related to this offering; and

other factors described in this prospectus.

There may be other factors that may cause our actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements.

All forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf apply only as of the date of this prospectus and are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements included in this prospectus. We undertake no obligation to update or revise forward-looking statements which may be made to reflect events or circumstances that arise after the date made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

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MARKET AND INDUSTRY DATA

This prospectus includes industry data and forecasts that we have prepared based, in part, upon industry data and forecasts obtained from industry publications and surveys. These sources include publications by Energy Ventures Analysis, the Energy Information Administration, the International Energy Agency and Spiritus Consulting. Third-party industry publications, surveys and forecasts generally state that the information contained therein has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but there can be no assurance as to the accuracy or completeness of included information. We have not independently verified any of the data from third-party sources nor have we ascertained the underlying economic assumptions relied upon therein. Forecasts are particularly likely to be inaccurate, especially over long periods of time. As an example of the unpredictable nature of these forecasts, in 1983, the U.S. Department of Energy forecast that oil would cost \$74 per barrel in 1995; however, the price of oil was actually \$17 per barrel. In addition, we do not know what assumptions regarding general economic growth were used in preparing the forecasts we cite. Statements made herein as to our leading positions in our industry and segments are based on our sales volumes measured against management's estimates of our competitors' sales volumes, coupled with management's knowledge and experience in the markets that we serve.

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THE TRANSACTIONS

The following contains summaries of the terms of the material agreements that were entered into in connection with the Acquisition. Such agreements have been filed as exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part.

The Acquisition

General

On August 2, 2005, Chart Industries entered into an agreement and plan of merger, which we refer to as the merger agreement, with certain of its then-existing stockholders, which we refer to as the Principal Stockholders, First Reserve and CI Acquisition, Inc., a Delaware corporation, which we refer to as CI Acquisition, and a wholly-owned subsidiary of First Reserve. The merger agreement provided for:

the sale of shares of common stock of Chart Industries, par value \$0.01 per share, owned by the Principal Stockholders, which we refer to as the Principal Stockholder Shares, to CI Acquisition, which we refer to as the stock purchase; and

the merger of CI Acquisition with and into Chart Industries, with Chart Industries surviving the merger as an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of First Reserve, which we refer to as the merger.

We refer to the stock purchase and the merger, collectively as the Acquisition. The purpose of the Acquisition was to sell Chart Industries to First Reserve. In December 2004, Chart Industries engaged UBS Securities LLC to explore various strategic alternatives. Chart Industries' board of directors conducted a confidential, controlled auction and ultimately chose First Reserve's bid. Chart Industries and First Reserve agreed to the terms of the Acquisition in August 2005. The Acquisition closed on October 17, 2005.

Upon satisfaction of the conditions to the stock purchase, CI Acquisition purchased the Principal Stockholder Shares from the Principal Stockholders for a purchase price, or the Per Share Purchase Price, equal to \$64.75 per share in cash.

Chart Industries, First Reserve and CI Acquisition caused the merger to occur immediately after the closing of the stock purchase. At the effective time of the merger, each share of common stock of Chart Industries outstanding (other than treasury stock, shares held by First Reserve or CI Acquisition, and shares with respect to which appraisal rights were exercised under Delaware law) were converted into the right to receive the Per Share Purchase Price in cash, without interest, which we refer to as the merger consideration. At the effective time of the merger, all those shares of common stock of Chart Industries were cancelled and ceased to be outstanding and each holder of a certificate representing that common stock ceased to have any rights with respect to the common stock of Chart Industries, except the right to receive the merger consideration.

In addition, in general the holders of outstanding Chart Industries warrants and stock options received, without the need to exercise those warrants and stock options, the same per share cash purchase price less the exercise price of the Chart Industries warrants and stock options. Notwithstanding this general treatment, the compensation committee of Chart Industries' board of directors, in accordance with the terms of the merger agreement and Chart Industries' stock option plans, adjusted some Chart Industries stock options (or portions of Chart Industries stock options) held by certain employees, to represent options to acquire shares of common stock of Chart Industries after the merger, which we refer to as rollover options.

After the merger, FR X Chart Holdings LLC became the direct owner of all of the outstanding capital stock of Chart Industries.

Agreement and Plan of Merger

The merger agreement contains customary representations and warranties of the Principal Stockholders, Chart Industries, First Reserve and CI Acquisition and customary covenants and other agreements among the parties. None of the representations and warranties in the merger agreement survived the completion of the merger and the merger agreement did not provide for any post-closing indemnification obligations. The

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representations and warranties of each party set forth in the merger agreement were made solely for the benefit of specified parties to the merger agreement (on the terms set forth in the merger agreement) and such representations and warranties may not be relied on by any other person.

The Financing

In connection with the Acquisition, First Reserve contributed \$111.3 million to FR X Chart Holdings LLC, the direct parent of CI Acquisition in exchange for all of FR X Chart Holdings LLC's equity. FR X Chart Holdings LLC then contributed \$111.3 million to CI Acquisition in exchange for all of CI Acquisition's capital stock. After the merger, FR X Chart Holdings LLC became the direct owner of all of the outstanding capital stock of Chart Industries. The remainder of the cash needed to finance the acquisition, including related fees and expenses, was provided by the offering of the notes and the borrowings under the senior secured credit facility provided by affiliates of the underwriters, as joint bookrunners, lead arrangers or lenders, and a syndicate of banks and other financial institutions.

The following table illustrates the approximate sources and uses for the Acquisition.

Sources			Uses
(In millions)			
Senior secured credit facility:			
Revolving credit facility(1)	\$	Purchase of equity(2)	\$ 378.8
Term loan B facility	180.0	Repayment of then-existing debt(3)	66.8
Senior subordinated notes	170.0	Funded cash(2)	3.4
Equity contribution(4)	117.7	Fees and expenses	18.7
Total Sources of Funds	\$ 467.7	Total Uses of Funds	\$ 467.7

- (1) As of October 17, 2005, we had approximately \$40.9 million available for borrowing under the revolving credit portion of the senior secured credit facility, subject to certain conditions, after giving effect to approximately \$19.1 million outstanding letters of credit and bank guarantees.
- (2) Represents a purchase price of \$378.8 million in respect of the equity, resulting in a gross cash purchase price of \$449.0 million for the Acquisition. We had approximately \$3.4 million of cash on hand upon consummation of the Acquisition, resulting in the net purchase price reflected above.
- (3) We used an estimated \$14.3 million of cash on our balance sheet to repay existing debt immediately prior to the closing of the Acquisition.
- (4) Prior to the consummation of the Acquisition, management held options valued at \$6.4 million, together with other options that were cashed out in the Acquisition. In connection with the Acquisition, our compensation committee elected to adjust these options to represent options to acquire shares of our common stock after consummation of the Acquisition. This amount includes \$6.4 million representing the value of these options.

Equity Sponsor

First Reserve Corporation is the leading private equity firm specializing in the energy industry with \$4.7 billion under management in four active funds. Founded in 1980, First Reserve Corporation was the first private equity firm to actively pursue building a broadly diversified investment portfolio within the energy and energy-related sectors. Since raising its initial pure buyout fund in 1992 First Reserve Corporation has made 50 principal transactions investing over \$3.0 billion in equity. In addition, First Reserve Corporation portfolio companies have completed more than 200 add-on transactions. Past and present public First Reserve Corporation portfolio companies include Alpha

Natural Resources, Inc., Cal Dive International, Inc., Chicago Bridge and Iron N.V., Dresser Inc., Dresser-Rand Group Inc., Foundation Coal Corporation, Maverick Tube Corporation, National Oilwell, Inc., Natural Resource Partners, Pride International, Inc., Superior Energy Services Inc. and Weatherford International Ltd.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds from the sale by us of the shares of common stock being offered hereby, after deducting underwriting discounts and other fees and expenses payable by us, will be approximately \$175.3 million. We intend to use approximately \$25.0 million of the net proceeds to repay a portion of the term loan under our senior secured credit facility. We intend to use the remaining approximately \$150.3 million of the net proceeds to pay a dividend, ratably, based on their percentage ownership of our common stock, to our stockholders existing immediately prior to the offering, consisting of affiliates of First Reserve and certain members of our management. Of such amount, approximately \$142.1 million will be received by FR X Chart Holdings LLC, an affiliate of First Reserve. In addition, approximately \$8.2 million in the aggregate will be received by certain of our executive officers and other members of our management, consisting of Mr. Thomas (\$5,866,697) and Mr. Biehl (\$328,493), and approximately \$1,979,953 to be received by seven other employees in the aggregate. We will pay the estimated offering expenses of \$2.4 million out of cash on hand.

The term loan currently accrues interest at a floating rate equal to LIBOR plus 2.0% per annum and is due to mature on October 17, 2012.

We also intend to use the net proceeds we receive from any shares sold pursuant to the underwriters over-allotment option, after deducting underwriting discounts, to pay an additional dividend, ratably, based on their percentage ownership of our common stock, to our existing stockholders. In the event the underwriters fully exercise their over-allotment option, the amount of this dividend will be approximately \$26.3 million. Of such amount, approximately \$24.9 million will be received by FR X Chart Holdings LLC, an affiliate of First Reserve. In addition, approximately \$1.4 million in the aggregate will be received by certain of our executive officers and other members of our management, consisting of Mr. Thomas (\$1,026,367) and Mr. Biehl (\$57,595), and approximately \$346,434 to be received by seven other employees in the aggregate.

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DIVIDEND POLICY

Immediately prior to the consummation of this offering, we intend to declare three dividends, which will be payable ratably, based on their percentage ownership of our common stock, to our stockholders existing prior to the offering.

The first dividend will be a cash dividend of \$150.3 million, which we will pay to our existing stockholders out of a portion of the net proceeds from this offering.

The second dividend will be a cash dividend of up to \$26.3 million, which we will pay to our existing stockholders with all of the proceeds we receive from the shares sold pursuant to the underwriters' over-allotment option, if exercised.

The third dividend will be a stock dividend of up to 1,875,000 shares of our common stock, which we will pay to our existing stockholders, the terms of which will require that shortly after the expiration of the underwriters' over-allotment option (assuming the option is not exercised in full), we issue to our existing stockholders the number of shares equal to (x) the number of additional shares the underwriters have an option to purchase minus (y) the actual number of shares the underwriters purchase from us pursuant to that option.

The purpose of the cash dividend described in the first bullet above is to distribute a portion of the proceeds from this offering to our existing stockholders. As the intended use of proceeds from the exercise of the over-allotment option by the underwriters is a dividend to our existing stockholders, we have assumed that investors will factor into their analysis the dilutive effect of those shares being issued and the proceeds being dividended out of our company by reducing their valuation of our company. Accordingly, in the event the option is not exercised, we have contemplated that the shares subject to the option will be dividended to our existing stockholders as described in the third bullet above. Such stock dividend would have the same dilutive effect as selling those shares upon the exercise of the over-allotment option and dividending the proceeds to our existing owners.

Other than the dividends described above, we do not currently intend to pay any cash dividends on our common stock, and instead intend to retain earnings, if any, for future operations and debt reduction. The amounts available to us to pay cash dividends will be restricted by our senior secured credit facility. The indenture governing the notes also limits our ability to pay dividends. In connection with this offering, we amended our senior secured credit facility to remove certain restrictions on our ability to consummate the offering and use the proceeds as described in Use of Proceeds. Any decision to declare and pay dividends in the future will be made at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on, among other things, our results of operations, financial condition, cash requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors that our board of directors may deem relevant.

Table of Contents**CAPITALIZATION**

The following table sets forth our cash, cash equivalents and capitalization as of March 31, 2006 (1) on an actual basis and (2) on an as adjusted basis to reflect:

the sale by us of 12,500,000 shares of our common stock in this offering, after deducting underwriting discounts and estimated offering expenses;

the application of the net proceeds as described in *Use of Proceeds* as well as the \$25.0 million voluntary principal prepayment under the term loan portion of our senior secured credit facility in the second quarter of 2006 and the payment of \$16.5 million of cash to acquire Cooler Service;

the 4.6263-for-one stock split we effected prior to the consummation of this offering;

the issuance of 2,651,012 shares which have been issued to FR X Chart Holdings LLC upon its exercise of its warrant for \$37.1 million in cash (see *Certain Related Party Transactions*);

the issuance of 609,851 shares which have been issued to certain members of management upon their exercise of their rollover options for \$2.1 million in cash (see *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources Cash Requirements*); and

the stock dividend of 1,875,000 shares to our existing stockholders shortly after the expiration of the underwriters' over-allotment option, assuming no exercise of that option.

The information in this table should be read in conjunction with *The Transactions, Use of Proceeds, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations* and our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	As of March 31, 2006	
	Actual	As Adjusted
	(Unaudited, in millions, except share and per share data)	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 19.5	\$ 14.8
Debt:		
Senior secured credit facility:		
Revolving credit facility(1)		
Term loan facility	170.0	120.0
9 1/8 % senior subordinated notes due 2015	170.0	170.0
Other debt(2)	1.5	1.5
Total debt	\$ 341.5	\$ 291.5
Shareholder's equity:		
Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, 9,500,000 shares authorized, actual, 150,000,000 shares authorized, as adjusted, 7,952,180 shares issued and outstanding, actual and 25,588,043 shares issued and outstanding, as adjusted(3)		0.3

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Additional paid-in capital	117.7	179.3
Retained earnings	5.5	5.5
Accumulated other comprehensive income	0.9	0.9
Total shareholder s equity	\$ 124.1	\$ 186.0
Total capitalization	\$ 465.6	\$ 477.5

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- (1) As of March 31, 2006, we had approximately \$35.1 million available for borrowing under the revolving portion of the senior secured credit facility, subject to certain conditions, after giving effect to approximately \$24.9 million of letters of credit and bank guarantees outstanding thereunder. The credit facility has since been amended to increase the availability thereunder. See The Transactions and Description of Indebtedness.
- (2) This relates to the indebtedness of CEM, our subsidiary located in China.
- (3) 11,213,043 shares issued and outstanding as of May 22, 2006.

Table of Contents**DILUTION**

If you invest in our common stock, your interest will be diluted to the extent of the difference between the initial public offering price per share and the net tangible book value per share after this offering. The net tangible book value per share presented below is equal to the amount of our total tangible assets (total assets less intangible assets) less total liabilities as of March 31, 2006, divided by the number of shares of our common stock that would have been held by our existing stockholders had the stock dividend of 1,875,000 additional shares to our existing stockholders shortly after the expiration of the underwriters' over-allotment option, assuming no exercise of that option, been made as of March 31, 2006. As of March 31, 2006, prior to giving effect to the offering, we had a net tangible book deficit of \$(263.2) million, or \$(33.09) per share. On a pro forma basis, after giving effect to:

the sale of shares of common stock in this offering;

the payment of the \$150.3 million dividend that we intend to declare prior to the consummation of the offering to the existing stockholders;

the application of the net proceeds as described under "Use of Proceeds" as well as the \$25.0 million voluntary principal prepayment under the term loan portion of our senior secured credit facility in the second quarter of 2006 and the payment of \$16.5 million of cash to acquire Cooler Service;

the 4.6263-for-one stock split we effected prior to the consummation of this offering;

the issuance of 2,651,012 shares which have been issued to FR X Chart Holdings LLC upon its exercise of its warrant for \$37.1 million in cash;

the issuance of 609,851 shares which have been issued to certain members of management upon their exercise of their rollover options for \$2.1 million in cash; and

the effect of any other pro forma adjustments,

our pro forma net tangible book deficit as of March 31, 2006 would have been \$(201.3) million, or \$(7.87) per share of common stock. This represents an immediate increase in net tangible book value (or a decrease in net tangible book deficit) of \$25.22 per share to existing stockholders and an immediate dilution in net tangible book value of \$22.87 per share to new investors.

The following table illustrates this dilution on a per share basis:

Initial public offering price per share		\$ 15.00
Net tangible book deficit per share at March 31, 2006	\$ (33.09)	
Increase in net tangible book value per share attributable to new investors and the transactions described above	\$ 25.22	
Pro forma net tangible book deficit per share after the offering		\$ (7.87)
Dilution per share to new investors		\$ 22.87

We will reduce the number of shares that we will issue to our existing stockholders in the stock dividend described in the first paragraph above by the number of shares sold to the underwriters pursuant to their over-allotment option. We will also pay to our existing stockholders a cash dividend equal to all proceeds we receive from any such sale to the underwriters. As a result, our pro forma net tangible book value will not be affected by the underwriters' exercise of their over-allotment option.

