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CORRPRO COMPANIES INC /OH/

Form 10-Q

February 14, 2002

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001

OR

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

Commission File Number 1-12282

CORRPRO COMPANIES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

OHIO

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

34-1422570

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

1090 ENTERPRISE DRIVE, MEDINA, OHIO 44256

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

REGISTRANT'S TELEPHONE NUMBER, INCLUDING AREA CODE: (330) 723-5082

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports
required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of
1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the
Registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such
filing requirements for the past 90 days.

YES X

NO

As of February 11, 2002, 8,262,320 Common Shares, without par value, were
outstanding.

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CORRPRO COMPANIES, INC.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CORRPRO COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(UNAUDITED)
(IN THOUSANDS)

ASSETS

Current Assets:

Cash and cash equivalents
Accounts receivable, net

December 31,
2001

March 31,
2001

\$ 4,908
39,445

\$ 3,900
43,222

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Inventories	19,956	22,298
Prepaid expenses and other	6,830	4,734
Deferred income taxes	2,662	2,688
	-----	-----
Total current assets	73,801	76,842
	-----	-----
Property, plant and equipment, net	11,241	13,245
Other Assets:		
Goodwill	36,519	37,139
Other assets	10,821	10,908
	-----	-----
Total other assets	47,340	48,047
	-----	-----
	\$ 132,382	\$ 138,134
	=====	=====
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities:		
Short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term debt	\$ 8,108	\$ 3,155
Accounts payable	11,692	14,007
Accrued liabilities and other	9,412	10,423
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities	29,212	27,585
	-----	-----
Long-term debt, net of current portion	54,653	65,134
Commitments and contingencies	--	--
Minority interest	56	92
Shareholders' Equity:		
Serial preferred shares	--	--
Common shares	2,276	2,276
Additional paid-in capital	47,337	49,979
Accumulated earnings	7,208	5,541
	-----	-----
	56,821	57,796
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(5,721)	(6,449)
Common shares in treasury, at cost	(2,639)	(6,024)
	-----	-----
Total shareholders' equity	48,461	45,323
	-----	-----
	\$ 132,382	\$ 138,134
	=====	=====

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these balance sheets.

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(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

	For the Three Months Ended December 31,		For t Month Decem
	2001	2000	2001
Revenues	\$47,081	\$42,709	\$134,689
Cost of sales	33,166	29,296	93,083
Gross profit	13,915	13,413	41,606
Selling, general & administrative expenses	10,830	10,692	32,774
Operating income	3,085	2,721	8,832
Interest expense	1,819	1,747	5,563
Income before income taxes	1,266	974	3,269
Provision for income taxes	721	391	1,602
Net income	\$ 545	\$ 583	\$ 1,667
Earnings per share:			
Basic	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.21
Diluted	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.21
Weighted average shares:			
Basic	8,179	7,731	8,071
Diluted	8,199	7,783	8,094

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

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CORRPRO COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED) (IN THOUSANDS)

	Nine Months Ended December 31,	
	2001	2000
Cash flows from operating activities:		

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Net income	\$ 1,667	\$ 1,377
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	4,334	4,462
401(k) matching contribution in Treasury shares	704	221
Deferred income taxes	25	437
Gain on sale of assets	(79)	(82)
Minority interest	(37)	(62)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	3,696	(7,420)
Inventories	2,581	(488)
Prepaid expenses and other	(2,664)	(2,095)
Other assets	(960)	71
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(2,725)	(144)
	-----	-----
Total adjustments	4,875	(5,100)
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	6,542	(3,723)
	-----	-----
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(753)	(972)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	655	--
	-----	-----
Net cash used for investing activities	(98)	(972)
	-----	-----
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net (payments) borrowings under revolving credit facility and lines of credit	(5,112)	4,733
Net payments under other long-term debt	(398)	(479)
Net proceeds from issuance of Common Shares	--	--
Net proceeds from employee stock purchase plan	40	93
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	(5,470)	4,347
	-----	-----
Effects on cash of foreign currency exchange rates	34	(36)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,008	(384)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	3,900	1,965
	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 4,908	\$ 1,581
	=====	=====
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Income taxes	\$ 1,186	\$ 1,337
Interest	\$ 5,061	\$ 4,207

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED) (IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

NOTE 1 - INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying interim consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Corrpro Companies, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company"). All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Certain fiscal 2001 amounts have been reclassified to conform with the fiscal 2002 presentation.

The information furnished in the accompanying interim consolidated financial statements has not been audited by independent accountants, however, in the opinion of management, the interim consolidated financial statements include all adjustments, consisting only of normal and recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of the consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the interim periods presented. The results of operations for the three months or for the nine months ended December 31, 2001 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2002 or any other period. The interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2001.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2 - INVENTORIES

	December 31, 2001 ----	March 31, 2001 ----
Inventories consist of the following:		
Component parts and raw material	\$ 10,094	\$ 9,450
Work in process	800	2,140
Finished goods	10,651	11,717
	-----	-----
	21,545	23,307
Inventory reserve	(1,589)	(1,009)
	-----	-----
	\$ 19,956	\$ 22,298
	=====	=====

NOTE 3 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

December 31, 2001 ----	March 31, 2001 ----
------------------------------	---------------------------

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Property, plant and equipment consists of the following:

Land	\$ 592	\$ 593
Buildings and improvements	6,423	6,615
Equipment, furniture and fixtures	19,205	19,667
	-----	-----
	26,220	26,875
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(14,979)	(13,630)
	-----	-----
	\$ 11,241	\$ 13,245
	=====	=====

NOTE 4 - EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share ("EPS") is computed by dividing net income for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period, which was 8,179 and 7,731 for the three months ended December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively, and 8,071 and 7,703 for the nine months ended December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively. Diluted EPS for the period has been determined by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares and potential common shares outstanding for the period, which was 8,199 and 7,783 for the three months ended December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively, and 8,094 and 7,757 for the nine months ended December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively. Stock options are the only potential common shares included in the Company's diluted EPS calculations. Potential common shares are computed using the treasury stock method.