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The following table summarizes, on the same pro forma basis as of March 31, 2006, the total number of shares of common stock purchased from us, the total consideration paid to us and the average price per share paid by the existing stockholders and by new investors purchasing shares in this offering:

	Shares Purchased		Total Consideration		Average Price Per Share
	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent	
(In millions)					
Existing stockholders	13,088,043	51.1%	\$ 0.2	0.1%	\$ 0.02
New investors	12,500,000	48.9%	187.5	99.9	15.00
Total	25,588,043	100.0%	\$ 187.7	100.0%	\$ 7.34

Total consideration and average price per share paid by the existing stockholders in the table above give effect to the \$150.3 million dividend and the stock dividend of 1,875,000 shares we intend to pay to the existing stockholders in connection with this offering. As the table indicates, the total consideration for the existing stockholders' shares is \$0.2 million, with an average share price of \$0.02, which means that the existing stockholders in the aggregate will have received \$0.2 million less than they originally invested.

The number of shares held by existing stockholders will be reduced to the extent the underwriters exercise their over-allotment option. If the underwriters fully exercise their option, the existing stockholders will own a total of 11,213,043 shares or approximately 43.8% of our total outstanding shares which will decrease the average price paid by the existing stockholders per share to \$(2.32).

To the extent that we grant options to our employees in the future, and those options are exercised or other issuances of common stock are made, there will be further dilution to new investors.

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UNAUDITED PRO FORMA FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following unaudited pro forma financial information has been derived by the application of pro forma adjustments to the historical combined financial statements for the period from January 1, 2005 to October 16, 2005 and for the period from October 17, 2005 to December 31, 2005, and our consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2006. The unaudited pro forma statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2005 and the three months ended March 31, 2006 give effect to (i) the Acquisition, (ii) the notes offering of October 17, 2005 and the borrowings under our senior secured credit facility and (iii) this offering of common stock and the use of proceeds from this offering, as if they had been consummated on January 1, 2005. The unaudited as adjusted balance sheet as of March 31, 2006 gives effect to this offering and the use of proceeds from this offering, as if they had occurred on March 31, 2006. The adjustments necessary to fairly present this pro forma financial information have been made based on available information and in the opinion of management are reasonable and are described in the accompanying notes. The unaudited pro forma financial information should not be considered indicative of actual results that would have been achieved had these transactions been consummated on the respective dates indicated and do not purport to indicate results of operations as of any future date or for any future period. The assumptions used in the preparation of the unaudited pro forma financial information may not prove to be correct. You should read the unaudited pro forma financial information together with Risk Factors, Use of Proceeds, Capitalization and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our historical consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus.

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CHART INDUSTRIES, INC.
UNAUDITED AS ADJUSTED BALANCE SHEET
As of March 31, 2006

	Historical	Offering Adjustments	As Adjusted
(In thousands, except share data)			
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 19,462	\$ 11,879 ^{(a)(c)(d)(e)}	\$ 31,341 ^(b)
Accounts receivable, net	64,237		64,237
Inventories, net	53,596		53,596
Unbilled contract revenue	32,440		32,440
Prepaid expenses	3,096		3,096
Other current assets	14,176		14,176
Assets held for sale	3,084		3,084
Total current assets	190,091	11,879	201,970
Property, plant and equipment, net	66,205		66,205
Goodwill	236,810		236,810
Identifiable intangible assets, net	150,495		150,495
Other assets, net	12,882		12,882
Total assets	\$ 656,483	\$ 11,879	\$ 668,362
Liabilities and Shareholders Equity			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable	\$ 38,130		\$ 38,130
Customer advances and billings in excess of contract revenue	40,166		40,166
Accrued salaries, wages and benefits	14,503		14,503
Warranty reserve	3,760		3,760
Other current liabilities	18,385		18,385
Short-term debt	1,513		1,513
Total current liabilities	116,457		116,457
Long-term debt	340,000	(50,000) ^(d)	290,000
Long-term deferred tax liabilities	56,038		56,038
Other long-term liabilities	19,842		19,842
Shareholders Equity			
Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, 9,500,000 shares authorized, actual, 150,000,000 shares authorized, as adjusted, 7,952,180 shares issued and outstanding, actual and 25,588,043 shares issued and outstanding, as adjusted	80	157 ^{(c)(e)}	237

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Additional paid in capital	117,625	61,722 ^{(a)(c)(e)}	179,347
Retained earnings	5,539		5,539
Accumulated other comprehensive income	902		902
Shareholder s equity	124,146	61,879	186,025
Total liabilities and shareholder s equity	\$ 656,483	\$ 11,879	\$ 668,362

(a) Reflects payment, using cash on-hand, of \$2,358 of expenses in connection with this offering, which reduces additional paid in capital.

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- (b) The as adjusted cash and cash equivalents excludes the cash payment of the purchase price in the amount of \$16,500 for Cooler Service paid on May 26, 2006. See Capitalization for our cash and cash equivalents giving effect to that payment.
- (c) Reflects \$39,237 of cash received upon the exercise by FR X Chart Holdings LLC of its warrant and the exercise by certain members of management of their rollover options. This transaction increased common stock by \$32 (3.2 million shares issued at \$0.01 per share) and additional paid in capital by \$39,205.
- (d) Reflects the use of a portion of the proceeds from the offering, net of fees and expenses, and cash received upon the exercise by FR X Chart Holdings LLC of its warrant and the exercise by certain members of management of their rollover options, and cash on hand to repay \$50,000 of term loans under our senior secured credit facility.
- (e) Reflects the gross proceeds of \$187,500 from the offering, net of underwriting discounts of \$12,188, which increases common stock by \$125 (12.5 million shares issued at \$0.01 per share) and increases additional paid in capital by \$175,187. On a pro forma basis as of March 31, 2006, \$150,313 of the net proceeds from the offering is assumed to be used to pay a dividend to our existing stockholders, which reduces additional paid in capital. See Use of Proceeds. Of such amount, \$142,138 will be received by FR X Chart Holdings LLC, \$5,867 will be received by Mr. Thomas, \$328 will be received by Mr. Biehl and approximately \$1,980 will be received by seven other employees.

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CHART INDUSTRIES, INC.
UNAUDITED PRO FORMA STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
Year Ended December 31, 2005

	Reorganized	Successor			Pro Forma As Adjusted Year Ended	
	January 1, 2005 to October 16, 2005(1)	October 17, 2005 to December 31, 2005(2)	Pro Forma Adjustments(3)	Pro Forma Year Ended December 31, 2005	Offering Adjustments(4)	December 31, 2005
(In thousands, except per share data)						
Sales	\$ 305,497	\$ 97,652	\$	\$ 403,149	\$	\$ 403,149
Cost of sales	217,284	75,733		293,017		293,017
Gross profit	88,213	21,919		110,132		110,132
Selling, general and administrative expenses	59,826	16,632	8,306(a)(b)	84,764		84,764
Acquisition expenses	6,602			6,602		6,602
Employee separation and plant closure costs	1,057	139		1,196		1,196
(Gain) Loss on sale of assets	(131)	78		(53)		(53)
	67,354	16,849	8,306	92,509		92,509
Operating income (loss)	20,859	5,070	(8,306)	17,623		17,623
Other expense (income)						
Interest expense, net(5)	4,192	5,565	17,681(c)	27,438	(3,313)	24,125
Financing costs amortization		308	1,171(d)	1,479		1,479
Derivative contracts valuation expense (income)	(28)	(9)		(37)		(37)
Foreign currency loss (gain)	659	101		760		760
	4,823	5,965	18,852	29,640	(3,313)	26,327

(Loss) income from operations before income taxes and minority interest	16,036	(895)	(27,158)	(12,017)	3,313	(8,704)
Income tax (benefit) expense(5)	7,159	(441)	(10,320)(e)	(3,602)	1,259	(2,343)
(Loss) income from operations before minority interest	8,877	(454)	(16,838)	(8,415)	2,054	(6,361)
Minority interest, net of taxes	(19)	(52)		(71)		(71)
Net income (loss)	\$ 8,858	\$ (506)	\$ (16,838)	\$ (8,486)	\$ 2,054	\$ (6,432)
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share Data(6)(7)						
Basic (loss) earnings per share(8)	\$ 1.65	\$ (0.06)		\$ (1.06)		\$ (0.25)
Diluted (loss) earnings per share(8)	\$ 1.57	\$ (0.06)		\$ (1.06)		\$ (0.25)
Weighted-average shares basic	5,366	7,952		7,952		25,614
Weighted-average shares diluted	5,649	7,952		7,952		25,614

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CHART INDUSTRIES, INC.
UNAUDITED PRO FORMA STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
Three Months Ended March 31, 2006

	Successor		Pro Forma		Pro Forma
	Three		Three	Offering	As Adjusted
	Months		Months	Adjustments(4)	Three
	Ended	Pro Forma	Ended		Months
	March 31,	Adjustments(3)	March 31,		Ended
	2006		2006		March 31,
					2006
(In thousands, except per share data)					
Sales	\$ 120,840	\$	\$ 120,840	\$	\$ 120,840
Cost of sales	83,853		83,853		83,853
Gross profit	36,987		36,987		36,987
Selling, general and administrative expenses	21,039		21,039		21,039
Employee separation and plant closure costs	162		162		162
	21,201		21,201		21,201
Operating income (loss)	15,786		15,786		15,786
Other expense (income)					
Interest expense, net(5)	6,545		6,545	(828)	5,717
Financing costs					
amortization	370		370		370
Foreign currency loss (gain)	(148)		(148)		(148)
	6,767		6,767	(828)	5,939
Income from operations before income taxes and minority interest	9,019		9,019	828	9,847
Income tax (benefit) expense(5)	2,980		2,980	315	3,295
Income from operations before minority interest	6,039		6,039	513	6,552
Minority interest, net of taxes	6		6		6
Net income	\$ 6,045	\$	\$ 6,045	\$ 513	\$ 6,558
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share Data(6)(7)					
Basic earnings per share(8)	\$ 0.76	\$	\$ 0.76	\$	\$ 0.26

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Diluted earnings per share(8)	\$	0.73	\$	0.73	\$	0.26
Weighted-average shares basic		7,952		7,952		25,614
Weighted-average shares diluted		8,285		8,285		25,614

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Our capital structure changed as a result of the Acquisition. Due to required purchase accounting adjustments relating to such transaction, the consolidated financial and other information for the period subsequent to the Acquisition, which we refer to as the 2005 Successor Period, is not comparable to such information for the periods prior to the Acquisition, which we refer to as the 2005 Reorganized Period. The pro forma information, including the allocation of the purchase price, is based on management's estimates and valuations of the tangible and intangible assets that were acquired.

- (1) The amounts in this column represent the reported results of Chart Industries, Inc. prior to the Acquisition, from January 1, 2005 through October 16, 2005.
- (2) The amounts in this column represent the reported results of Chart Industries, Inc. subsequent to the Acquisition, for the period from October 17, 2005 to December 31, 2005.
- (3) The amounts in this column represent the adjustments to reflect the pro forma impact of the Acquisition as follows:
 - (a) Reflects the adjustment to historical expense for management fees of \$306 charged by our Reorganized Company majority shareholders, which are not charged by First Reserve.
 - (b) Reflects the adjustment to historical expense for the change in amortization expense due to the revaluation of our identifiable finite-lived intangible assets in purchase accounting. Annual amortization expense under the new basis of accounting is estimated to be \$14,271, of which \$2,973 was recognized during the 2005 Successor Period, and \$2,686 of amortization expense relating to finite-lived intangible assets was recorded during the 2005 Reorganized Period, resulting in a pro forma adjustment of \$8,612.
 - (c) Reflects the adjustment to historical interest expense for interest on the senior secured credit facility entered into in conjunction with the Acquisition of \$11,925 assuming an outstanding balance of \$180,000 and an interest rate of 6.625% per annum. This interest rate is variable and was calculated as LIBOR plus 2.00%, which is equal to the 180-day LIBOR interest rate contract that we entered into on November 21, 2005 under the credit facility. A 0.125% change in the variable interest rate would affect pro forma income before taxes by \$225. Also, reflects the adjustment to historical interest expense for interest on the notes issued in conjunction with the Acquisition of \$15,513, assuming an outstanding balance of \$170,000 and a fixed interest rate of 9.125% per annum. During the 2005 Successor Period, \$5,565 of interest expense was recorded for the senior secured credit facility and the notes and \$4,192 of interest expense was recorded in the 2005 Reorganized Period for our then existing senior credit facility. This results in a pro forma adjustment of \$17,681.
 - (d) Reflects the adjustment to historical expense for the change in amortization expense for deferred financing costs that were paid in conjunction with the Acquisition. The annual amortization expense is estimated to be \$1,479, of which \$308 was recorded in the 2005 Successor Period, and no amortization expense was recorded in the 2005 Reorganized Period, resulting in a pro forma adjustment of \$1,171.
 - (e) Reflects the income tax of our pro forma adjustments to the income statement at an estimated statutory tax rate of 38%.
- (4) The amounts in this column represent the adjustments to reflect the pro forma impact of this offering and the use of proceeds therefrom.
- (5) Reflects the offering adjustment to historical interest expense for the \$50,000 principal payment of our senior secured credit facility using the proceeds from the exercise of the warrant and rollover options, cash on hand and

the proceeds of this offering for the year ended December 31, 2005 and the three months ended March 31, 2006. The interest rate used in the calculation is 6.625% per annum. This interest is variable and was calculated as LIBOR plus 2.0%, which is equal to the 180-day LIBOR interest rate contract that we entered into on November 21, 2005 under the credit facility. A 0.125% change in the variable interest rate would affect pro forma as adjusted income before taxes by \$163 and \$40 for the year ended December 31, 2005 and the three months ended March 31, 2006, respectively. The income tax effect of our offering adjustments has been calculated using an estimated statutory tax rate of 38% for both the year ended December 31, 2005 and the three months ended March 31, 2006.

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- (6) Unaudited pro forma as adjusted basic and diluted earnings per share have been calculated in accordance with the SEC rules for initial public offerings. These rules require that the weighted average share calculation give retroactive effect to any changes in our capital structure as well as the number of shares whose sale proceeds would be necessary to repay any debt or to pay any dividend as reflected in the pro forma adjustments. In addition, pro forma as adjusted weighted average shares for purposes of the unaudited pro forma as adjusted basic and diluted earnings per share calculation, has been adjusted to reflect (i) the 4.6263-for-one stock split we effected prior to the consummation of this offering and (ii) the stock dividend of 1,875,000 shares to our existing stockholders that will be made shortly after the expiration of the underwriters' over-allotment option assuming no exercise of that option, and includes 12,500,000 shares of our common stock being offered hereby.
- (7) The basic and diluted loss per share for the 2005 Successor Period are the same because incremental shares issuable upon conversion are anti-dilutive. For the three months ended March 31, 2006, the incremental shares issuable upon conversion of stock options and exercise of stock warrants are 307,418 and 25,546, respectively. For the purposes of computing diluted earnings per share, weighted average common share equivalents do not include 318,660 stock options for the 2005 Successor Period and 230,730 stock options for the three months ended March 31, 2006 as the effect would be anti-dilutive.
- (8) Pro forma basic earnings (loss) per common share is computed by dividing earnings (loss) available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Pro forma diluted earnings per common share is computed by dividing earnings (loss) available to common stockholders by the sum of weighted average common shares outstanding plus dilutive incremental common shares for the period. Pro forma basic and diluted common shares also include the number of shares from this offering whose proceeds were used for the repayment of debt and the payment of any dividend.

The following table sets forth the computation of pro forma basic and diluted net income (loss) per share (in millions, except per share amounts):

	Pro Forma As Adjusted Year Ended December 31, 2005	Pro Forma As Adjusted Three Months Ended March 31, 2006
Basic and diluted pro forma net income per common share:		
Numerator:		
Net (loss) income	\$ (6.4)	\$ 6.6
Denominator:		
Weighted-average common shares outstanding(a)	13.1	13.1
Less: Weighted-average unvested common shares subject to repurchase or cancellation		
Add:		
Shares from this offering whose proceeds would be used for the repayment of debt(b)	1.8	1.8
Shares from this offering whose proceeds would be used for the payment of a dividend(c)	10.7	10.7
Denominator for basic calculation	25.6	25.6
Effect for dilutive securities:		

Add: Weighted-average stock options and unvested common shares
subject to repurchase or cancellation

Denominator for diluted calculation		25.6		25.6
Pro forma net (loss) income per common share basic	\$	(0.25)	\$	0.26
Pro forma net (loss) income per common share diluted	\$	(0.25)	\$	0.26

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- (a) Represents weighted-average shares outstanding after an adjustment for (i) the 4.6263-for-one stock split we effected prior to consummation of this offering and (ii) the stock dividend of 1,875,000 shares to our existing stockholders that will be made shortly after the expiration of the underwriters' over-allotment option assuming no exercise of that option as follows:

Shares outstanding at December 31, 2005 and March 31, 2006	7,952,180
Issuance of shares upon exercise of FR X Chart Holdings LLC warrant	2,651,012
Issuance of shares upon exercise of certain members of managements' rollover options	609,851
Shares issued for stock dividend to existing shareholders	1,875,000
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	13,088,043

- (b) Calculated as \$25.3 million of proceeds to be used in the repayment of debt, including accrued interest thereon through the anticipated date of repayment, divided by the offering proceeds of \$14.025 per share, net of issuance costs and expenses.
- (c) Calculated as \$150.3 million of proceeds to be used in the payment of a dividend, divided by the offering proceeds of \$14.025 per share, net of issuance costs and expenses.

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The financial statements referred to as the Predecessor Company financial statements include the consolidated audited financial statements of Chart Industries, Inc. and its subsidiaries prior to our Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings. Our emergence from Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings resulted in a new reporting entity and the adoption of Fresh-Start accounting in accordance with the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Statement of Position 90-7, Financial Reporting by Entities in Reorganization Under the Bankruptcy Code. The financial statements referred to as the Reorganized Company financial statements include the consolidated audited financial statements of Chart Industries, Inc. and its subsidiaries after our emergence from Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings and prior to the Acquisition and related financing thereof. The financial statements referred to as the Successor Company financial statements include the consolidated audited financial statements of Chart Industries, Inc. and its subsidiaries after the Acquisition and the related financing thereof.

The following table sets forth the selected historical consolidated financial information as of the dates and for each of the periods indicated. The Predecessor Company selected historical consolidated financial data as of and for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2002 is derived from our audited financial statements for such periods which have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, and which are not included in this prospectus. The Predecessor Company selected historical consolidated financial data for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 is derived from our audited financial statements for such period included elsewhere in this prospectus, which have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP. The Predecessor Company selected historical consolidated financial data as of September 30, 2003 and the Reorganized Company selected historical consolidated financial data as of December 31, 2003 and October 16, 2005 are derived from our audited financial statements for such periods which have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, and which are not included in this prospectus. The Reorganized Company selected historical consolidated financial data for the three months ended December 31, 2003, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2004 and for the period from January 1, 2005 to October 16, 2005 is derived from our audited financial statements for such periods included elsewhere in this prospectus, which have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP. The Successor Company selected historical consolidated financial statements and other data as of December 31, 2005 and for the period from October 17, 2005 to December 31, 2005 is derived from our audited financial statements for such period included elsewhere in this prospectus, which have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP. The selected historical consolidated financial information for the Reorganized Company for the three months ended March 31, 2005 has been derived from the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus, which have been prepared on a basis consistent with the audited financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The selected historical consolidated financial information for the Successor Company as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2006 has been derived from the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus, which have been prepared on a basis consistent with the audited financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. In the opinion of management, such unaudited financial information reflects all adjustments, consisting only of normal and recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of the results for those periods.

You should read the following table together with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our consolidated financial statements and related notes, included elsewhere in this prospectus.

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Predecessor Company		Reorganized Company				Successor Company			
Years Ended	Nine Months	Three Months	Three Months	Year Ended	January 1, 2005 to	Three Months Ended	October 17, 2005 to	Three Months Ended	
December 31,	Ended	Ended	December 31,	December 31,	October 16,	March 31,	December 31,	March 31,	
2001	2002	2003	2003	2004	2005	2005	2005	2006	

(In thousands, except per share data)

Statement of Operations**Data:**

Sales	\$ 305,288	\$ 276,353	\$ 197,017	\$ 68,570	\$ 305,576	\$ 305,497	\$ 85,170	\$ 97,652	\$ 120,840
Cost of sales(1)	226,266	205,595	141,240	52,509	211,770	217,284	60,532	75,733	83,853
Gross profit	79,022	70,758	55,777	16,061	93,806	88,213	24,638	21,919	36,987
Selling, general and administrative expenses	55,128	65,679	44,211	14,147	53,374	59,826	14,401	16,632	21,039
Restructuring and other operating expenses, net(2)(3)	6,329	104,477	13,503	994	3,353	7,528	604	217	162
	61,457	170,156	57,714	15,141	56,727	67,354	15,005	16,849	21,201
Operating income (loss)	17,565	(99,398)	(1,937)	920	37,079	20,859	9,633	5,070	15,786
Interest expense, net(4)	24,465	19,176	10,300	1,344	4,712	4,164	985	5,556	6,545
Other expense (income)	1,567	4,240	(3,737)	(350)	(465)	659	21	409	222
	26,032	23,416	6,563	994	4,247	4,823	1,006	5,965	6,767
(Loss) income from continuing operations before income taxes and minority interest	(8,467)	(122,814)	(8,500)	(74)	32,832	16,036	8,627	(895)	9,019
Income tax (benefit)	398	11,136	1,755	(125)	10,134	7,159	3,071	(441)	2,980

expense										
(Loss) income from continuing operations before minority interest	(8,865)	(133,950)	(10,255)	51	22,698	8,877	5,556	(454)	6,039	
Minority interest, net of taxes and other	(199)	(52)	(63)	(20)	(98)	(19)	(21)	(52)	6	
(Loss) income from continuing operations	(9,064)	(134,002)	(10,318)	31	22,600	8,858	5,535	(506)	6,045	
Income from discontinued operation, including gain on sale, net of tax(5)	3,906	3,217	3,233							
Net (loss) income	\$ (5,158)	\$ (130,785)	\$ (7,085)	\$ 31	\$ 22,600	\$ 8,858	\$ 5,535	\$ (506)	\$ 6,045	
(Loss) Earnings per share data(6):										
Basic (loss) earnings per share	\$ (0.21)	\$ (5.22)	\$ (0.27)	\$ 0.01	\$ 4.22	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.03	\$ (0.06)	\$ 0.76	
Diluted (loss) earnings per share	\$ (0.21)	\$ (5.22)	\$ (0.27)	\$ 0.01	\$ 4.10	\$ 1.57	\$ 0.99	\$ (0.06)	\$ 0.73	
Weighted average shares basic	24,573	25,073	26,336	5,325	5,351	5,366	5,358	7,952	7,952	
Weighted average shares diluted	24,573	25,073	26,336	5,325	5,516	5,649	5,609	7,952	8,285	
Cash Flow Data:										
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 7,458	\$ 5,249	\$ 19,466	\$ 4,988	\$ 35,059	\$ 15,641	\$ (4,063)	\$ 18,742	\$ 12,327	
Cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(6,261)	1,288	15,101	154	(3,317)	(20,799)	(1,629)	(362,250)	(2,566)	
Cash (used in) provided by financing	504	(17,614)	(15,907)	(13,976)	(35,744)	1,708	(624)	348,489	(5,839)	

activities

**Other Financial
Data:**

Depreciation

and

amortization(7) \$ 17,783 \$ 14,531 \$ 9,260 \$ 2,225 \$ 8,490 \$ 6,808 \$ 1,944 \$ 4,396 \$ 5,194

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	Predecessor Company		Reorganized Company			Successor Company		
	As of December 31, 2001	As of December 31, 2002	As of September 30, 2003	As of December 31, 2003	As of December 31, 2004	As of October 16, 2005	As of December 31, 2005	As of March 31, 2006
(In thousands)								
Balance Sheet								
Data:								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,801	\$ 7,225	\$ 27,815	\$ 18,600	\$ 14,814	\$ 11,470	\$ 15,433	\$ 19,462
Working capital(8)	57,438	48,563	35,826	47,161	51,292	43,486	55,454	55,685
Total assets	408,980	279,294	299,745	299,637	307,080	343,107	641,806(10)	656,483(10)
Long-term debt(9)	259,120	1,161	122,537	109,081	76,406	74,480	345,000	340,000
Total debt(9)	272,083	263,900	126,012	112,561	79,411	80,943	347,304	341,513
Shareholders equity (deficit)	49,340	(81,617)	89,865	90,807	115,640	121,321	116,330	124,146

- (1) In March 2003, we completed the closure of our Wolverhampton, United Kingdom manufacturing facility, operated by CHEL. On March 28, 2003, CHEL filed for voluntary administration under the U.K. Insolvency Act of 1986. CHEL's application for voluntary administration was approved on April 1, 2003 and an administrator was appointed. In accordance with SFAS No. 94, Consolidation of All Majority-Owned Subsidiaries, we are not consolidating the accounts or financial results of CHEL subsequent to March 28, 2003 due to the assumption of control of CHEL by the insolvency administrator. Effective March 28, 2003, we recorded a non-cash impairment charge of \$13.7 million to write off our net investment in CHEL.
- (2) In 2002, we recorded a non-cash impairment charge of \$92.4 million to write off non-deductible goodwill of the D&S segment. Further information about this charge is found in Note A to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.
- (3) In September 2003, in accordance with Fresh-Start accounting, all assets and liabilities were adjusted to their fair values. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for further discussion. The adjustment to record the assets and liabilities at fair value resulted in net other income of \$5.7 million. Further information about the adjustment is located in Note A to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.
- (4) Includes derivative contracts valuation income or expense for interest rate collars to manage interest exposure relative to term debt.
- (5) This relates to the sale of our former Greenville Tube, LLC business in July 2003. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for additional information.

- (6) The basic and diluted loss and earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2002, the nine months ended September 30, 2003, the three months ended December 31, 2003 and the 2005 Successor Period are the same because incremental shares issuable upon conversion are anti-dilutive.
- (7) Includes financing costs amortization for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2002, the nine months ended September 30, 2003 and the 2005 Successor Period of \$1.5 million, \$3.2 million, \$1.7 million and \$0.3 million, respectively.
- (8) Working capital is defined as current assets excluding cash minus current liabilities excluding short-term debt.
- (9) As of December 31, 2002, we were in default on our senior debt due to violation of financial covenants. In April 2003, the lenders under our then-existing credit facility waived all defaults existing at December 31, 2002 and through April 30, 2003. Since the waiver of defaults did not extend until January 1, 2004, this debt was classified as a current liability on our consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2002.
- (10) Includes \$236.7 million of goodwill and \$154.1 million of finite-lived and indefinite-lived intangible assets as of December 31, 2005. Includes \$236.8 million of goodwill and \$150.5 million of finite-lived and indefinite-lived intangible assets as of March 31, 2006.

Table of Contents**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The following discussion and analysis of our results of operations includes periods prior to the consummation of the Acquisition and periods after the consummation of the Acquisition. Accordingly, the discussion and analysis of historical periods does not reflect fully the significant impact that the Acquisition will have on us, including significantly increased leverage and liquidity requirements. You should read the following discussion of our results of operations and financial condition in conjunction with the Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data and Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information sections and our consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. Actual results may differ materially from those discussed below. This discussion contains forward-looking statements. See Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements and Risk Factors for a discussion of certain of the uncertainties, risks and assumptions associated with these statements.

Overview

We are a leading independent global manufacturer of highly engineered equipment used in the production, storage and end-use of hydrocarbon and industrial gases. We supply engineered equipment used throughout the liquid gas supply chain globally. The largest portion of end-use applications for our products is energy-related. We are a leading manufacturer of standard and engineered equipment primarily used for low-temperature and cryogenic applications. We have developed an expertise in cryogenic systems and equipment, which operate at low temperatures sometimes approaching absolute zero (0 kelvin; -273° Centigrade; -459° Fahrenheit). The majority of our products, including vacuum-insulated containment vessels, heat exchangers, cold boxes and other cryogenic components, are used throughout the liquid gas supply chain for the purification, liquefaction, distribution, storage and use of hydrocarbon and industrial gases.

For the three months ended March 31, 2006, we experienced a significant increase in our operating results compared to the three months ended March 31, 2005, primarily due to growth in the global hydrocarbon processing and industrial gas markets served by our E&C and D&S segments and growth and penetration of the international medical respiratory therapy market served by our BioMedical segment. Sales for the three months ended March 31, 2006 were \$120.8 million compared to sales of \$85.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2005, reflecting an increase of \$35.6 million, or 41.8%. Our gross profit for the first three months of 2006 was \$37.0 million, or 30.6% of sales, as compared to \$24.6 million, or 28.9% of sales, for the same period in 2005. Increased sales volume in all three of our operating segments, product price increases in the D&S segment, favorable product sales mix in our E&C segment and the improved manufacturing productivity in our medical respiratory product line, as a result of completing the transition of production from Burnsville, Minnesota to Canton, Georgia in late 2005, were contributing factors to the growth in our gross profit and related margin in 2006.

In 2005, we experienced increased orders, backlog, sales and gross profit compared to 2004, which was primarily driven by continued growth in the global industrial and hydrocarbon processing markets served by our D&S and E&C segments. Combined orders for 2005 were \$511.2 million, which represented an increase of \$118.4 million, or 30.1%, compared to 2004 orders of \$392.8 million, while backlog was \$233.6 million at December 31, 2005 compared to \$129.3 million at December 31, 2004, which represented growth of 80.7%. In 2005, combined sales were \$403.1 million compared to sales in 2004 of \$305.6 million, reflecting an increase of \$97.5 million, or 31.9%. Our combined gross profit in 2005 was \$110.1 million, or 27.3% of sales, and gross profit in 2004 was \$93.8 million, or 30.7% of sales. While we benefited from higher volumes in 2005, our combined gross profit was negatively impacted by an \$8.9 million, or 2.2% of sales, non-cash charge for adjusting inventory to fair value as a result of the Acquisition and higher manufacturing costs due to the move of our medical respiratory product line production from Burnsville, Minnesota to Canton, Georgia.

As a result of the continued growth in many of the markets we serve, our present and anticipated customer order trends, our backlog level of \$237.0 million as of March 31, 2006, and our focus on energy-related industries, we presently expect to experience continued sales and earnings growth for the remaining nine months of 2006. We also believe that our cash flow from operations, available cash and available

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borrowings under the senior secured credit facility should be adequate to meet our working capital, capital expenditure, debt service and other funding requirements for the remaining nine months of 2006.

On August 2, 2005, Chart Industries, Inc. entered into an agreement and plan of merger with certain of its then-existing stockholders, or the Principal Stockholders, First Reserve and CI Acquisition to purchase shares of common stock owned by the Principal Stockholders. The Acquisition closed on October 17, 2005. First Reserve contributed \$111.3 million, which was used to fund a portion of the Acquisition. The remainder of the cash needed to finance the Acquisition, including related fees and expenses, was provided by proceeds of \$170.0 million from the issuance of senior subordinated notes due 2015 and borrowings under the senior secured credit facility. See The Transactions. We refer to our company after the Acquisition as the Successor Company.

On May 26, 2006, we acquired Cooler Service, which will become a part of our E&C segment. Our results of operations for the last seven months of 2006 will include the results from the Cooler Service business. See Prospectus Summary Recent Developments.

Stock-Based Compensation Expense

We granted options to purchase an aggregate of 266,400 shares of our common stock (93,179 time-based options and 173,221 performance-based options) on March 29, 2006, April 27, 2006 and May 26, 2006 under the Amended and Restated 2005 Stock Incentive Plan to certain members of management. In connection with the time-based options, we will record pre-tax non-cash stock-based compensation expense of approximately \$1.3 million in the aggregate. This expense will be amortized over the five-year vesting period of the 93,179 time-based options, including approximately \$0.2 million over the remaining nine months of 2006, commencing with the second quarter of 2006. Further, we may also record additional stock-based compensation expense in future periods related to the 1,580,607 performance-based options granted on November 23, 2005, March 29, 2006, April 27, 2006 and May 26, 2006 under the Amended and Restated 2005 Stock Incentive Plan to certain members of management if it becomes probable that any of the future performance criteria will be achieved. The amount of the expense relating to the performance-based options cannot be estimated at this time.

Chapter 11 Filing and Emergence

On July 8, 2003, we and all of our then majority-owned U.S. subsidiaries, which we refer to as the Predecessor Company, filed voluntary petitions for reorganization relief under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code to implement an agreed upon senior debt restructuring plan through a pre-packaged plan of reorganization. On September 15, 2003, we, as reorganized, the Reorganized Company, and all of our then majority-owned U.S. subsidiaries emerged from Chapter 11 proceedings pursuant to the Amended Joint Prepackaged Reorganization Plan of Chart Industries, Inc. and Certain Subsidiaries, dated September 3, 2003, which we refer to as the Reorganization Plan.