NOTE 5 - STOCK PLANS

In fiscal 2001, the Company adopted a plan whereby holders of stock options covered under the 1997 Long-Term Incentive Plan of Corrpro Companies, Inc. (the "1997 Option Plan") could surrender options previously granted with the understanding that a like number of options would be granted no sooner than six months after surrender at the fair market value of the common shares at that time. During the nine months ended December 31, 2001, the Company granted options to purchase 648 common shares at an exercise price of \$2.55 per share in exchange for options previously surrendered under this program.

In addition to the granting of options in exchange for the previously surrendered options referred to above, the Company granted options to purchase 18 common shares at exercise prices ranging from \$1.30 to \$1.52 per share under the 1997 Option Plan and options to purchase 5 common shares at an exercise price of \$2.16 under the 1997 Non-Employee Directors' Stock Option Plan during the nine months ended December 31, 2001. In addition, options previously granted to purchase 130 common shares were terminated during the nine months ended December 31, 2001.

NOTE 6 - SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

The Company maintains the Corrpro Companies, Inc. 401(k) Savings Plan for all eligible employees in the United States under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Company may, at its discretion, make contributions to the plan. In addition, the Company matches a portion of employees'

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contributions. Effective October 1, 2000, the Company began matching employee contributions with treasury shares. For the nine months ended December 31, 2001, the Company issued 326 treasury shares for the Company's matching contribution.

NOTE 7 - COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Comprehensive income (loss), which includes net income and other comprehensive income (loss), amounted to \$872 and \$754 for the quarters ended December 31, 2001 and December 31, 2000, respectively, and \$2,395 and (\$586) for the nine months ended December 31, 2001 and December 31, 2000, respectively. Other comprehensive income (loss) is comprised of the effects of foreign currency translation adjustments in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 52, "Foreign Currency Translation" which is excluded from net income but included as a component of total shareholders' equity. Other comprehensive income (loss) amounted to \$327 and \$171 for the quarters ended December 31, 2001 and December 31, 2000, respectively, and \$728 and (\$1,963) for the nine months ended December 31, 2001 and December 31, 2000, respectively. The accumulated balance of foreign currency translation adjustments excluded from net income is presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as "Accumulated other comprehensive loss."

NOTE 8 - BUSINESS SEGMENTS

In fiscal 2001, as a result of the Company's restructuring of its internal operations, the Company reconfigured its business segments by combining its operations in Europe, Asia and Australia with its operations in the Middle East to form the International Operations segment. Previously, its operations in Europe, Asia and Australia were included in its Other Operations segment. Prior period business segment information has been reconfigured to conform with the current period presentation. The Company's business segments and a description of the products and services they provide are described below:

Domestic Core Operations. The Domestic Core Operations segment consists of the Company's operations in the United States and Central and South America, which provide products and services including corrosion control, coatings, pipeline integrity, risk assessment and inspection services. This segment provides corrosion control products and services to a wide range of customers in a number of industries including: energy, utilities, water and wastewater treatment, chemical and petrochemical, pipelines, defense and municipalities. In addition, this segment provides coatings services to customers in the defense, entertainment, aerospace, transportation, petrochemical, pipeline and electric power industries. This segment includes a production facility in the United States that assembles and distributes cathodic protection products, such as anodes, primarily to the United States market.

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Canadian Operations. The Canadian Operations segment provides corrosion control, pipeline integrity and inspection services to customers in Canada who are primarily in the oil and gas industry. These customers include pipeline operators, petrochemical plants and refineries. The Canadian Operations segment also includes production facilities that assemble products such as anodes and rectifiers.

International Operations. The International Operations segment consists of the Company's operations in Europe, the Middle East, Australia and Asia, which provide corrosion control products and services to customers in the petroleum,

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utility, industrial, marine and offshore markets, as well as to governmental entities in connection with their infrastructure assets. In addition to corrosion control products and services, the Company's operation in Australia also provides coatings and pipeline integrity services to its customer base, which includes oil and gas, water treatment, mining and marine markets.

Other Operations. The Other Operations segment includes the Company's corrosion monitoring equipment business, which assembles and sells products including probes, instruments, access fittings and remote monitoring units to customers in the oil and gas and chemical industries. In addition, this segment also includes the Company's risk assessment and analysis software business, which sells or licenses products to customers primarily in the oil and gas industry.

Financial information relating to the Company's operations by segment is presented below:

	For the Three Months Ended December 31,		For the Nine Months Ended December 31,	
	2001	2000	2001	2000
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Revenue:				
Domestic Core Operations	\$ 26,920	\$ 25,017	\$ 80,191	\$ 72,80
Canadian Operations	6,470	6,708	17,259	18,63
International Operations	10,220	8,874	28,617	27,93
Other Operations	3,471	2,110	8,622	7,57
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	\$ 47,081	\$ 42,709	\$ 134,689	\$ 126,95
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Operating Income:				
Domestic Core Operations	\$ 3,881	\$ 3,545	\$ 13,104	\$ 10,70
Canadian Operations	1,040	1,561	3,004	3,61
International Operations	367	147	1,243	99
Other Operations	652	588	1,051	94
Corporate Related Costs and Other	(2,855)	(3,120)	(9,570)	(9,18
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	\$ 3,085	\$ 2,721	\$ 8,832	\$ 7,06
	=====	=====	=====	=====

NOTE 9 - RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Effective April 1, 2001, the Company adopted SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" as amended by SFAS No. 138. As amended, SFAS 133 requires that an entity recognize all derivatives as either assets or liabilities in the statement of financial position, measure those instruments at fair value and recognize changes in the fair value of derivatives in earnings in the period of change unless the derivative qualifies as an effective hedge that offsets certain

exposures. The Company had no derivatives and therefore, no resulting transition adjustments.