Our emergence from Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings resulted in a new reporting entity and the adoption of fresh-start accounting in accordance with the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, or AICPA, Statement of Position 90-7, Financial Reporting by Entities in Reorganization Under the Bankruptcy Code, or SOP 90-7, or Fresh-Start accounting. We used September 30, 2003 as the date for adopting Fresh-Start accounting in order to coincide with our normal financial closing for the month of September 2003. Upon adoption of Fresh-Start accounting, a new reporting entity was deemed to be created and the recorded amounts of assets and liabilities were adjusted to reflect their estimated fair values. Accordingly, the reported historical financial statements of the Predecessor Company prior to the adoption of Fresh-Start accounting for periods ended prior to September 30, 2003 are not necessarily comparable to those of the Reorganized Company. In this prospectus, references to our nine-month period ended September 30, 2003 and all periods ended prior to September 30, 2003 refer to the Predecessor Company.

SOP 90-7 requires that financial statements for the period following the Chapter 11 filing through the bankruptcy confirmation date distinguish transactions and events that are directly associated with the reorganization from the ongoing operations of the business. Accordingly, revenues, expenses, realized gains and losses and provisions for losses directly associated with the reorganization and restructuring of the business, including adjustments to fair value assets and liabilities and the gain on the discharge of pre-petition debt, were reported separately as reorganization items, net, in the other income (expense) section of the

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Predecessor Company's consolidated statement of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2003. In accordance with Fresh-Start accounting, all assets and liabilities were recorded at their respective fair values as of September 30, 2003. Such fair values represented our best estimates based on independent appraisals and valuations. In applying Fresh-Start accounting, adjustments to reflect the fair value of assets and liabilities, on a net basis, and the restructuring of our capital structure and resulting discharge of the senior lenders' pre-petition debt, resulted in net other income of \$5.7 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2003. The reorganization value exceeded the fair value of the Reorganized Company's assets and liabilities, and this excess is reported as reorganization value in excess of amounts allocable to identifiable assets in the Reorganized Company's consolidated balance sheet.

Operating Results

The following table sets forth the percentage relationship that each line item in our consolidated statements of operations represents to sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2003, the three months ended December 31, 2003, the year ended December 31, 2004, the period from January 1, 2005 to October 16, 2005, which we refer to as the 2005 Reorganized Period, the three months ended March 31, 2005, the period from October 17, 2005 to December 31, 2005, which we refer to as the 2005 Successor Period, and the three months ended March 31, 2006. The Predecessor, Reorganized and Successor Company are further described in our audited financial statements and related notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	Predecessor Company		Reorganized Company			Successor Company	
	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2003	Three Months Ended December 31, 2003	Year Ended December 31, 2004	January 1, 2005 to October 16, 2005	Three Months Ended March 31, 2005	October 17, 2005 to December 31, 2005	Three Months Ended March 31, 2006
Sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of sales(1)	71.7	76.6	69.3	71.1	71.1	77.6	69.4
Gross profit	28.3	23.4	30.7	28.9	28.9	22.4	30.6
Selling, general and administrative expenses(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)	22.5	20.6	17.5	19.6	16.9	17.0	17.4
Acquisition expense(7)	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Employee separation and plant closure costs	0.4	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1
(Loss) gain on sale of assets	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	0.0
Loss on insolvent subsidiary	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equity expense in joint venture	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Operating income (loss)	(1.0)	1.3	12.2	6.8	11.3	5.2	13.1
Interest expense, net	(5.0)	(2.1)	(1.6)	(1.4)	(1.2)	(5.7)	(5.4)
Financing costs							
amortization	(0.9)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.3)	(0.3)
Derivative contracts	(0.2)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
valuation income							

(expense)							
Foreign currency income (loss)	(0.1)	0.5	0.1	(0.2)	0.0	(0.1)	0.1
Reorganization items, net	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Income tax (benefit) expense	0.8	(0.2)	3.3	2.3	3.6	(0.5)	2.5
(Loss) income from continuing operations	(5.2)	0.0	7.4	2.9	6.5	(0.4)	5.0
Income from discontinued operation, including gain on sale, net of tax	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net (loss) income	(3.6)	0.0	7.4	2.9	6.5	(0.4)	5.0

- (1) Includes non-cash inventory valuation charges of \$9.0 million, \$0.6 million, \$0.2 million, \$5.4 million, and \$0.5 million, representing 9.2%, 0.2%, 0.1%, 7.9%, and 0.2% of sales, for the 2005 Successor Period, the 2005 Reorganized Period, the year ended December 31, 2004, the three months ended December 31, 2003, and the nine months ended September 30, 2003, respectively.

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- (2) Includes \$1.5 million, \$0.7 million, and \$6.4 million, representing 0.5%, 0.2%, and 3.2% of sales, for claim settlements, professional fees incurred by us related to our debt restructuring and bankruptcy reorganization activities for the 2005 Reorganized Period, the year ended December 31, 2004, and the nine months ended September 30, 2003, respectively.
- (3) Includes stock-based compensation expense of \$0.3 million, \$0.4 million, \$0.6 million, \$9.5 million, and \$2.4 million, representing 0.3%, 0.4%, 0.7%, 3.1%, and 0.8% of sales, for the three months ended March 31, 2006, the 2005 Successor Period, the three months ended March 31, 2005, the 2005 Reorganized Period, and the year ended December 31, 2004, respectively.
- (4) Includes charges and losses related to damages caused by Hurricane Rita of \$0.2 million, \$0.4 million and \$1.1 million, representing 0.2%, 0.4% and 0.3% of sales, for the three months ended March 31, 2006, the 2005 Successor Period and the 2005 Reorganized Period, respectively.
- (5) Includes a charge for the settlement of former shareholders appraisal rights claims related to the Acquisition of \$0.5 million, or 0.5% of sales, and a charge for the write-off of purchased in-process research and development of \$2.8 million, or 0.1% of sales, for the 2005 Successor Period and the 2005 Reorganized Period, respectively.
- (6) Includes amortization expense for intangible assets of \$3.6 million, \$3.0 million, \$0.7 million, \$2.7 million, \$2.8 million, \$0.7 million, and \$1.2 million, representing 3.0%, 3.0%, 0.8%, 0.9%, 0.9%, 1.0%, and 0.6% of sales, for the three months ended March 31, 2006, the 2005 Successor Period, the three months ended March 31, 2005, the 2005 Reorganized Period, the year ended December 31, 2004, the three months ended December 31, 2003, and the nine months ended September 30, 2003, respectively.
- (7) Represents expenses incurred by us related to the Acquisition.

Segment Information

The following table sets forth sales, gross profit, gross profit margin and operating income or loss for our operating segments for the periods indicated during the last three years:

	Predecessor Company		Reorganized Company		Successor Company		
	Nine Months Ended	Three Months Ended	Year Ended	January 1, 2005 to	Three Months Ended	October 17, 2005 to	Three Months Ended
	September 30, 2003	December 31, 2003	December 31, 2004	October 16, 2005	March 31, 2005	December 31, 2005	March 31, 2006

(Dollars in thousands)

Sales

Energy & Chemicals	\$ 42,910	\$ 15,699	\$ 69,609	\$ 86,920	\$ 23,663	\$ 34,135	\$ 41,174
Distribution and Storage	102,469	37,863	162,508	161,329	44,665	47,832	60,318
BioMedical	51,638	15,008	73,459	57,248	16,842	15,685	19,348
Total	\$ 197,017	\$ 68,570	\$ 305,576	\$ 305,497	\$ 85,170	\$ 97,652	\$ 120,840

Gross Profit

Energy & Chemicals	\$ 12,683	\$ 5,405	\$ 21,475	\$ 23,391	\$ 5,996	\$ 10,494	\$ 11,648
Distribution and Storage	25,515	8,682	46,588	47,120	13,571	8,861	18,822
BioMedical	17,579	1,974	25,743	17,702	5,071	2,564	6,517
Total	\$ 55,777	\$ 16,061	\$ 93,806	\$ 88,213	\$ 24,638	\$ 21,919	\$ 36,987

Gross Profit Margin

Energy & Chemicals	29.6%	34.4%	30.9%	26.9%	25.3%	30.7%	28.3%
Distribution and Storage	24.9%	22.9%	28.7%	29.2%	30.4%	18.5%	31.2%
BioMedical	34.0%	13.2%	35.0%	30.9%	30.1%	16.4%	33.7%
Total	28.3%	23.4%	30.7%	28.9%	28.9%	22.4%	30.6%

Operating (Loss)**Income**

Energy & Chemicals	\$ (8,694)	\$ 3,298	\$ 11,545	\$ 13,717	\$ 3,576	\$ 5,092	\$ 5,933
Distribution & Storage	9,112	1,613	27,951	27,005	8,364	3,947	11,053
BioMedical	12,381	(479)	14,208	8,343	2,115	714	3,714
Corporate	(14,736)	(3,512)	(16,625)	(28,206)	(4,422)	(4,683)	(4,914)
Total	\$ (1,937)	\$ 920	\$ 37,079	\$ 20,859	\$ 9,633	\$ 5,070	\$ 15,786

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We moved the management and reporting of the LNG alternative fuel systems product line from the E&C segment to the D&S segment effective December 31, 2004. All segment information for all previous periods has been restated to conform to this presentation.

Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2006 and 2005***Sales***

Sales for the three months ended March 31, 2006 were \$120.8 million compared to \$85.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2005, reflecting an increase of \$35.6 million, or 41.8%. E&C segment sales were \$41.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006 compared to sales of \$23.6 million for three months ended March 31, 2005, which reflected an increase of \$17.6 million or 74.6%. This increase in sales resulted primarily from higher volumes in both heat exchangers, and cold boxes and LNG vacuum-insulated pipe, which we collectively refer to as process systems, which were driven by continued growth in the LNG and natural gas segments of the hydrocarbon processing market. D&S segment sales increased \$15.6 million, or 35.0%, to \$60.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006 compared to sales of \$44.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2005. Sales of bulk storage systems and packaged gas systems increased \$12.9 million and \$2.7 million, respectively, for the three months ended March 31, 2006 compared to the same period in 2005, primarily due to higher volume as a result of continued growth in the global industrial gas market, and to a lesser extent as a result of price increases. BioMedical segment sales for the three months ended March 31, 2006 were \$19.3 million compared to \$16.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2005, which reflected an increase of \$2.5 million or 14.9%. Medical respiratory product sales increased \$1.9 million, primarily due to higher international volume resulting from growth in, and our continued penetration of the European and Asian markets. Medical respiratory product sales in the U.S. declined in the 2006 period compared to the 2005 period, principally due to U.S. government reimbursement reductions for liquid oxygen therapy systems announced in late 2005. MRI and other product sales increased \$0.5 million on higher volume. Biological storage systems sales increased \$0.1 million, primarily due to higher volume in the U.S. market.

Gross Profit and Margin

Gross profit for the three months ended March 31, 2006 was \$37.0 million, or 30.6% of sales, versus \$24.6 million, or 28.9% of sales, for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and reflected an increase of \$12.4 million, or 1.7 percentage points. E&C segment gross profit increased \$5.7 million in the three months ended March 31, 2006 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2005, primarily due to increased sales volume in both heat exchangers and process systems. The E&C segment gross profit margin increased 3.0 percentage points, primarily due to favorable project mix and higher production throughput. Gross profit for the D&S segment increased \$5.3 million, or 0.8 percentage points, in the three months ended March 31, 2006 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2005, primarily due to higher sales volume and product price increases in both bulk storage and packaged gas systems. BioMedical gross profit increased \$1.4 million, or 3.6 percentage points, in the three months ended March 31, 2006 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2005, primarily due to higher sales volume. In addition, the increase in the gross profit margin for the three months ended March 31, 2006 was primarily attributable to improved manufacturing productivity for the medical respiratory product line. In the three months ended March 31, 2005, we incurred higher manufacturing costs as result of transitioning this product line's manufacturing from Burnsville, Minnesota to Canton, Georgia.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses, or SG&A

SG&A expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2006 were \$21.0 million, or 17.4% of sales, compared to \$14.4 million, or 16.9% of sales for the three months ended March 31, 2005. This increase in SG&A expenses included \$2.9 million, or 2.4% of sales, of higher amortization expense associated with definite-lived intangible assets that were recorded at fair value under purchase accounting at October 17, 2005 as a result of the Acquisition, which is further discussed by operating segment below. SG&A expenses for the E&C segment were \$5.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006 compared to \$2.4 million for the

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three months ended March 31, 2005, an increase of \$3.3 million. This increase for the E&C segment was primarily the result of higher employee-related expenses to support business growth, higher amortization expense of \$1.3 million and \$0.2 million of expenses incurred related to the damage caused by Hurricane Rita at our New Iberia, Louisiana facilities. D&S segment SG&A expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2006 were \$7.7 million compared to \$4.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2005; an increase of \$2.8 million. This increase was primarily attributable to higher amortization expense of \$1.5 million and higher employee-related expenses to support business growth. SG&A expenses for the BioMedical segment were \$2.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and increased \$0.1 million compared to the three months ended March 31, 2005. Corporate SG&A expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2006 were \$4.8 million compared to \$4.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2005. This increase of \$0.4 million is primarily attributable to higher employee-related expenses to support the business growth.

Employee Separation and Plant Closure Costs

For the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, employee separation and plant closure costs were \$0.2 million and \$0.6 million, respectively. The costs for the 2006 period were related to the closure of the D&S segment Plaistow, New Hampshire facility, while the costs for the 2005 period were for both the closure of the BioMedical segment Burnsville, Minnesota and D&S segment Plaistow, New Hampshire facilities. The closure of the Burnsville, Minnesota facility was completed in 2005.

Operating Income

As a result of the foregoing, operating income for the first three months of 2006 was \$15.8 million, or 13.1% of sales, an increase of \$6.2 million compared to operating income of \$9.6 million, or 11.3% of sales, for the same period of 2005.

Net Interest Expense

Net interest expense for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005 was \$6.5 million and \$1.0 million, respectively. This increase in interest expense of \$5.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006 compared to the same period in 2005 was primarily attributable to increased long-term debt outstanding as a result of our entering into the new senior secured credit facility and issuing the notes on October 17, 2005 in conjunction with the Acquisition.

Other Expense and Income

For the three months ended March 31, 2006, financing costs amortization expense was \$0.4 million, an increase of \$0.4 million compared to the same period in 2005. This increase in amortization expense was attributable to deferred loan costs incurred for obligations under the senior secured credit facility and the notes entered into on October 17, 2005 as a result of the Acquisition.

For the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, derivative contracts valuation income was \$0.0 million and \$0.04 million, respectively, for the change in fair value of our interest rate collar contract. We entered into an interest derivative contract in the form of a collar in March 1999 to manage the interest rate risk exposure relative to our long-term debt. The collar had a notional value of \$17.7 million at March 31, 2005. This interest rate collar contract expired in March 2006.

Foreign Currency Gain

We recorded a foreign currency gain for the three months ended March 31, 2006 of \$0.1 million and a foreign currency loss for the three months ended March 31, 2005 of \$0.02 million. These foreign currency gains and losses resulted from some of our subsidiaries entering into transactions in currencies other than their functional currencies.

Table of Contents***Income Tax Expense***

Income tax expense of \$3.0 million and \$3.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, represents taxes on both domestic and foreign earnings at an estimated annual effective income tax rate of 33.0% and 35.6%, respectively. The decrease in the effective tax rate for the 2006 period as compared to the same period in 2005 was primarily attributable to lower statutory tax rates in certain foreign countries and a higher than expected mix of foreign earnings.

Net Income

As a result of the foregoing, we reported net income for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005 of \$6.0 million and \$5.5 million, respectively.

2005 Successor Period***Sales***

Sales for the 2005 Successor Period were \$97.6 million. E&C segment sales were \$34.1 million and benefited from volume increases in both heat exchangers and process systems, primarily due to continued demand growth in the hydrocarbon processing market. D&S segment sales were \$47.8 million as bulk storage systems and packaged gas systems volume remained strong due to stable demand in the global industrial gas market and higher product pricing. BioMedical segment sales for the 2005 Successor Period were \$15.7 million. Sales of medical respiratory products were unfavorably affected by lower volume in the United States, and in particular to one of our major customers, due to announced reductions in government reimbursement programs for liquid oxygen therapy systems. This unfavorable volume trend in U.S. medical respiratory product sales was partially offset by continued volume growth in medical respiratory product sales in Europe and Asia and biological storage systems sales in the U.S., Europe and Asia as we further penetrated these markets. On an annual basis, 2005 U.S. medical respiratory product sales were 45% of total medical respiratory product sales and in 2004 U.S. medical respiratory products sales represented 61% of total medical respiratory sales. In addition, annual 2005 biological storage systems sales increased 16% compared to 2004 annual sales.

Gross Profit and Margin

For the 2005 Successor Period, gross profit was \$21.9 million, or 22.4% of sales. Overall, the gross profit was favorably affected by higher volumes in the D&S and E&C segments. The E&C gross profit of \$10.5 million, or 30.7% of sales, benefited from the completion of a high margin ethylene heat exchanger and process system emergency order. The D&S segment gross profit of \$8.9 million, or 18.5% of sales, was also favorably impacted by improved product pricing. The BioMedical gross profit of \$2.6 million, or 16.4% of sales, benefited from productivity improvements at the Canton, Georgia facility related to the manufacturing of medical respiratory products. The BioMedical segment margins in the 2005 Reorganized Period were negatively impacted by higher costs related to inefficiencies from ramping-up production of the medical respiratory product line after completing the move from the Burnsville, Minnesota facility to the Canton, Georgia facility. In addition, overall company gross profit included a \$8.9 million, or 9.1% of sales, charge for the fair value adjustment of finished goods and work-in-process inventory recorded under purchase accounting as a result of the Acquisition. This fair value inventory adjustment was charged to cost of sales as the inventory was sold. The D&S and BioMedical segments gross profit charges were \$6.4 million, or 13.4% of sales, and \$2.5 million, or 15.9% of sales, respectively, for this fair value inventory adjustment. The E&C segment was not required to record an inventory fair value adjustment due to the use of the percentage of completion method for revenue recognition in this segment.

SG&A

SG&A expenses for the 2005 Successor Period were \$16.6 million, or 17.0% of sales. Overall, SG&A expenses included \$3.0 million, or 3.1%, of amortization expense associated with finite-lived intangible assets that were recorded at fair value under purchase accounting as a result of the Acquisition, which is further

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discussed by operating segment below. SG&A expenses for the E&C segment were \$5.3 million and was affected by higher marketing and employee-related costs to support the business growth, and included \$1.0 million of amortization expense for finite-lived intangible assets and \$0.4 million of losses and charges related to damage caused by Hurricane Rita at our New Iberia, Louisiana facilities. D&S segment SG&A expenses for the 2005 Successor Period were \$4.9 million and was affected by higher marketing and employee-related costs to support business growth, and included \$1.7 million of amortization expense related to finite-lived intangible assets. SG&A expenses for the BioMedical segment were \$1.8 million for the 2005 Successor Period, and included \$0.3 million of amortization expense for finite-lived intangible assets. Corporate SG&A expenses for the 2005 Successor Period were \$4.6 million and included a charge of \$0.5 million for the settlement of former shareholders' appraisal rights claims as a result of the Acquisition.

Employee Separation and Plant Closure Costs

For the 2005 Successor Period, we recorded \$0.1 million of employee separation and plant closure costs, primarily related to the closure of the D&S segment Plaistow, New Hampshire and BioMedical segment Burnsville, Minnesota facilities.

Operating Income

As a result of the foregoing, operating income for the 2005 Successor Period was \$5.1 million, or 5.2% of sales.

Other Expenses and Income

Net interest expense and financing costs amortization for the 2005 Successor Period, was \$5.6 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, and related to the senior secured credit facility that was entered into, and the senior subordinated notes that were issued, on October 17, 2005 in connection with the Acquisition.

Foreign Currency Loss

We recorded \$0.1 million of foreign currency losses due to certain of our subsidiaries entering into transactions in currencies other than their functional currencies.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax benefit of \$0.4 million for the 2005 Successor Period represents taxes on both domestic and foreign earnings at an annual effective income tax rate of 49.3%. Our taxes were affected by tax benefits from foreign sales and research and development and foreign tax credits.

Net Loss

As a result of the foregoing, we reported a net loss for the 2005 Successor Period of \$0.5 million.

2005 Reorganized Period***Sales***

Sales for the 2005 Reorganized Period were \$305.5 million. E&C segment sales were \$86.9 million and benefited from volume increases in both heat exchangers and process systems as a result of strong order levels over the past seven quarters, which have included three large orders each of approximately \$20.0 million, driven by continued growth in the LNG and natural gas segments of the hydrocarbon processing market. D&S segment sales were \$161.3 million as bulk storage systems and packaged gas systems volume remained strong due to continued demand growth in the global industrial gas market. Other factors contributing favorably to D&S segment sales for this period were higher product pricing, and favorable foreign currency translation of approximately \$3.5 million as a result of the weaker U.S. dollar compared to the Euro and Czech Koruna. BioMedical segment sales were \$57.2 million. Sales of medical respiratory products were unfavorably affected by lower volume in the United States, and in particular to one of our major customers, primarily resulting from announced U.S. government reimbursement reductions for liquid oxygen therapy systems. This unfavorable

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volume trend in U.S. medical respiratory product sales was partially offset by continued sales volume growth in medical respiratory product sales in Europe and Asia and biological storage systems in the United States, Europe and Asia as we further penetrated these markets. See the discussion under the caption 2005 Successor Period Sales above for information regarding the BioMedical segment volume trends.

Gross Profit and Margin

For the 2005 Reorganized Period gross profit was \$88.2 million, or 28.9% of sales. Overall, gross profit was favorably affected by higher volumes in the D&S and E&C segments, while gross profit margin was unfavorably affected by higher manufacturing costs in the BioMedical segment and a shift in product mix in the E&C segment. The gross profit margins in the E&C segment of \$23.4 million, or 26.9% of sales, during the period saw overall mix shifts in sales from higher margin heat exchanger projects to lower margin process systems projects and also a shift within heat exchangers to lower margin projects. In addition, the D&S segment gross profit of \$47.1 million, or 29.2% of sales, benefited from price increases that were implemented during the year to offset higher raw material steel costs that had been incurred in previous years. Gross profit in the BioMedical segment of \$17.7 million, or 30.9% of sales, deteriorated primarily due to lower U.S. medical respiratory product volume, higher manufacturing costs and inventory valuation adjustments of \$0.6 million primarily in the first half of 2005, as a result of lower productivity associated with moving the medical respiratory product line manufacturing from Burnsville, Minnesota to Canton, Georgia. This transition and ramp-up of manufacturing to the productivity levels previously being achieved at the Burnsville, Minnesota facility took most of 2005 to complete and cost more than originally planned.

SG&A

SG&A expenses for the 2005 Reorganized Period were \$59.8 million, or 19.6% of sales, and included \$2.7 million of amortization expense related to finite-lived intangible assets that were recorded in September 2003 under Fresh-Start accounting and related to the CEM acquisition, which is further discussed by operating segment. E&C segment SG&A expenses were \$9.5 million and were affected by higher marketing and employee-related costs to support business growth, and also included \$1.1 million of losses and charges related to damage caused by Hurricane Rita at our New Iberia, Louisiana facilities and amortization expense of \$0.1 million. SG&A expenses for the D&S segment were \$19.5 million and were affected by higher marketing and employee-related costs to support business growth, and also included a \$2.8 million charge for the write-off of in-process research and development related to the acquisition of CEM and \$1.5 million of amortization expense. SG&A expenses for the BioMedical segment were \$8.1 million for the 2005 Successor Period and included \$1.1 million of amortization expense. Corporate SG&A expenses were \$22.7 million and included a \$1.1 million charge for the settlement of a finders fee claim asserted by a former shareholder in connection with our 2003 bankruptcy reorganization, and \$9.5 million of stock-based compensation expense. A significant portion of this stock-based compensation was incurred as a result of the vesting of stock options in conjunction with the Acquisition.

Acquisition Expenses

During the 2005 Reorganized Period, we incurred \$6.6 million of investment banking, legal and other professional fees related to the Acquisition.

Employee Separation and Plant Closure Costs

For the 2005 Reorganized Period, we recorded \$1.1 million of employee separation and plant closure costs, primarily related to the closure of the D&S segment Plaistow, New Hampshire and BioMedical segment Burnsville, Minnesota facilities. The costs (benefits) recorded for this period by the E&C, D&S and BioMedical segments, and by Corporate were \$0.1 million, \$0.5 million, \$0.5 million and (\$0.1 million), respectively.

Table of Contents***Gain on Sale of Assets***

We recorded a net gain on the sale of assets of \$0.1 million, including a gain recorded at Corporate of \$1.7 million on the settlement of a promissory note receivable related to the 2003 sale of our former Greenville Tube, LLC stainless tubing business, a loss of \$0.5 million recorded at Corporate for the write down of the Plaistow facility held for sale to its estimated fair value and a \$1.2 million loss for the write-off of several assets that were deemed to be impaired. This impairment loss was \$0.1 million, \$0.9 million and \$0.2 million for the E&C segment, BioMedical segment and Corporate, respectively.

Operating Income

As a result of the foregoing, operating income for the 2005 Reorganized Period was \$20.9 million, or 6.8% of sales.

Net Interest Expense

Net interest expense for the 2005 Reorganized Period was \$4.2 million. We experienced higher interest expense during this period as a result of higher interest rates and the increase in the outstanding balance under the revolving credit line of our then existing credit facility.

Foreign Currency Loss

We recorded \$0.7 million of foreign currency losses due to certain of our subsidiaries entering into transactions in currencies other than their functional currencies.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense of \$7.2 million for the 2005 Reorganized Period represents taxes on both domestic and foreign earnings at an annual effective income tax rate of 44.6%. Our income tax expense was unfavorably impacted by approximately \$1.4 million due to the non-deductible charge for purchased in-process research and development of \$2.8 million and Acquisition costs of \$1.2 million.

Net Income

As a result of the foregoing, we reported net income of \$8.9 million for the 2005 Reorganized Period.

Year Ended December 31, 2004***Sales***

Sales for 2004 of \$305.6 million were positively affected by volume and price increases, a recovery of the global industrial gas market and favorable foreign currency translation as a result of the weakening of the U.S dollar compared to the Euro and Czech Koruna. Sales in the E&C segment for 2004 were \$69.6 million and both the heat exchanger and LNG system product lines benefited from higher volume primarily in the Asian, African and Middle Eastern markets. D&S segment sales were \$162.5 million in 2004 and benefited favorably from volume increases in cryogenic bulk storage systems, cryogenic packaged gas systems and beverage liquid CO₂ systems driven primarily by a recovery in the global industrial gas market. Price increases and surcharges driven by higher raw material costs and favorable foreign currency translation as a result of the weakening of the U.S. Dollar compared to the Euro and Czech Koruna also had a positive impact on D&S segment sales. Sales in the BioMedical segment were \$73.4 million. Sales of our biological storage systems and medical products experienced volume increases in both the U.S. and European markets. Sales of MRI and other products deteriorated in 2004 as this product line's primary customer continued to transfer volume to lower cost manufacturing regions.

Table of Contents***Gross Profit and Margin***

Gross profit for 2004 was \$93.8 million or 30.7% of sales. The gross profit was positively affected by volume increases across all operating segments, and product price increases and favorable foreign currency translation in the D&S segment. The E&C segment gross profit and related margin were \$21.5 million and 30.9% of sales, respectively, in 2004. The E&C segment benefited from higher volumes and the delivery of a premium-priced, expedited order that was needed to put a natural gas producer's ethane recovery plant back in service. A shift to lower margin industrial heat exchangers and LNG vacuum-insulated pipe, or LNG VIP, had an unfavorable impact on the E&C segment gross profit margin. D&S segment gross profit and related margin were \$46.6 million and 28.7% of sales, respectively. The D&S segment gross profit margin was positively affected by product price increases and surcharges to offset higher raw material costs that had been incurred, higher sales volume and the realization of savings from our restructuring efforts. The D&S segment gross profit margin was unfavorably affected by a shift to lower margin bulk products. Gross profit and related margin for the BioMedical segment were \$25.7 million and 35.0% of sales, respectively. Gross profit margins for medical and biological storage systems products were positively impacted by higher volume and cost reductions, and MRI and other product margins were unfavorably affected by higher material costs and unabsorbed overhead costs due to lower sales volume.

SG&A

SG&A expenses for 2004 were \$53.4 million, or 17.5% of sales, and benefited from cost savings realized as a result of our continued restructuring efforts. In addition, we incurred employee incentive compensation expense of \$5.3 million for achieving our operating targets, which was significant compared to the incentive compensation that had been earned in recent years and \$2.8 million of amortization expense related to finite-lived intangible assets that were recorded in September 2003 under Fresh-Start accounting, which is discussed further below by operating segment. E&C segment SG&A expenses were \$9.2 million and included \$1.2 million of employee incentive compensation expense, \$0.5 million of selling expense related to the settlement of a specific customer product claim outside the normal warranty period and \$0.3 million of amortization expense. SG&A expenses for the D&S segment were \$17.7 million and included \$1.8 million of employee incentive compensation expense, \$1.1 million of amortization expense and \$0.4 million of selling expense related to the settlement of a specific customer product claim outside the normal warranty period. SG&A expenses for the BioMedical segment were \$10.5 for 2004 and included \$1.4 million of amortization expense and \$0.6 million of employee incentive compensation expense. Corporate SG&A expenses were \$15.9 million and included \$1.7 million of employee incentive compensation expense, \$2.4 million of stock-based compensation expense resulting from the sale of 28,797 shares of common stock to our chief executive officer at a price below the closing market price at the date of sale and the issuance of stock options to certain key employees. In addition, Corporate recorded \$0.9 million of income from life insurance proceeds related to our voluntary deferred compensation plan.

Employee Separation and Plant Closure Costs

In 2004, we continued our manufacturing facility restructuring plan, which commenced with the 2003 closure of our E&C segment sales and engineering office in Westborough, Massachusetts. We announced in December 2003 and January 2004 the closure of our D&S segment manufacturing facility in Plaistow, New Hampshire and the BioMedical segment manufacturing and office facility in Burnsville, Minnesota, respectively. In each of these facility closures, we did not exit the product lines manufactured at those sites, but moved manufacturing to other facilities with available capacity, most notably New Prague, Minnesota for engineered tank production and Canton, Georgia for medical respiratory product manufacturing. The Plaistow facility closure was completed in the third quarter of 2004. We incurred capital expenditures in 2004 of \$2.5 million for improvements and additions to the Canton, Georgia facility, and completed the closure of the Burnsville, Minnesota facility in the first quarter of 2005.

During 2004, we recorded employee separation and plant closure costs of \$3.2 million related to the manufacturing facility reduction efforts and overall headcount reduction programs described above. The costs recorded by the E&C, D&S and BioMedical segments and by Corporate were \$0.7 million, \$1.3 million,

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\$0.8 million and \$0.4 million, respectively. The total charges for 2004 included \$0.4 million of expense for contract termination costs, \$1.3 million severance and other benefits related to terminating certain employees at these and other sites, and \$1.5 million for other associated costs. In addition, we recorded a non-cash inventory valuation charge of \$0.2 million, included in cost of sales, for the write-off of inventory at these sites. At December 31, 2004, we had a reserve of \$2.8 million remaining for the closure of these facilities, primarily for lease termination and severance costs.

Loss on Sale of Assets

In 2004, we recorded a net loss on the sale of assets of \$0.1 million. In conjunction with the closure of the BioMedical segment Burnsville, Minnesota facility, we sold this facility in October 2004 for gross proceeds of \$4.5 million and recorded a loss on the sale of \$0.4 million. The proceeds of this sale were used to pay down \$0.9 million of debt outstanding under an industrial revenue bond and the balance was used for working capital purposes. In April 2004, we sold for \$0.6 million of cash proceeds a vacant building and a parcel of land at our D&S segment New Prague, Minnesota facility that was classified as an asset held for sale in our consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2003. In August 2004, we sold for \$1.1 million in cash proceeds, equipment at our D&S segment Plaistow, New Hampshire facility, resulting in a \$0.6 million gain on the sale of assets. In addition, we recorded a \$0.4 million loss related to adjusting the Plaistow land and building to fair value less selling costs based upon an agreement executed in September 2004. The land and building related to the Plaistow facility were included as assets held for sale on our consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2004.

Operating Income

As a result of the foregoing, operating income for the year ended December 31, 2004 was \$37.1 million, or 12.1% of sales.

Equity Loss

We recorded \$0.1 million of equity loss related to our Coastal Fabrication joint venture in 2004. In February 2004, our Coastal Fabrication joint venture executed an agreement to redeem the joint venture partner's 50% equity interest. As a result of the elimination of the joint venture partner and the assumption of 100% of control by us, the assets, liabilities and operating results of Coastal Fabrication are included in the consolidated financial statements subsequent to February 2004.