In July 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued SFAS No. 141, "Business Combinations", and SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible

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Assets." SFAS No. 141 requires that the purchase method be used for all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001, as well as all purchase method business combinations completed after June 30, 2001. SFAS No. 142 will require that goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives no longer be amortized, but instead be tested for impairment at least annually in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 142. The Company was required to adopt the provisions of SFAS No. 141 immediately and SFAS No. 142 effective April 1, 2002.

As of the date of adoption of SFAS No. 142, the Company expects to have unamortized goodwill in the amount of approximately \$36.1 million that will be subject to the transition provisions. Amortization expense related to goodwill was approximately \$1.7 million and \$1.3 million for the year ended March 31, 2001 and the nine months ended December 31, 2001, respectively. Because of the extensive effort needed to comply with adopting the new rules, it is not practical to reasonably estimate the impact of adopting these statements on the Company's financial statements as of the date of this report, including whether any transitional impairment losses will be required to be recognized as the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle.

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations," and in August 2001 issued SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets."

SFAS No. 143 requires companies to record the fair value of a liability for asset retirement obligations in the period in which they are incurred. The statement applies to a company's legal obligations associated with the retirement of a tangible long-lived asset that results from the acquisition, construction and development or through the normal operation of a long-lived asset. When a liability is initially recorded, the company would capitalize the cost, thereby increasing the carrying amount of the related asset. The capitalized asset retirement cost is depreciated over the life of the respective asset while the liability is accreted to its present value. Upon settlement of the liability, the obligation is settled at its recorded amount or the company incurs a gain or loss. This statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 30, 2002.

SFAS No. 144 addresses the accounting and reporting for the impairment or disposal of long-lived assets. The statement provides a single accounting model for long-lived assets to be disposed of. New criteria must be met to classify the asset as an asset held-for-sale. This statement also focuses on reporting the effects of a disposal of a segment of a business. This statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001.

The Company has not yet assessed the impact of SFAS Nos. 143 and 144 on its financial statement position.

NOTE 10 - LONG TERM DEBT

The Company currently has a Revolving Credit Facility, as amended in February 2002, in the amount of \$40.0 million and subject to a borrowing base formula which limits the amount the Company

can borrow under the facility to the lesser of \$40.0 million or borrowing base amounts as defined. This Revolving Credit Facility expires on January 31, 2003. In addition to the Revolving Credit Facility, the Company has various smaller lines of credit with foreign banks that totaled approximately \$5.8 million as of December 31, 2001. Total availability under the Revolving Credit Facility and foreign credit facilities at December 31, 2001 was approximately \$12.1 million

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after giving consideration to the borrowing base limitations under the Revolving Credit Facility. As of December 31, 2001, the Company was in compliance with all debt covenants under the Revolving Credit Facility, as amended.

The Company's Senior Notes, in the amount of \$30.0 million, require monthly principal payments commencing February 2002. Such payments are \$0.9 million per month for the period February 2002 through June 2002 and then \$0.4 million per month thereafter. The Company's Revolving Credit Facility provides that any principal payments made under the Senior Notes will result in a proportionate reduction in the commitment amount under the Revolving Credit Facility. Accordingly, the \$40.0 million commitment under the Revolving Credit Facility will be reduced by 133% of any principal payments under the Senior Notes. To the extent that this reduces the commitment amount below the borrowing base amount, true borrowing ability would be reduced. Therefore, it will be necessary for the Company to generate adequate cash flow from its operations to fund its working capital needs and meet its principal payment requirements, or the Company will need to amend its existing loan agreements, refinance its indebtedness or obtain additional capital on reasonable terms. While the Company believes cash flow from operations will be adequate to allow it to fund its working capital needs and the principal payments required for the next twelve months or if needed the Company will be able to amend existing loan agreements, refinance its indebtedness or obtain additional capital to fund these needs and requirements. There can be no assurances that the Company will be able to do so or what the timing or terms thereof might be.

In addition, because the Revolving Credit Facility expires on January 31, 2003, it will be necessary for the Company to amend this Revolving Credit Facility to extend the expiration date. If the Company is unable to extend the expiration date, it will be necessary for the Company to refinance or repay this debt. The Company cannot assure that it will be able to obtain additional maturity extensions, refinance its indebtedness or obtain additional capital on reasonable terms or at all. Failure to extend the expiration date, refinance or repay this indebtedness would have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and operations.

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ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND ----- RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

GENERAL -----

Corrpro provides corrosion control related services, systems, equipment and materials to the infrastructure, environmental and energy markets. Our products and services include (i) corrosion control engineering services, systems and equipment ("corrosion control"), (ii) coatings services ("coatings") and (iii) pipeline integrity and risk assessment services.

CORROSION CONTROL. Corrpro's specialty in the corrosion control market is cathodic protection. We offer a comprehensive range of services in this area, which include the design, manufacture, installation, maintenance and monitoring of cathodic protection systems. Cathodic protection is an electrochemical process that prevents corrosion for new structures and stops the corrosion process for existing structures. It can provide a cost-effective alternative to the replacement of corroding structures. In order to understand how cathodic protection works, it is helpful to first understand the corrosion process.