Net Interest Expense

Net interest expense for 2004 was \$4.8 million. This lower expense is attributable primarily to our debt restructuring in September 2003 in conjunction with the Reorganization Plan and the reduction in the debt balance as a result of \$40.0 million of aggregate voluntary prepayments on our then existing term loan at the end of 2003 and during 2004.

Derivative Contracts Valuation Income and Expense

We entered into an interest rate derivative contract in the form of a collar in March 1999 to manage interest rate risk exposure relative to our debt. This collar had a notional value of \$19.1 million at December 31, 2004 and expired in March 2006. The fair value of the contract related to the collar outstanding at December 31, 2004 is a liability of \$0.3 million and is recorded in accrued interest. The change in fair value of the contracts related to the collars during 2004 of \$0.1 million is recorded in derivative contracts valuation income.

Foreign Currency Gain

We recorded a \$0.5 million of foreign currency remeasurement gain in 2004 as result of certain of our subsidiaries entering into transactions in currencies other than their functional currency.

Table of Contents***Income Tax Expense***

In 2004, we recorded income tax expense of \$10.1 million, which primarily reflects the income tax expense associated with U.S. and foreign earnings and a reduction in tax accruals for prior tax periods at an annual effective tax rate of 30.9%.

Net Income

As a result of the foregoing, we recorded net income of \$22.6 million in 2004.

Three Months Ended December 31, 2003***Sales***

Sales for the three months ended December 31, 2003 were \$68.6 million and continued to be negatively impacted by our prolonged debt restructuring initiatives and the resultant reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, but not as significantly as during the first nine months of 2003. Sales in the E&C segment were \$15.7 million. Heat exchanger and process system sales were favorably impacted by volume and price increases in the hydrocarbon processing market and began to recover from the prolonged impact of the debt restructuring and bankruptcy reorganization. D&S segment sales were \$37.9 million during this period as continued weakness in the global industrial gas market had an unfavorable impact on bulk storage systems sales. In addition, LNG fueling systems were affected by lower volume primarily as a result of a decline in the economies of the West Coast and South Central states of the United States and our financial difficulties. However, packaged gas and beverage liquid CO₂ systems benefited from higher sales volumes. Sales in the BioMedical segment for the three months ended December 31, 2003 were \$15.0 million. Sales of biological storage systems and medical products benefited from higher volume, while the MRI components sales declined due to lower volume as this product line's primary customer transferred volume to lower cost manufacturing regions.

Gross Profit and Margin

For the three months ended December 31, 2003, gross profit was \$16.1 million or 23.4% of sales. During this three month period, we included as a component of cost of sales a charge for the fair value write-up in inventory value as required under Fresh-Start accounting at September 30, 2003. The charge was included as a component of cost of sales as the inventory was sold during the three months ended December 31, 2003. The dollar value of this adjustment and its percentage reduction on gross profit margin by operating segment for the three months ended December 31, 2003 was as follows: \$2.2 million and 5.8% of sales for the D&S segment, and \$3.2 million and 21.3% of sales for the BioMedical segment. A similar valuation adjustment for inventory in the E&C segment was not required due to our use of the percentage of completion method for revenue recognition in this segment.

In addition, the gross profit margin in the E&C segment benefited from improved pricing in the hydrocarbon processing market, cost savings recognized due to the closures of our Wolverhampton, U.K. heat exchanger manufacturing facility and Westborough, Massachusetts engineering facility. The D&S segment gross profit margin was positively impacted by the overhead cost savings from the closure of our Costa Mesa, California and Columbus, Ohio manufacturing facilities. Gross profit margin in the BioMedical segment was negatively impacted further by lower margins for MRI cryostat components due to lower pricing and unabsorbed overhead costs due to reduced volume.

SG&A

SG&A expenses for the three months ended December 31, 2003 were \$14.1 million, or 20.6% of sales, and during this period we benefited from cost savings as a result of the elimination of a significant number of salaried employees from our operating restructuring efforts. In addition, SG&A expenses included \$0.7 million of amortization expense or 1.0% of sales, associated with finite-lived intangible assets that were recorded at fair value in September 2003 under Fresh-Start accounting, which is discussed further below by operating

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segment. SG&A expenses for the E&C segment were \$2.0 million. D&S segment SG&A expenses were \$4.3 million and included \$0.3 million of amortization expense related to finite-lived intangible assets. SG&A expenses for the BioMedical segment were \$2.4 million and included \$0.4 million of amortization expense for finite-lived intangible assets. Corporate SG&A expenses were \$3.9 million and included \$0.4 million of fees and expenses associated with our bankruptcy reorganization.

Employee Separation and Plant Closure Costs

During the three months ended December 31, 2003, we recorded employee separation and plant closure costs of \$1.0 million related to the manufacturing facility reduction efforts and overall employee reduction programs, including the E&C segment sales and engineering office in Westborough, Massachusetts, the D&S segment Plaistow, New Hampshire manufacturing facility and the BioMedical segment manufacturing and office facility in Burnsville, Minnesota. The charges for the E&C, D&S and BioMedical segments and Corporate were \$0.1 million, \$0.6 million, \$0.2 million and \$0.1 million, respectively. In addition, charges included \$0.8 million for severance and other benefits related to terminating certain employees and \$0.2 million of plant closure costs. At December 31, 2003, we had a reserve of \$3.4 million remaining for the closure of these facilities, primarily for lease termination and severance costs.

Operating Income

As a result of the foregoing, operating income for the three months ended December 31, 2003 was \$0.1 million, or 1.3% of sales.

Equity Loss

We recorded \$0.04 million of equity loss from our Coastal Fabrication joint venture for the three months ended December 31, 2003.

Net Interest Expense

Net interest expense for the three months ended December 31, 2003 was \$1.4 million and reflects interest expense recorded under the credit facility entered into on September 15, 2003 under the Reorganization Plan.

Derivative Contracts Valuation Expense

For the three months ended December 31, 2003, we recorded \$0.05 million of derivative contracts valuation income for our interest rate collar that expired in March 2006 and had a notional value of \$25.5 million at September 30, 2003.

Foreign Currency Gain

We recorded \$0.4 million foreign currency remeasurement gain for the three months ended December 31, 2003 as result of certain of our subsidiaries entering into transactions in currencies other than their functional currency.

Income Tax Benefit

We recorded an income tax benefit of \$0.1 million for the three months ended December 31, 2003 for losses incurred primarily as a result of the inventory valuation adjustment under Fresh-Start accounting explained above and a reduction in tax accruals for prior tax periods.

Net Income

As a result of the foregoing, we had net income of \$0.03 million for the three months ended December 31, 2003.

Table of Contents**Nine Months Ended September 30, 2003*****Sales***

Sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 were negatively impacted by our prolonged debt restructuring initiatives and the resultant reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, as certain customers reduced order quantities, delayed signing significant new orders, did not automatically renew supply contracts that expired in 2003, and contracted with other competitors, due to the uncertainty created by our leverage situation and bankruptcy filing. We believe our E&C segment experienced the most significant negative impact of the Chapter 11 filing, since products in this segment frequently have extended production times and significant dollar values.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2003, sales were \$197.0 million. E&C segment sales were \$42.9 million in the first nine months of 2003. The E&C segment was unfavorably impacted by lower sales volume in the process system market, and benefited from higher sales volume for heat exchangers in the hydrocarbon processing market. D&S segment sales were \$102.5 million for the first nine months of 2003 and were negatively affected by the continued weak global market for industrial bulk storage systems. BioMedical segment sales were \$51.6 million in the first nine months of 2003. Medical products and biological storage systems sales were positively affected by increased international volume, while MRI product sales were unfavorably impacted by lower volume.

Gross Profit and Margin

Gross profit and the related margin for the first nine months of 2003 were \$55.8 million and 28.3% of sales. The gross profit and related margin were favorably affected in the E&C and D&S segments primarily by the realization of operational cost savings from our manufacturing facility rationalization plan that commenced in early 2002. Gross profit margin in the BioMedical segment was negatively impacted by a temporary shut-down of our Denver, Colorado manufacturing plant in the last half of March 2003 due to an unanticipated deferral until the second quarter of 2003 of MRI product orders at the request of the product line's only customer, and by a temporary shut-down of this same facility in June 2003 due to a weather-related extended power outage.

SG&A

SG&A expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 were \$44.2 million, or 22.4% of sales, and during this period we benefited from cost savings as a result of the elimination of a significant number of salaried employees from our operating restructuring efforts. E&C, D&S and BioMedical segment SG&A expenses were \$6.3 million, \$17.7 million and \$6.4 million, respectively. Corporate SG&A expenses were \$14.5 million and included \$6.0 million of fees paid to professional advisors related to our efforts to restructure our senior debt.

Employee Separation and Plant Closure Costs

We recorded \$0.9 million of employee separation and plant closure costs in the first nine months of 2003. This expense related substantially to the closure of the E&C segment's Wolverhampton, U.K. manufacturing facility and the engineering office in Westborough, Massachusetts and the closure of the D&S segment's manufacturing facilities in Denver, Colorado, Costa Mesa, California and Columbus, Ohio and consisted primarily of lease termination costs and severance, net of income related to the settlement of facility leases as we entered into Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings. The expense (benefit) for the E&C, D&S and BioMedical segments and Corporate were \$1.5 million, (\$1.2 million), \$0.1 million and \$0.5 million, respectively.

Gain on Sale of Assets

On July 3, 2003, we sold certain assets and liabilities of our former Greenville Tube, LLC stainless steel tubing business, which we previously reported as a component of our E&C segment. We received gross

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proceeds of \$15.5 million, consisting of \$13.5 million in cash and \$2.0 million in a long-term subordinated note, and recorded a gain of \$2.4 million, net of taxes of \$1.3 million in the third quarter of 2003. In addition, we reported income from a discontinued operation, net of taxes of \$0.8 million in the first nine months of 2003. In accordance with SFAS No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets, we classified the operating results and gain on sale of this business in the discontinued operation line of our consolidated statement of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2003.

As part of closing our Columbus, Ohio manufacturing facility, we sold our cryopump and valves product lines in the second quarter of 2003 for net proceeds of \$2.3 million and recorded a \$0.9 million gain in other income, and sold various fixed assets of the Columbus, Ohio facility in the first quarter of 2003 for net proceeds of \$0.2 million and recorded a \$0.2 million gain in other income.

Loss on Insolvent Subsidiary

In March 2003, we completed the closure of our Wolverhampton, U.K. manufacturing facility, operated by CHEL. We have continued to manufacture heat exchangers at our La Crosse, Wisconsin facility. On March 28, 2003, CHEL filed for a voluntary administration under the U.K. Insolvency Act of 1986. CHEL's application for voluntary administration was approved on April 1, 2003 and an administrator was appointed. In accordance with Statements of Financial Accounting Standards, or SFAS, No. 94, Consolidation of All Majority-Owned Subsidiaries, we are not consolidating the accounts or financial results of CHEL subsequent to March 28, 2003 due to the assumption of control of CHEL by the insolvency administrator. Effective March 28, 2003, we recorded a non-cash impairment charge of \$13.7 million to write off our net investment in CHEL.

Operating Loss

As a result of the foregoing, the operating loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 was \$1.9 million, or 0.1% of sales.

Net Interest Expense

Net interest expense was \$9.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003. We recorded interest expense on amounts outstanding under the term loan portion and revolving credit loan portion of our credit facility negotiated by the Predecessor Company in March 1999 and under the Series 1 Incremental Revolving Credit Facility and the Series 2 Incremental Revolving Credit Facility entered into by the Predecessor Company in November 2000 and in April 2001, respectively until July 8, 2003, the date we filed our Chapter 11 bankruptcy petitions, but not thereafter. As a result, interest expense for the nine month period ended September 30, 2003 does not include approximately \$3.8 million that would have been payable under the terms of these facilities had we not filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection.

Financing Costs Amortization

Financing costs amortization expense was \$1.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003. We recorded financing costs amortization expense related to the credit facility negotiated by the Predecessor Company in March 1999 until July 8, 2003, the date we filed our Chapter 11 bankruptcy petitions, but not thereafter. We did not record any financing costs amortization expense subsequent to the third quarter of 2003 related to our post-bankruptcy credit facilities.

Derivative Contracts Valuation Expense

We recorded \$0.4 million of derivative contracts valuation expense in the nine month period ended September 30, 2003 for our interest rate collar that expired in March 2006 and had a notional value of \$26.7 million at September 30, 2003.

Table of Contents***Foreign Currency Loss***

We recorded a \$0.3 million of foreign currency remeasurement loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 as result of certain of our subsidiaries entering into transactions in currencies other than their functional currency.

Reorganization Items, Net

The Predecessor Company recorded a net gain of \$5.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 as a result of adopting Fresh-Start accounting. This net gain was comprised of certain adjustments to the fair value of assets and liabilities resulting in a net charge of \$38.6 million, restructuring of the Predecessor Company's capital structure, including a discharge of the senior lenders pre-petition debt, resulting in a net gain of \$52.2 million, and charges of \$7.9 million for advisory fees and severance directly related to the reorganization. In accordance with Fresh-Start accounting, all assets and liabilities were recorded at their estimated fair values as of September 30, 2003. Such fair values represented our best estimates based on independent appraisals and valuations.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense of \$3.0 million in the first nine months of 2003 consisted of tax benefit from reversals of domestic income tax reserves associated with resolved tax contingencies, partially offset by taxes on earnings of foreign subsidiaries.

At September 30, 2003, we had a net deferred tax liability of \$6.7 million, which represented foreign deferred tax liabilities. At September 30, 2003, we had a full valuation allowance against our domestic net deferred tax assets in accordance with SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes, based upon management's assessment that it was more likely than not that the net deferred tax assets would not be realized. Pursuant to Section 108 of the Internal Revenue Code, we materially reduced certain tax attributes on January 1, 2004 due to the recognition of cancellation of indebtedness income in the three-month period ended September 30, 2003.

Net Income

As a result of the foregoing, we reported a net loss of \$7.1 million for the first nine months of 2003.

Orders and Backlog

We consider orders to be those for which we have received a firm signed purchase order or other written contractual commitment from the customer. Backlog is comprised of the portion of firm signed purchase orders or other written contractual commitments received from customers that we have not recognized as revenue upon shipment or under the percentage of completion method. Backlog can be significantly affected by the timing of orders for large projects, particularly in the E&C segment, and is not necessarily indicative of future backlog levels or the rate at which backlog will be recognized as sales. Our backlog as of March 31, 2006 and as of December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 was \$237.0 million, \$233.6 million, \$129.3 million and \$49.6 million, respectively. This significant increase in backlog is primarily attributable to the growth in the global industrial gas and the LNG and natural gas segments of the hydrocarbon processing markets served by the E&C and D&S segments. Substantially all of our December 31, 2005 backlog is scheduled to be recognized as sales during 2006.

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The table below sets forth orders and backlog by segment for the periods indicated:

	Predecessor Company		Reorganized Company		Successor Company	
	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2003	Three Months Ended December 31, 2003	Year Ended December 31, 2004	January 1, 2005 to October 16, 2005	October 17, 2005 to December 31, 2005	Three Months Ended March 31, 2006
(Dollars in thousands)						
Orders						
Energy & Chemicals	\$ 28,621	\$ 15,262	\$ 121,793	\$ 130,786	\$ 67,232	\$ 30,797
Distribution & Storage	105,233	37,696	193,156	191,188	45,859	76,020
BioMedical	52,751	14,492	77,893	62,396	13,768	18,221
Total	\$ 186,605	\$ 67,450	\$ 392,842	\$ 384,370	\$ 126,859	\$ 125,038
Backlog						
Energy & Chemicals	\$ 20,673	\$ 19,834	\$ 70,766	\$ 114,633	\$ 147,732	\$ 137,346
Distribution & Storage	28,591	27,993	53,900	83,194	79,524	94,621
BioMedical	2,517	1,808	4,613	8,388	6,383	5,066
Total	\$ 51,781	\$ 49,635	\$ 129,279	\$ 206,215	\$ 233,639	\$ 237,033

Orders for the three months ended March 31, 2006 were \$125.0 million. E&C segment orders were \$30.8 million for three months ended March 31, 2006. E&C orders for the first three months of 2006 were lower than in recent previous quarters primarily due to the timing of the receipt of large orders, particularly those received in the later part of 2005, which is representative of the periodic fluctuations in order amounts that occur in the E&C segment due to the project nature of this business. D&S segment orders for the three months ended March 31, 2006 were \$76.0 million. Bulk storage systems and packaged gas systems orders were \$31.0 million and \$45.0 million, respectively, for the three months ended March 31, 2006. Orders in bulk storage systems and packaged gas systems were primarily driven by continued growth in the global industrial gas market. Among other things, for the three months ended March 31, 2006, bulk storage systems included an engineered tank order of approximately \$7.0 million. BioMedical segment orders for the three months ended March 31, 2006 were \$18.2 million. Orders for medical respiratory products have been positively impacted by growth in Europe and Asia and our continued penetration of these markets. Biological storage system orders were primarily driven by growth and further penetration in both U.S. and international markets.