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Steel, the most common metal protected by cathodic protection, is produced from iron ore. To produce steel, the iron ore is subjected to a refining process that adds energy. Once the steel is put back into the environment, it begins to revert back to its original state (i.e., iron ore) by releasing the added energy back into the surrounding environment. This process of dispersing energy is called corrosion. Cathodic protection electrodes, called anodes, are placed near, and connected to, the structure to be protected (i.e., the cathode). Anodes are typically made from cast iron, graphite, aluminum, zinc or magnesium. A cathodic protection system works by passing an electrical current from the anode to the cathode. This process maintains the energy level on the cathode, thus stopping it from corroding. Instead, the anode corrodes, sacrificing itself to maintain the integrity of the structure. In order for the electrical current to pass from the anode to the cathode, they both must be in a common environment. Therefore, cathodic protection can only be used to protect structures that are buried in soil, submerged in water or encased in concrete. Structures commonly protected against corrosion by the cathodic protection process include oil and gas pipelines, offshore platforms, above and underground storage tanks, ships, electric power plants, bridges, parking garages, transit systems and water and wastewater treatment equipment.

In addition to cathodic protection, our corrosion control services include corrosion engineering, material selection, inspection services, advanced corrosion research and testing and corrosion monitoring (including remote monitoring). We also sell a variety of materials and equipment, including anodes, rectifiers and corrosion monitoring probes, used in cathodic protection and corrosion monitoring systems.

COATINGS. Corrpro offers a wide variety of coatings-related services designed to provide our customers with longer coatings life, reduced corrosion, improved aesthetics and lower life-cycle costs for their coated structures. Coatings services include research, testing, evaluation and application of coatings. In addition, we provide project management services for coatings maintenance programs, including condition surveys, failure analysis, selection of site surface preparation methods and selection and application of coatings. We also provide specialized coatings application services for structures with aggressive corrosion conditions such as the inside and outside of storage tanks and pipelines.

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PIPELINE INTEGRITY AND RISK ASSESSMENT SERVICES. Corrpro offers a comprehensive line of pipeline integrity, risk assessment and inspection services, including assessments, surveys, inspections, analyses, repairs and ongoing maintenance. By offering a wide range of services, we are able to provide pipeline owners with one-stop shopping for the preservation of their pipeline systems.

A. RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - THREE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001 COMPARED TO THREE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000

REVENUES

Revenues for the fiscal 2002 third quarter totaled \$47.1 million compared to \$42.7 million in the fiscal 2001 third quarter, an increase of \$4.4 million or 10.2%. When taking into consideration revenues lost as a result of our shutdown of several under-performing district offices and the sale of a small non-core business unit in fiscal 2001, revenues from our on-going operations increased approximately 16.2% for the fiscal 2002 third quarter over the year-earlier period. Revenues increased in our Domestic Core Operations, International Operations and Other Operations.

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Fiscal 2002 third quarter revenues relating to our Domestic Core Operations segment totaled \$26.9 million compared to \$25.0 million in the fiscal 2001 third quarter, an increase of \$1.9 million or 7.6%. This revenue growth related primarily to the increased activity from our coatings services business. However, we have recently not received as many government contract awards as expected. Accordingly, revenues from our coatings services business may experience some decrease in fiscal 2003.

Our Canadian Operations segment revenues for the third quarter of fiscal 2002 totaled \$6.5 million compared to \$6.7 million in the prior-year third quarter, a decrease of \$0.2 million or 3.5%. This decrease is primarily due to lower levels of construction and materials revenues.

Fiscal 2002 third quarter revenues relating to the International Operations segment totaled \$10.2 million compared to \$8.9 million in the fiscal 2001 third quarter, an increase of \$1.3 million or 15.2%. All operations in this segment experienced increased revenue levels over the prior-year period.

Revenues relating to the Other Operations segment totaled \$3.5 million in the fiscal 2002 third quarter compared to \$2.1 million in the fiscal 2001 third quarter, an increase of \$1.4 million or 64.5%. This increase is due to strong revenue volume in our corrosion monitoring equipment business, as well as continued growth in our risk assessment and analysis software business.

GROSS PROFIT

Gross profit margins, as a percentage of revenues, were 29.6% for the fiscal 2002 third quarter compared to 31.4% for the fiscal 2001 third quarter. This decrease relates primarily to our business mix, which on a consolidated basis, had a larger component of lower margin construction-type jobs.

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SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Selling, general and administrative expenses totaled \$10.8 million (23.0% of revenues) for the fiscal 2002 third quarter compared to \$10.7 million (25.0% of revenues) in the fiscal 2001 third quarter. As a percentage of revenue, our continuing efforts to control operating expenses resulted in a reduction over the comparable year-earlier period.

OPERATING INCOME

Operating income totaled \$3.1 million for the fiscal 2002 third quarter compared to \$2.7 million for the fiscal 2001 third quarter, an increase of \$0.4 million or 13.4%. The improvement in operating income, on a consolidated basis, was the result of higher revenue levels offset by lower construction-type margin jobs.

INTEREST EXPENSE

Interest expense totaled \$1.8 million in the third quarter of fiscal

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2002 compared to \$1.7 million in the third quarter of fiscal 2001. Higher effective interest rates as a result of amendments to our Revolving Credit Facility and our Senior Notes Agreement were partially offset by lower debt levels.

INCOME TAX PROVISION

The Company recorded a provision for income taxes of \$0.7 million for the fiscal 2002 third quarter compared to a provision of \$0.4 million for the fiscal 2001 third quarter. Our effective tax rate was 57.0% for the third quarter of fiscal 2002 and 40.1% for the third quarter of fiscal 2001. Our effective tax rate is based on the statutory rates in effect in the countries in which we operate. The increase in our effective tax rate is the result of strong pretax earnings in certain relatively high taxing jurisdictions and losses incurred primarily in other tax jurisdictions with no deductibility.

NET INCOME

Net income totaled \$0.5 million in the third quarter of fiscal 2002 compared to \$0.6 million in the prior-year period, a decrease of 6.5%. Earnings per share on a diluted basis totaled \$0.07 per share compared to \$0.07 per share in the year-earlier period.

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - NINE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001 COMPARED TO NINE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000

REVENUES

Revenues for the nine months ended December 31, 2001 totaled \$134.7 million compared to prior-year revenues of \$127.0 million, an increase of \$7.7 million or 6.1%. When taking into consideration revenues lost as a result of our shutdown of several under-performing district offices and the sale of a small non-core business unit in fiscal 2001, revenues from our on-going operations increased approximately 13.5% for the nine months ended December 31, 2001 over the year-earlier period. In general, increased revenues in our Domestic Core Operations, International Operations and Other Operations were offset to some extent by lower revenues in our Canadian Operations.

For the nine months ended December 31, 2001, revenues relating to the Domestic Core Operations totaled \$80.2 million compared to prior-year results of \$72.8 million, an increase of \$7.4 million or 10.1%. This revenue growth relates primarily to the increased activity from our coatings services business. However, we have recently not received as many government contract awards as expected. Accordingly, revenues from our coatings services business may experience some decrease in fiscal 2003.

The Canadian Operations' revenues for the nine months ended December 31, 2001 totaled \$17.3 million compared to prior-year results of \$18.6 million, a decrease of \$1.4 million or 7.4%. This lower level of revenues is primarily due to projects that were delayed.

For the nine months ended December 31, 2001, revenues relating to the International Operations totaled \$28.6 million compared to prior-year results of

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\$27.9 million, an increase of \$0.7 million or 2.4%. Lower revenue levels in Europe, which benefited from a large material order in fiscal 2001, and Australia were offset by higher revenue levels in Asia and the Middle East.

Revenues relating to the Other Operations for the nine months ended December 31, 2001, totaled \$8.6 million compared to prior-year results of \$7.6 million, an increase of \$1.1 million. This increase is due to strong revenue volume in our corrosion monitoring equipment business, as well as continued growth in our risk assessment and analysis software business.

GROSS PROFIT

Consolidated gross profit margins were 30.9% for the nine months ended December 31, 2001 compared to 32.4% for the prior-year period. Gross profit margins are below the year-earlier period primarily because of the business mix in the first and third quarters of fiscal 2002.

SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Selling, general and administrative expenses totaled \$32.8 million (24.3% of revenues) for the nine months ended December 31, 2001 compared to \$34.1 million (26.8% of revenues) for the prior-year period, a decrease of \$1.3 million or 3.8%. The decrease is the result of a number of cost reduction programs we implemented in the latter part of fiscal 2001 and our continuing efforts to reduce our selling, general and administrative expenses.

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OPERATING INCOME

Operating income totaled \$8.8 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2001 compared to \$7.1 million in the prior-year period, an increase of \$1.8 million or 24.9%. This increase is primarily the result of the higher revenue levels and lower selling, general and administrative expenses, partially offset by lower gross profit margins.

INTEREST EXPENSE

Interest expense totaled \$5.6 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2001 compared to \$4.8 million in the prior-year period. This increase is a result of higher debt levels during the beginning of fiscal 2002 and higher effective interest rates. The higher effective interest rates are the result of amendments to our Revolving Credit Facility and our Senior Notes Agreement.

INCOME TAX PROVISION

The Company recorded a provision for income taxes of \$1.6 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2001 compared to a provision of \$0.9 million for the prior-year period. Our effective tax rate was 49.0% for the nine months of fiscal 2002 and 40.0% for the nine months of fiscal 2001. Our effective tax rate is based on the statutory rates in effect in the countries in which we operate. The increase in our effective tax rate is the result of strong pretax earnings in certain relatively high taxing jurisdictions and losses incurred in

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other tax jurisdictions with no deductibility.

NET INCOME

Net income totaled \$1.7 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2001 compared to \$1.4 million in the prior-year period, an increase of \$0.3 million or 21.1%. Earnings per share on a diluted basis totaled \$0.21 per share compared to \$0.18 per share in the prior-year period.

B. LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

At December 31, 2001, we had net working capital of \$44.6 million compared to \$49.3 million at March 31, 2001, a decrease of \$4.7 million or 9.5%. Consistent with our emphasis on asset management, net working capital decreased during the first nine months of fiscal 2002 even though we were then in our seasonally busiest time of the year. Improvements in our accounts receivable days sales outstanding ("DSO") and inventory turns as well as increases in our current liabilities were the primary reasons for our reductions in working capital.

During the first nine months of fiscal 2002, cash provided by operating activities totaled \$6.5 million. In the first nine months of fiscal 2001, cash used by operating activities totaled \$3.7 million. This improvement in cash flow from operating activities was primarily the result of improvement in our accounts receivable DSO and our emphasis on inventory management. Cash used for investing activities totaled \$0.1 million during the first nine months of fiscal 2002, which represented capital expenditures, which was partially offset by proceeds from the sale of capital assets. Cash used for financing activities totaled \$5.5 million during the first nine months of fiscal 2002 primarily as a result of payments under our Revolving Credit Facility and lines of credit.

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We currently have a Revolving Credit Facility, as amended in February 2002, in the amount of \$40.0 million, subject to a borrowing base formula which limits the amount we can borrow under the facility to the lesser of \$40.0 million or borrowing base amounts as defined. This Revolving Credit Facility expires on January 31, 2003. In addition to the Revolving Credit Facility, we have various smaller lines of credit with foreign banks that totaled approximately \$5.8 million as of December 31, 2001. Total availability under the Revolving Credit Facility and foreign credit facilities at December 31, 2001 was approximately \$12.1 million after giving consideration to the borrowing base limitations under the Revolving Credit Facility. As of December 31, 2001, we were in compliance with all debt covenants under the Revolving Credit Facility, as amended.