For the 2005 Successor Period, orders were \$126.9 million. E&C segment orders of \$67.2 million remained strong during this period and included several large heat exchanger and LNG systems orders, including an air separation heat exchanger order of \$16.0 million. D&C segment orders of \$45.9 million were driven by continued strong packaged gas system orders. Bulk storage systems and packaged gas systems orders were \$26.9 million and \$18.9 million, respectively for this period. BioMedical segment orders were \$13.8 during this period as orders in the European and Asian market medical respiratory and U.S. biological storage system products order levels remained strong, while

U.S. medical respiratory product orders continued to decline. This decline is explained further below.

Orders for the 2005 Reorganized Period were \$384.4 million. E&C segment orders of \$130.8 million remained strong during this period and included a \$21.0 million LNG VIP order and a \$10.7 million hydrocarbon processing heat exchanger order. D&C segment orders of \$191.2 million were driven by continued strong bulk storage systems orders and strong packaged gas system orders, which were \$118.5 million and \$72.7 million, respectively. This strong order level in the D&S segment is driven by continued demand in the global industrial gas markets served by us. BioMedical segment orders were \$62.4 million, as orders for European and Asian medical respiratory products and U.S. biological storage system products continued favorable growth trends due to both continued market penetration and market growth. U.S. medical respiratory product orders during this period were unfavorably impacted by lower orders from a significant customer and announced government reimbursement reductions for liquid oxygen therapy systems.

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For the year ended December 31, 2004, orders of \$392.9 million were positively affected by improvements in the markets served by all three segments. During 2004, the E&C segment showed a significant increase in orders to \$121.8 million, due to increased orders for both the heat exchangers and LNG systems product lines, including orders of \$20.4 million and \$19.3 million. The demand increase was mainly due to the recovery of the global industrial gas markets and the continuing development of a worldwide natural gas market. The D&S segment orders significantly increased in 2004 to \$193.2 million as bulk storage and packaged gas products experienced increased demand as a result of a recovery in the global industrial gas market. During 2004, the BioMedical segment continued its previous trend of increasing order performance with orders of \$77.9 million, driven by strong demand for medical respiratory products and biological storage systems both in the U.S. and international markets. Orders for MRI components continued to decline during 2004 as the product line's single customer continued to move business to lower cost manufacturing countries.

For the three months ended December 31, 2003, orders were \$67.5 million and for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 were \$186.6 million. Although order levels began to improve during the last three months of 2003, orders during the first nine months of 2003 were negatively affected by customer concerns of uncertainty relating to the prolonged debt restructuring initiative and Chapter 11 bankruptcy reorganization, particularly within the E&C segment. BioMedical segment orders during both periods of 2003 were fueled by strong demand for medical respiratory products, but were unfavorably impacted by a reduction in orders for MRI components from its sole customer as they continue to source the product from suppliers in low cost manufacturing countries.

Liquidity and Capital Resources***Debt Instruments and Related Covenants***

As of March 31, 2006, we had \$170.0 million outstanding under the term loan portion of the senior secured credit facility, \$170.0 million outstanding under the senior subordinated notes and \$24.9 million of letters of credit and bank guarantees supported by the revolving credit portion of the senior secured credit facility. In connection with the Acquisition, we entered into a \$240.0 million senior secured credit facility and completed the \$170.0 million offering of 9¹/₈% senior subordinated notes due 2015. We repaid the term loan portion of our then existing credit facility (the term loan portion and revolving credit portion of the facility are referred to collectively as the 2003 Credit Facility) and certain other debt on or before October 17, 2005, the closing date of the Acquisition. The senior secured credit facility consists of a \$180.0 million term loan credit facility and, effective upon the closing of this offering, a \$115.0 million revolving credit facility, of which the entire \$115.0 million may be used for the issuance of letters of credit, \$55.0 million of which may be letters of credit extending more than one year from their date of issuance. The term loan was fully funded on the closing date. The term loan matures on October 17, 2012 and the revolving credit portion of the senior secured credit facility matures on October 17, 2010. As a result of an aggregate of \$35.0 million voluntary principal prepayments since October 2005, the term loan requires no principal payments until the remaining balloon payment is due on the maturity date. The interest rate under the senior secured credit facility is, at our option, the Alternative Base Rate, or ABR, plus 1.0% or LIBOR plus 2.0% on the term loan, and ABR plus 1.5% or LIBOR plus 2.5% on the revolving credit portion of the senior secured credit facility. In addition, we are required to pay an annual administrative fee of \$0.1 million, a commitment fee of 0.5% on the unused revolving credit balance, a letter of credit participation fee of 2.5% per annum on the letter of credit exposure and letter of credit issuance fee of 0.25%. The obligations under the senior secured credit facility are secured by substantially all of the assets of our domestic subsidiaries and 65% of the capital stock of our non-U.S. subsidiaries. See Description of Indebtedness Senior Secured Credit Facility.

The notes are due in 2015 with interest payable semi-annually on April 15th and October 15th. Any of the notes may be redeemed beginning on October 15, 2010. The initial redemption price is 104.563% of the principal amount, plus accrued interest. Also, any of the notes may be redeemed solely at our option at any time prior to October 15, 2010, plus accrued interest and a make-whole premium. In addition, before October 15, 2008, up to 35% of the notes may be redeemed solely at our option at a price of 109.125% of the principal amount, plus accrued interest, using the proceeds from sales of certain kinds of capital stock. The notes are our general unsecured obligations and are subordinated in right of payment to all of our existing and

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future senior debt, including the senior secured credit facility, *pari passu* in right of payment with all of our future senior subordinated indebtedness, senior in right of payment with any of our future indebtedness that expressly provides for its subordination to the notes, and unconditionally guaranteed jointly and severally by substantially all of our domestic subsidiaries.

The senior secured credit facility and provisions of the indenture governing the notes contain a number of customary covenants, including, but not limited to, restrictions on our ability to incur additional indebtedness, create liens or other encumbrances, sell assets, enter into sale and lease-back transactions, make certain payments, investments, loans, advances and guarantees, make acquisitions and engage in mergers and consolidations, pay dividends and distributions, and make capital expenditures. Our senior secured credit facility also includes covenants relating to leverage and interest coverage ratios. See Description of Indebtedness. At December 31, 2005, we had \$175.0 million outstanding under the term loan and \$170.0 million in aggregate principal amount of notes outstanding, and letters of credit and bank guarantees totaling \$22.4 million supported by the revolving credit portion of the senior secured credit facility.

Chart Ferox, a.s., or, Ferox, our majority-owned subsidiary that operates in the Czech Republic, maintains secured revolving credit facilities with borrowing capacity, including overdraft protection, of up to \$9.6 million, of which \$4.4 million is available only for letters of credit and bank guarantees. Under the revolving credit facilities, Ferox may make borrowings in Czech Koruna, Euros and U.S. dollars. Borrowings in Koruna are at PRIBOR, borrowings in Euros are at EUROBOR and borrowings in U.S. dollars are at LIBOR, each with a fixed margin of 0.6%. Ferox is not required to pay a commitment fee to the lenders under the revolving credit facilities with respect to the unutilized commitments thereunder. Ferox must pay letter of credit and guarantee fees equal to 0.75% on the face amount of each guarantee. Ferox's land and buildings, and accounts receivable secure \$4.6 million and \$2.5 million, respectively, of the revolving credit facilities. At December 31, 2005, there was \$0.8 million of borrowings outstanding under, and \$1.5 million of bank guarantees supported by, the Ferox revolving credit facilities.

Our debt and related covenants are further described in the notes to our consolidated financial statements.

Sources and Uses of Cash***Three Months Ended March 31, 2006 and 2005***

Cash provided by operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2006 was \$12.3 million compared with cash used in operating activities of \$4.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2005. The increase in cash provided by operating activities in the three months ended March 31, 2006 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2005 was primarily attributable to increased cash earnings and improved working capital management. In the three months ended March 31, 2005 our E&C segment's working capital was negatively impacted by the timing of billings and payment terms under certain contracts entered into in 2004.

Cash used in investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2006 was \$2.6 million compared with \$1.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and consisted primarily of capital expenditures to support our business growth.

For the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, cash used in financing activities was \$5.8 million and \$0.6 million, respectively. In the three months ended March 31, 2006, we made a \$5.0 million voluntary principal prepayment under the term loan portion of our senior secured credit facility and \$0.8 million of net payments under the Ferox revolving credit facilities. In the three months ended March 31, 2005, we made \$0.6 million of scheduled principal payments under the term loan portion of the 2003 Credit Facility.

2005 Successor Period

Cash provided by operating activities for the 2005 Successor Period was \$18.7 million, which included cash provided by changes in working capital components of \$7.6 million.

During the 2005 Successor Period, we used \$362.3 million of cash for investing activities. Cash of \$356.6 million was used to pay proceeds to our former shareholders as a result of the Acquisition and

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\$5.6 million was used for capital expenditures. The significant capital expenditures were for the construction of the new manufacturing facility in China, the expansion of the biological storage product line manufacturing facility in New Prague, Minnesota and reinvestment to upgrade existing facilities to support business growth.

Cash provided by financing activities for the 2005 Successor Period, was \$348.5 million. In connection with the Acquisition, we received proceeds of \$350.0 million from the senior secured credit facility and senior subordinated notes and proceeds of \$111.3 million from the sale of stock to affiliates of First Reserve. These proceeds were used to pay our former shareholders, repay \$76.5 million of long-term debt under the 2003 Credit Facility, pay former stock option holders \$15.8 million and pay financing and transaction costs of \$11.6 million and \$1.8 million, respectively. In addition, we made a voluntary principal prepayment of \$5.0 million on the term loan.

2005 Reorganized Period

Cash provided by operating activities for the 2005 Reorganized Period was \$15.6 million and included cash used in working capital components of \$10.6 million to support the growth in business, particularly in the E&C and D&S segments.

During the 2005 Reorganized Period, we used \$20.8 million of cash for investing activities. Cash of \$12.0 million, net of cash acquired, was used to acquire 100% of the equity interest in Changzhou CEM Cryo Equipment Co., Ltd, or CEM. The CEM acquisition is further described in the notes to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. Cash used for capital expenditures for the period was \$11.0 million. The significant capital expenditures were for the construction of the new manufacturing facility in China, the expansion of the biological storage product line manufacturing facility in New Prague, Minnesota and reinvestments to upgrade existing facilities to support growth in our businesses. In addition, we received proceeds of \$1.7 million from the settlement of a promissory note related to the 2003 sale of our former Greenville Tube, LLC stainless steel tubing business.

For the 2005 Reorganized Period, \$1.7 million of cash was provided by financing activities. We borrowed \$18.9 million under our revolving credit facilities, including \$10.0 million in the second quarter of 2005 under the revolving credit portion of the 2003 Credit Facility to finance our acquisition of CEM. In addition, we made net payments under the revolving credit portion of our 2003 Credit Facility and other revolving credit facilities of \$15.9 million and \$1.9 million of scheduled principal payments under the term loan portion of the 2003 Credit Facility, and \$1.1 million of payments on other long-term debt. Proceeds from the sale of stock during this period were \$1.7 million.

Year Ended December 31, 2004

Cash provided by operating activities was \$35.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2004, which was primarily a result of improved operating performance of all of our business segments, including increased sales, realized savings due to continued restructuring efforts and our successful reorganization under the Bankruptcy Code enabling us to return to normal payment terms with most of our vendors. This positive cash flow was partially offset by increased inventory levels, particularly at the BioMedical segment to ensure uninterrupted service to customers during the transfer of manufacturing operations from the Burnsville, Minnesota facility to the Canton, Georgia facility.

In 2004, net cash used for investing activities was \$3.3 million. Capital expenditures were \$9.4 million and included the expansion of the Canton, Georgia facility to accommodate the transfer of medical product line manufacturing to that facility from the Burnsville, Minnesota facility, the expansion of our operations in China and reinvestment into other facilities. In addition, we received cash proceeds on the sale of assets of \$6.1 million in 2004, which included \$4.3 million from the sale of the Burnsville, Minnesota facility, \$0.6 million from the sale of a vacant building and parcel of land at the New Prague, Minnesota facility, and \$1.1 million from the sale of equipment at the Plaistow, New Hampshire facility.

We used \$35.7 million of cash for financing activities in 2004. We paid \$33.1 million to reduce our long-term debt. This amount included voluntary prepayments made in April, September and December 31, 2004,

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of \$10.0 million, \$12.0 million and \$8.0 million respectively, on the term loan portion of our 2003 Credit Facility. The prepayments were made due to the significant amount of cash provided by the operating activities in 2004. Each prepayment reduced all future scheduled quarterly amortization payments on a pro-rata basis. Also, we used \$1.9 million of cash for our debt restructuring initiatives including costs associated with the reorganization. We were required to delay until January 2004, when our fee applications were approved by the U.S. Bankruptcy Court, payments of approximately \$0.9 million in bankruptcy related fees to various professional service providers.

Three Months Ended December 31, 2003

Our cash provided by operating activities was \$5.0 million for the three months ended December 31, 2003. This cash flow was primarily generated from working capital improvements as we continued to benefit from our successful Chapter 11 bankruptcy reorganization by improved timeliness of customer cash collections on trade receivables, reduced inventory levels and improved vendor payment terms.

Cash provided by investing activities was \$0.2 million, while cash used in financing activities was \$14.0 million for this three month period. We made term loan principal payments of \$10.9 million, including a voluntary \$10.0 million prepayment in December 2003 under the term loan portion of our 2003 Credit Facility that reduced all future scheduled quarterly principal payments on a pro-rata basis. In addition, we had net payments under the revolving credit portion of our 2003 Credit Facility and other revolving credit facilities of \$2.6 million.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2003

Cash provided by operating activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 was \$19.5 million. The cash provided from operations and working capital improvements was \$16.9 million and \$2.6 million, respectively. The working capital improvements were primarily attributable to the successful Chapter 11 bankruptcy reorganization as we strengthened our credit and collection policies and improved our cash collections of trade receivables, reduced cash requirements for inventory purchases due to the closure of several manufacturing facilities and the return to normal payments terms with a significant number of our vendors.

During this nine-month period, \$15.1 million of cash was provided by investing activities. \$16.1 million was provided by the proceeds from the sale of assets, including \$13.5 from the sale of certain assets and liabilities from our Greenville Tube, LLC stainless steel tubing business, and \$2.5 million from the sale of certain fixed assets of the cypump and valves product line from our closed Columbus, Ohio manufacturing facility. The proceeds from these sales were primarily used to fund certain senior debt interest payments, pay certain professional fees, and provide increased liquidity for working capital and other corporate needs.

Our cash used in financing activities was \$15.9 million. We used \$12.6 million to pay fees for our debt restructuring initiatives, \$1.3 million for net payments under our then-existing credit facilities and \$1.2 million for long-term debt payments. The remaining cash of \$0.8 million was used for interest rate collar payments and purchases of treasury stock.

Cash Requirements

We do not anticipate any unusual cash requirements for working capital needs for the remaining nine months of 2006. We anticipate that we will use more cash during 2006 for capital expenditures than we have used in recent years, subject to restrictions under our senior secured credit facility. A significant portion of capital expenditures will be for facility expansions and related equipment to increase capacity in the E&C and D&S segments. Management believes that these expansions are necessary to support our current backlog levels and our expected growth in business due to increased demand in the industrial gas and LNG and gas to liquid, or GTL, segments of the hydrocarbon gas markets. In addition, we expect to pursue strategic business acquisitions in the remaining nine months of 2006 to complement our existing product offerings.

For the remaining nine months of 2006, cash requirements for debt service are forecasted to be approximately \$25.0 million for scheduled interest payments under our senior secured credit facility and the

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senior subordinated notes. We are not required to make any scheduled principal payments during the remaining nine months of 2006 under the term loan portion of our senior secured credit facility due to the voluntary principal prepayments that have been made to date. For the remaining nine months of 2006, we expect to use approximately \$16.0 million of cash for both U.S. and foreign income taxes and contribute approximately \$1.1 million of cash to our four defined benefit pension plans to meet ERISA minimum funding requirements.