Our Senior Notes, in the amount of \$30.0 million, require monthly principal payments commencing February 2002. Such payments are \$0.9 million per month for the period February 2002 through June 2002 and then \$0.4 million per month thereafter. Our Revolving Credit Facility provides that any principal payments made under the Senior Notes will result in a proportionate reduction in the commitment amount under the Revolving Credit Facility. Accordingly, the \$40.0 million commitment under the Revolving Credit Facility will be reduced by 133% of any principal payments under the Senior Notes. To the extent that this reduces the commitment amount below the borrowing base amount, true borrowing ability would be reduced. Therefore, it will be necessary for us to generate adequate cash flow from our operations to fund our working capital needs and meet our principal payment requirements, or we will need to amend our existing loan agreements, refinance our indebtedness or obtain additional

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capital on reasonable terms. While we believe cash flow from operations will be adequate to allow us to fund our working capital needs and the principal payments required for the next twelve months or if needed we will be able to amend existing loan agreements, refinance our indebtedness or obtain additional capital to fund these needs and requirements. There can be no assurances that we will be able to do so or what the timing or terms thereof might be.

In addition, because our Revolving Credit Facility expires on January 31, 2003, it will be necessary for us to amend this Revolving Credit Facility to extend the expiration date. If we are unable to extend the expiration date, it will be necessary for the Company to refinance or repay this debt. We cannot assure that we will be able to obtain additional maturity extensions, refinance our indebtedness or obtain additional capital on reasonable terms or at all. Failure to extend the expiration date, refinance or repay this indebtedness would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and operations. See "Factors Influencing Future Results and Accuracy of Forward Looking Information."

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FACTORS INFLUENCING FUTURE RESULTS AND ACCURACY OF FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

This document includes certain statements that may be deemed "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These forward-looking statements are based on management's expectations and beliefs concerning future events and discuss, among other things, anticipated future performance and revenues, expected growth and future business plans. Words such as "anticipates," "expects," "intends," "plans," "believes," "seeks," "estimates" or variations of such words and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. We believe that the following factors, among others, could affect our future performance or the price and liquidity of our common shares and cause our actual results to differ materially from those results expressed or implied by forward-looking statements: our mix of products and services; our ability to obtain extensions, amendments or waivers under our debt agreements and the availability and terms of additional or alternative sources of financing and capital; the timing of jobs; the availability and value of larger jobs; qualification requirements and termination provisions relating to government jobs; our ability to satisfy the listing requirements of the exchange on which our shares trade; the impact of inclement weather on operations; the impact of energy prices on the Company's and its customers' businesses; changing global, political and economical conditions; adverse developments in pending litigation or regulatory matters; and the impact of existing, new or changed regulatory initiatives. In addition, any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which such statement is made and we do not undertake any obligation to update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

All phases of our operations are subject to a number of uncertainties, risks and other influences, many of which are beyond our control. Any one of such influences, or a combination, could materially affect the accuracy of the forward-looking statements and the assumptions on which the statements are based. Some important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the anticipated results or other expectations expressed in our forward-looking statements include the following:

OUR PROFITABILITY CAN BE IMPACTED BY OUR MIX OF PRODUCTS AND SERVICES. Given that our selling, general and administrative costs are largely fixed in terms of

dollars, our profitability is dependent upon the amount of gross profit that we are able to realize. We typically generate higher gross profit margins on pure engineering service jobs than on those jobs that include a material or installation component. In addition, our gross profit margins also can be negatively impacted when we utilize subcontractors. Therefore, a shift in business mix from engineering services to more construction and installation type work or an increase in the amount of subcontracting costs could have a negative impact on our operating results. In addition, certain products that we sell have gross profit margins that are considerably lower than our overall average gross profit margin. A shift in business mix which results in a greater percentage of revenues relating to these lower margin products also would have a negative impact on our operating results.

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OUR ABILITY TO OBTAIN EXTENSIONS, AMENDMENTS OR WAIVERS UNDER OUR DEBT AGREEMENTS AND AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF FINANCING AND CAPITAL. On July 12, 2001, we executed amendments, effective as of June 29, 2001, to our Revolving Credit Facility and Senior Notes which, among other things, reset certain covenants under these agreements. We executed additional amendments to our Revolving Credit Facility on August 10, 2001, November 12, 2001 and February 11, 2002 which together extended the expiration date to January 31, 2003. Failure to satisfy or perform any one or more of the covenants contained in these debt agreements at any given time in the future will require us to obtain a waiver, consent or amendment from our lenders, or refinance our credit facilities. Due to the fact that our current Revolving Credit Facility expires on January 31, 2003, we will be required to amend this Revolving Credit Facility in order to extend the expiration date or refinance this debt. We may also be required to seek amendments or alternative financing based on our working capital needs in light of the principal payment requirements under our Senior Notes and related commitment reductions under the Revolving Credit Facility. We cannot provide assurance that we will be able to obtain future maturity extensions, waivers, consents and amendments, or refinance our indebtedness or obtain additional capital on reasonable terms or at all. If we cannot raise funds on acceptable terms when needed, we may not be able to meet our obligations as they become due, which could seriously harm our business and ultimately could impact our ability to operate as a going concern.

THE TIMING OF JOBS CAN IMPACT OUR PROFITABILITY. There are a number of factors, some of which are beyond our control, that can cause projects to be delayed and thus negatively impact our profitability for the related period. These factors include the availability of labor, equipment or materials, customer scheduling issues, delays in obtaining required permits and weather. In addition, when we are working as a subcontractor on a project, our portion of the project can be delayed as a result of factors relating to other contractors.

THE AVAILABILITY AND VALUE OF LARGER JOBS CAN IMPACT OUR PROFITABILITY. While the majority of our jobs are relatively small, we can have a number of individual contracts in excess of \$1 million in progress at any particular time. These larger contracts typically generate more gross profit dollars than our average size jobs. Therefore, the absence of larger jobs, which can generally result from a number of factors, including market conditions, can have a negative impact on our operating results.

QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS AND TERMINATION PROVISIONS RELATING TO GOVERNMENT JOBS. We derive revenues from contracts with the United States, its agencies and other governmental entities. Government contracting is subject to competitive

bidding processes and there can be no assurance that we will be the successful bidder for future contracts. Fluctuations in government spending also could adversely affect our revenues and profitability. In addition, it is the policy of the United States that certain small businesses and other concerns have the maximum practicable opportunity to participate in performing contracts let by any Federal agency. To the extent that we do not meet applicable criteria for government jobs, we could be limited in our ability to participate directly in contracts being let by the United States and other governmental entities with similar requirements. Certain contracts with governmental entities contain provisions permitting the governmental entities to terminate the contract for convenience prior to completion of the contract. To the extent that any of our contracts with a government entity are so terminated, our revenues and profitability could be adversely impacted.

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OUR COMPLIANCE WITH THE LISTING STANDARDS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE ON WHICH OUR COMMON SHARES TRADE. We are required by the stock exchange on which we list our common shares for trading to maintain certain listing standards in order to remain listed on that exchange. If we fail to meet the required listing standards and cannot within a limited time frame thereafter demonstrate compliance, our common shares may not be allowed to trade on the stock exchange, although we would pursue an alternative national trading venue. If this occurs, it may make it more difficult for us to raise funds through the sale of our securities. In addition, it may make it more difficult for an investor to dispose of, or to obtain accurate quotations of, our common shares and negatively impact the market price.

OUR OPERATIONS CAN BE IMPACTED BY INCLEMENT WEATHER. A large portion of our service work is performed in the field. Therefore, excessive amounts of rain, snow or cold, as well as other unusual weather conditions, including hurricanes and typhoons, can result in work stoppages. Also, working under inclement weather conditions can reduce our efficiencies, which can have a negative impact on our profitability.

OUR BUSINESS IS IMPACTED BY CHANGES IN ENERGY PRICES. The products and services we provide to our customers in the energy markets are, to some extent, deferrable in the event that these customers reduce their capital and discretionary maintenance expenditures. The level of spending on these types of expenditures can be influenced by oil and gas prices and industry perceptions of future prices. Our experience indicates that our energy customers react to declining oil and gas prices by reducing their capital and discretionary maintenance expenditures. This reaction has in the past, and may in the future, have a negative impact on our business. We are unable to predict future oil and gas prices. However, we believe that a prolonged period of low energy prices could have a negative impact on our business. Typically, there is a delay between the time prices decline and when we start to experience a negative impact on our results of operations. Conversely, there is also a delay between the time energy prices increase and when we start to experience a positive impact on our results of operations.

THE IMPACT OF CHANGING GLOBAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Changing political and economic conditions on a regional or worldwide basis can adversely impact our business. Deteriorating political and general economic conditions may result in customers delaying or canceling contracts and orders for our products and services, difficulties and inefficiencies in the performance of our services including work stoppages, and difficulties in collecting payment from our

customers. As a result, such conditions can negatively impact our results of operations and our cash flows.

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ADVERSE DEVELOPMENTS IN PENDING LITIGATION OR REGULATORY MATTERS. From time to time, we are involved in litigation and regulatory proceedings, including those disclosed in Item 1 of Part II ("Legal Proceedings") of this quarterly report and in our other periodic reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. There are always significant uncertainties involved in litigation and regulatory proceedings. As to current matters in litigation, we believe that our positions and defenses are meritorious. However, the litigation process involves unpredictability and we cannot guarantee the result of any action. Regulatory compliance is often complex and subject to variation and unexpected changes, including changing interpretations and enforcement agendas affecting the regulatory community. We may need to expend significant financial resources in connection with legal and regulatory procedures and our management may be required to divert attention from other portions of our business. If, as a result of any proceeding, a judgment is rendered, decree is entered or administrative action is taken against us or our customers, it may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

EXISTING, NEW OR CHANGED REGULATORY INITIATIVES CAN IMPACT OUR BUSINESS. Corrpro and its customers are subject to federal, state and local environmental and other laws and regulations. These laws and regulations affect our operations by imposing standards for the protection of health, welfare and the environment. Such laws and regulations, and applicable interpretations thereof, could expose us to liability for acts which are or were in compliance at the time such acts were performed. We cannot predict whether future legislative or regulatory developments may occur which would have an adverse effect on Corrpro.

These risks must be considered by any investor or potential investor in the Company.

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C. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Effective April 1, 2001, the Company adopted SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" as amended by SFAS No. 138. As amended, SFAS 133 requires that an entity recognize all derivatives as either assets or liabilities in the statement of financial position, measure those instruments at fair value and recognize changes in the fair value of derivatives in earnings in the period of change unless the derivative qualifies as an effective hedge that offsets certain exposures. The Company had no derivatives and therefore, no resulting transition adjustments.

In July 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued SFAS No. 141, "Business Combinations", and SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets." SFAS No. 141 requires that the purchase method be used for all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001, as well as all purchase method

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business combinations completed after June 30, 2001. SFAS No. 142 will require that goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives no longer be amortized, but instead be tested for impairment at least annually in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 142. The Company was required to adopt the provisions of SFAS No. 141 immediately and SFAS No. 142 effective April 1, 2002.