Since March 31, 2006, we have received \$37.1 million from the exercise of the existing warrant held by FR X Chart Holdings LLC to purchase 2,651,012 shares of common stock. We also received \$2.1 million from the exercise of 609,851 rollover options for the issuance of an equivalent number of shares of common stock. We used approximately \$16.5 million of these proceeds to complete our acquisition of Cooler Service on May 26, 2006, as described under the caption Prospectus Summary Recent Developments, and used the remainder of these proceeds and other cash on hand to make a voluntary principal prepayment of \$25.0 million under the term loan portion of our senior secured credit facility in the second quarter of 2006.

Contractual Obligations

Our known contractual obligations as of December 31, 2005 and cash requirements resulting from those obligations are as follows:

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	2006	2007-2008	2009-2010	2011 and Thereafter
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Long-term debt(1)	\$ 345,000	\$ 720	\$ 2,880	\$ 341,400	
Interest on long-term debt(1)	236,531	27,729	54,957	54,689	99,156
Operating leases	9,255	2,040	3,568	2,939	708
Pension obligations	16,596	1,176	2,589	3,010	9,821
Total contractual cash obligations	\$ 607,382	\$ 30,945	\$ 61,834	\$ 63,518	\$ 451,085

(1) We repaid \$5.0 million and \$25.0 million of our term indebtedness in the first and second quarters of 2006, respectively, and intend to repay an additional \$25.0 million of term indebtedness using a portion of the net proceeds from this offering. This will reduce our long-term debt and interest obligations. See Use of Proceeds and Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information.

The interest payments in the above table were estimated based upon our existing debt structure at December 31, 2005, which included the senior secured credit facility and senior subordinated notes, less scheduled debt payments each year, and the interest rates in effect at December 31, 2005. The planned funding of the pension and other post-employment obligations were based upon actuarial and management estimates taking into consideration the current status of the plans.

Our commercial commitments as of December 31, 2005, which include standby letters of credit and bank guarantees, represent potential cash requirements resulting from contingent events that require performance by us or our subsidiaries pursuant to funding commitments, and are as follows:

	Total	2006	2007-2008
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Standby letters of credit	\$ 12,325	\$ 10,585	\$ 1,740

Bank guarantees	11,623	9,279	2,344
Total commercial commitments	\$ 23,948	\$ 19,864	\$ 4,084

Capital Structure

As a result of the Acquisition, we had 7,952,180 shares of common stock issued and outstanding at December 31, 2005. Also, in connection with the Acquisition, a warrant to purchase 2,651,012 shares of our common stock was issued in November 2005 to FR X Chart Holdings LLC and 2,175,186 stock options, which we refer to as the New Options, under the Amended and Restated 2005 Stock Incentive Plan were

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granted to management to purchase shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$6.50 per share. In addition, certain members of management rolled over 609,851 stock options in the Acquisition from our 2004 Stock Option and Incentive Plan, the exercise price of which was adjusted to \$3.50 per share.

The warrant was exercisable anytime, including on a cashless basis, and was to expire in March 2014. The New Options are exercisable for a period of ten years and have two different vesting schedules. Approximately 767,800 of the New Options are time-based, or Time-based Options, and vest 20% per year over a five-year period, and approximately 1,407,385 of the New Options are performance-based, or Performance-based Options, and vest based upon specified returns on First Reserve's investment in the company. In addition, 566,581 of the rollover options were vested on the closing date of the Acquisition and the remaining 43,270 rollover options vested in the first six months of 2006. On October 17, 2005, we adopted SFAS 123(R) Share-Based Payments to account for our 2005 Stock Incentive Plan. See Recently Adopted Accounting Standards below for further information regarding the adoption of SFAS 123(R).

Since March 31, 2006, the warrant has been exercised and 2,651,012 shares were issued to FR X Chart Holdings LLC and the 609,851 rollover options have been exercised for an equivalent number of shares. Each of such exercises was done on a cash basis.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements as defined in the Securities Act.

Contingencies

We are involved with environmental compliance, investigation, monitoring and remediation activities at certain of our operating facilities, and accrue for these activities when commitments or remediation plans have been developed and when costs are probable and can be reasonably estimated. Historical annual cash expenditures for these activities have been charged against the related environmental reserves. Future expenditures relating to these environmental remediation efforts are expected to be made over the next 8 to 14 years as ongoing costs of remediation programs. Management believes that any additional liability in excess of amounts accrued, which may result from the resolution of such matters should not have a material adverse effect on our financial position, liquidity, cash flows or results of operations.

In March 2003, CHEL filed for a voluntary administration under the U.K. Insolvency Act of 1986. It is uncertain whether we will be subject to any significant liability resulting from CHEL's insolvency administration. See Business Legal Proceedings.

In 2004, as part of the Plaistow, New Hampshire manufacturing facility closure, we withdrew from the multi-employer pension plan related to the Plaistow employees. We continue to carry a related estimated withdrawal liability of \$0.2 million at December 31, 2005. Any additional liability in excess of the amount accrued is not expected to have a material adverse impact on our financial position, liquidity, cash flow or results of operations.

We are occasionally subject to various other legal actions related to performance under contracts, product liability and other matters, several of which actions claim substantial damages, in the ordinary course of our business. Based on our historical experience in litigating these actions, as well as our current assessment of the underlying merits of the actions and applicable insurance, we believe the resolution of these other legal actions will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position, liquidity, cash flows or results of operations.

Foreign Operations

During 2005, we had operations in Australia, China, the Czech Republic, Germany and the United Kingdom, which accounted for 23.3% of consolidated revenues and 13.5% of total assets at December 31, 2005. Functional currencies used by these operations include the Australian Dollar, the Chinese Renminbi Yuan, the Czech Koruna, the Euro and the British Pound. We are exposed to foreign currency exchange risk as a result of transactions by these subsidiaries in currencies other than their functional currencies, and from transactions by our domestic operations in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar. The majority of these functional currencies and

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the other currencies in which we record transactions are fairly stable. The use of these currencies, combined with the use of foreign currency forward purchase and sale contracts, has enabled us to be sheltered from significant gains or losses resulting from foreign currency transactions. This situation could change if these currencies experience significant fluctuations in their value as compared to the U.S. Dollar.

Application of Critical Accounting Policies

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and are based on the selection and application of significant accounting policies, which require management to make estimates and assumptions. Although Fresh-Start accounting required the selection of appropriate accounting policies for the Reorganized Company, the significant accounting policies previously used by the Predecessor Company have generally continued to be used by the Reorganized Company and Successor Company. Management believes the following are some of the more critical judgmental areas in the application of its accounting policies that affect its financial position and results of operations.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts. We evaluate the collectibility of accounts receivable based on a combination of factors. In circumstances where we are aware of a specific customer's inability to meet its financial obligations (e.g., bankruptcy filings, substantial downgrading of credit scores), a specific reserve is recorded to reduce the receivable to the amount we believe will be collected. We also record allowances for doubtful accounts based on the length of time the receivables are past due and historical experience. If circumstances change (e.g., higher-than-expected defaults or an unexpected material adverse change in a customer's ability to meet its financial obligations), our estimates of the collectibility of amounts due could be changed by a material amount.

Inventory Valuation Reserves. We determine inventory valuation reserves based on a combination of factors. In circumstances where we are aware of a specific problem in the valuation of a certain item, a specific reserve is recorded to reduce the item to its net realizable value. We also recognize reserves based on the actual usage in recent history and projected usage in the near-term. If circumstances change (e.g., lower-than-expected or higher-than-expected usage), estimates of the net realizable value could be changed by a material amount.

Long-Lived Assets. We monitor our long-lived assets for impairment indicators on an ongoing basis in accordance with SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*. If impairment indicators exist, we perform the required analysis and record impairment charges in accordance with SFAS No. 144. In conducting our analysis, we compare the undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated from the long-lived assets to the related net book values. If the undiscounted cash flows exceed the net book value, the long-lived assets are considered not to be impaired. If the net book value exceeds the undiscounted cash flows, an impairment loss is measured and recognized. An impairment loss is measured as the difference between the net book value and the fair value of the long-lived assets. Fair value is estimated based upon either discounted cash flow analyses or estimated salvage values. Cash flows are estimated using internal forecasts as well as assumptions related to discount rates. Changes in economic or operating conditions impacting these estimates and assumptions could result in the impairment of long-lived assets. In 2006, we expect to record approximately \$4.3 million of amortization expense related to backlog.

Goodwill and Other Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets. Under SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, we evaluate goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment on an annual basis. To test for impairment, we are required to estimate the fair market value of each of our reporting units. We developed a model to estimate the fair market value of our reporting units. This fair market value model incorporates our estimates of future cash flows, estimates of allocations of certain assets and cash flows among reporting units, estimates of future growth rates and management's judgment regarding the applicable discount rates to use to discount those estimated cash flows. Changes to these judgments and estimates could result in a significantly different estimate of the fair market value of the reporting units, which could result in a different assessment of the recoverability of goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets.

Pensions. We account for our defined benefit pension plans in accordance with SFAS No. 87, *Employers Accounting for Pensions*, which requires that amounts recognized in financial statements be determined on an actuarial basis. Our funding policy is to contribute at least the minimum funding amounts

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required by law. SFAS No. 87 and the policies used by us, notably the use of a calculated value of plan assets (which is further described below), generally reduce the volatility of pension expense from changes in pension liability discount rates and the performance of the pension plans' assets.

A significant element in determining our pension expense in accordance with SFAS No. 87 is the expected return on plan assets. We have assumed that the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets as of December 31, 2005 will be 8.25%. These expected return assumptions were developed using a simple averaging formula based upon the plans' investment guidelines and the historical returns of equities and bonds. While over the long term, the investment strategy employed with our pension plan assets has earned in excess of such rates, we believe our assumptions for expected future returns are reasonable. However, we cannot guarantee that we will achieve these returns in the future. The assumed long-term rate of return on assets is applied to the market value of plan assets. This produces the expected return on plan assets that reduces pension expense. The difference between this expected return and the actual return on plan assets is deferred. The net deferral of past asset gains or losses affects the calculated value of plan assets and, ultimately, future pension expense.

At the end of each year, we determine the rate to be used to discount plan liabilities. The discount rate reflects the current rate at which the pension liabilities could be effectively settled at the end of the year. In estimating this rate, we look to rates of return on high quality, fixed-income investments that receive one of the two highest ratings given by a recognized rating agency and the expected timing of benefit payments under the plan. At December 31, 2005, we determined this rate to be 5.50%. Changes in discount rates over the past three years have not materially affected pension expense, and the net effect of changes in the discount rate, as well as the net effect of other changes in actuarial assumptions and experience, has been deferred as allowed by SFAS No. 87.

At December 31, 2005, our consolidated net pension liability recognized was \$6.9 million, a decrease of \$2.3 million from December 31, 2004. The decrease is primarily due to an increase in the fair value of plan assets during 2005, and the recognition of the previously determined net unamortized gain at the closing date of the Acquisition in accordance with SFAS 141, Business Combinations. For the 2005 Successor Period and the 2005 Reorganized Period, we recognized approximately \$0.01 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, of pension income. The consolidated pension expense for the year ended December 31, 2004 was \$0.8 million. The pension expense has decreased in the 2005 periods primarily due to the freezing of a third defined benefit pension plan at December 31, 2004 and the elimination of amortization of prior service costs at October 17, 2005 in accordance with SFAS 141. We currently expect that the pension income in 2006 will be approximately \$0.5 million, an improvement from the 2005 and 2004 pension income and expense, respectively, due to the freezing of all four defined benefit pension plans.

Environmental Remediation Obligations. Our obligation for known environmental problems at our current and former manufacturing facilities have been recognized on an undiscounted basis based on estimates of the cost of investigation and remediation at each site. Management reviews our environmental remediation sites quarterly to determine if additional cost adjustments or disclosures are required. The characteristics of environmental remediation obligations, where information concerning the nature and extent of clean-up activities is not immediately available and changes in regulatory requirements frequently occur, result in a significant risk of increase to the obligations as they mature. Expected future expenditures are not discounted to present value and potential insurance recoveries are not recognized until realized.

Product Warranty Costs. We estimate product warranty costs and accrue for these costs as products are sold. Estimates are principally based upon historical product warranty claims experience over the warranty period for each product line. Due to the uncertainty and potential volatility of these warranty estimates, changes in assumptions could materially affect net income.

Revenue Recognition - Long-Term Contracts. We recognize revenue and gross profit as work on long-term contracts progresses using the percentage of completion method of accounting, which relies on estimates of total expected contract revenues and costs. We follow this method since reasonably dependable estimates of the revenue and costs applicable to various stages of a contract can be made. Since the financial reporting of these contracts depends on estimates, which are assessed continually during the term of the contract,

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recognized revenues and profit are subject to revisions as the contract progresses toward completion. Revisions in profit estimates are reflected in the period in which the facts that give rise to the revision become known. Accordingly, favorable changes in estimates result in additional profit recognition, and unfavorable changes will result in the reversal of previously recognized revenue and profits. When estimates indicate a loss is expected to be incurred under a contract, cost of sales is charged with a provision for such loss. As work progresses under a loss contract, revenue and cost of sales continue to be recognized in equal amounts, and the excess of costs over revenues is charged to the contract loss reserve. Change orders resulting in additional revenue and profit are recognized upon approval by the customer based on the percentage that incurred costs to date bear to total estimated costs at completion. We use the percentage of completion method of accounting primarily in the E&C segment, with the balance made up by the D&S segment.

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment. SFAS No. 123(R) is a revision of SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation and supersedes Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and amends SFAS No. 95, Statement of Cash Flows. SFAS 123(R) requires all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be recognized in the financial statements based on their fair values and eliminates the pro forma disclosure option allowed under SFAS 123. SFAS 123(R) is effective for nonpublic entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. We adopted SFAS 123(R) on October 17, 2005 in conjunction with the Acquisition.

In December 2004, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position, or FSP, FSP No. 109-1, Application for FASB Statement No 109, Accounting for Income Taxes, to the Tax Deduction on Qualified Production Activities Provided by the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004. FSP 109-1 is intended to clarify that the domestic manufacturing deduction should be accounted for as a special deduction (rather than a rate reduction) under SFAS No. 109,

Accounting for Income Taxes. A special deduction is recognized under SFAS 109 as it is earned. The adoption of this statement did not have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In December 2004, the FASB issued FSP No. 109-2, Accounting and Disclosure Guidance for the Foreign Earnings Repatriation Provision within the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004. FSP 109-2 provides guidance under SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes, with respect to recording the potential impact of the repatriation provisions of the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004, or the Jobs Act, on enterprises' income tax expense and deferred tax liability. The Jobs Act was enacted on October 22, 2004. FSP 109-2 states that an enterprise is allowed time beyond the financial reporting period of enactment to evaluate the effect of the Jobs Act on its plan for reinvestment or repatriation of foreign earnings for purposes of applying SFAS No. 109. We completed evaluating the impact of the repatriation provisions, and the adjustment as provided for in FSP 109-2, did not have a material impact on our tax expense or deferred tax liability.

In March 2005, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 47 Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations. This interpretation requires companies to recognize a liability for the fair value of a legal obligation to perform asset retirement activities that are conditional on a future event if the amount can be reasonably estimated. This statement is effective for the year ending December 31, 2005. The adoption of this statement did not have a material effect on our financial position, results of operations, liquidity or cash flows.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

The Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, has recently issued the following Statements of Financial Accounting Standards that we have not adopted as of December 31, 2005:

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 151, Inventory Costs. SFAS No. 151 requires abnormal amounts of inventory costs related to idle facility, freight handling and wasted material expenses to be recognized as current period charges. Additionally, SFAS No. 151 requires that allocation of fixed production overheads to the costs of conversion be based on the normal capacity of the production facilities.

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The standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. We are currently evaluating the effect the adoption of SFAS No. 151 will have on our financial position or results of operations.

In June 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 154, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections. SFAS 154 replaces APB Opinion No. 20, Accounting Changes and SFAS 3, Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements. SFAS 154 requires that a voluntary change in accounting principle be applied retrospectively with all prior period financial statements presented on the new accounting principle. SFAS 154 also requires that a change in method of depreciating and amortizing a long-lived asset be accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate, and the correction of errors in previously issued financial statements should be termed a restatement. SFAS 154 is effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. The implementation of SFAS 154 does not have an impact on our present consolidated financial statements and will only affect financial statements to the extent there are future accounting changes or errors.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

In the normal course of business, our operations are exposed to continuing fluctuations in foreign currency values and interest rates that can affect the cost of operating and financing. Accordingly, we address a