As of the date of adoption of SFAS No. 142, the Company expects to have unamortized goodwill in the amount of approximately \$36.1 million that will be subject to the transition provisions. Amortization expense related to goodwill was approximately \$1.7 million and \$1.3 million for the year ended March 31, 2001 and the nine months ended December 31, 2001, respectively. Because of the extensive effort needed to comply with adopting the new rules, it is not practical to reasonably estimate the impact of adopting these statements on the Company's financial statements as of the date of this report, including whether any transitional impairment losses will be required to be recognized as the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle.

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations," and in August 2001 issued SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets."

SFAS No. 143 requires companies to record the fair value of a liability for asset retirement obligations in the period in which they are incurred. The statement applies to a company's legal obligations associated with the retirement of a tangible long-lived asset that results from the acquisition, construction and development or through the normal operation of a long-lived asset. When a liability is initially recorded, the company would capitalize the cost, thereby increasing the carrying amount of the related asset. The capitalized asset retirement cost is depreciated over the life of the respective asset while the liability is accreted to its present value. Upon settlement of the liability, the obligation is settled at its recorded amount or the company incurs a gain or loss. This statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 30, 2002.

SFAS No. 144 addresses the accounting and reporting for the impairment or disposal of long-lived assets. The statement provides a single accounting model for long-lived assets to be disposed of. New criteria must be met to classify the asset as an asset held-for-sale. This statement also focuses on reporting the effects of a disposal of a segment of a business. This statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001.

The Company has not yet assessed the impact of SFAS No. 143 and 144 on its financial statement position.

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ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

MARKET RISK DISCLOSURES

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 our business.

INTEREST RATE RISK

Our primary interest rate risk exposure results from our variable interest rate Revolving Credit Facility and various smaller lines of credit that we maintain with foreign banks. If interest rates were to increase 200 basis points (2%) from December 31, 2001 rates, and assuming no changes in debt from

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the December 31, 2001 levels, the additional annual expense would be approximately \$0.7 million on a pre-tax basis.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS AND FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RISK

Our foreign subsidiaries generally conduct business in local currencies, creating foreign exchange risk. During the nine months of fiscal 2002, the Company recorded a favorable foreign currency translation adjustment of \$0.7 million related to net assets located outside the United States. This foreign currency translation adjustment resulted primarily from the weakening of the United States dollar in relation to the British pound partially offset by the strengthening of the United States dollar to the Canadian dollar. We do not enter into derivatives to hedge foreign currency exchange risk. Our foreign operations are also subject to other customary risks of operating in a global environment, such as unstable political situations, the effect of local laws and taxes, tariff increases and regulations and requirements for export licenses, the potential imposition of trade or foreign exchange restrictions and transportation delays.

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

As previously reported, in January 2000, the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality ("MDEQ") issued an administrative decision which effectively limited the scope of MDEQ's 1995 approval of certain assessment methodologies utilized by Corrpro in determining whether certain underground storage tanks meet Michigan's regulatory requirements for upgrade by means of cathodic protection. The MDEQ decision also would have required us to conduct further assessments and provide certain information. The assessment methodologies at issue have been and remain recognized by the Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") and the other states in which we utilized such methodologies for virtually identical purposes. We believed that MDEQ's decision was in error and on January 24, 2000, filed a complaint and claim of appeal in the Circuit Court for the County of Ingham, Michigan seeking declaratory relief and appealing the decision on several grounds. In its November 14, 2000 ruling, the Ingham Circuit Court reversed MDEQ's decision that directed we take certain actions and provide certain information, however, the court also found that MDEQ had not approved the full use of the assessment methodologies we utilized in Michigan.

We believed that the circuit court's finding that MDEQ had not approved full use of the methodologies was not supported by the evidence, and was contradicted by evidence contained in the administrative record. On December 5, 2000, we filed, in the Michigan Court of Appeals, an application for leave to appeal the circuit court's finding that MDEQ did not approve the full use of the assessment methodologies we utilized in Michigan. By order dated February 14, 2001, the Michigan Court of Appeals denied our application for leave to appeal the circuit court's finding. On March 7, 2001, we filed an application for leave to appeal with the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan. On August 28, 2001, the Michigan Supreme Court denied our application for leave to appeal.

As a result of these proceedings, the MDEQ's administrative decision, finding that certain of our assessment methodologies were not approved in full,

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was upheld, but the MDEQ was found not to have jurisdiction to enforce its decision against us. Although our litigation with the MDEQ has ended, we have met with MDEQ personnel and are having continuing communications to consider a program for further assessing the status of the sites upgraded by Corrpro after the application of the MTCF analysis. There can be no assurance that the MDEQ will not take action against underground storage tank owners or operators who may have relied on our method of assessment to upgrade their underground storage tanks with cathodic protection, nor can there be any assurance that those owners or operators would not take action against us.

As previously reported, Corrpro was named as a defendant in a complaint filed on November 12, 1998, as subsequently amended, in United States District Court, Northern District of Ohio, Eastern Division by Armor Shield, Inc. and Doublewall Retrofit Systems, Inc. The suit alleged violations of federal and state anti-trust laws, unreasonable restraint of trade, false advertising and unfair competition in connection with the adoption by the Environmental Protection Agency and the American Society for Testing and Materials of standards permitting non-invasive methods for inspecting and testing underground storage tanks and recognition of several methods of tank assessment, including statistical and analytical methods used by Corrpro and other corrosion control service providers. The complaint also named, among others, one of our executive officers and one of our directors. We, and all other defendants, denied any and all allegations of wrongdoing.

The parties reached agreement to settle and dismiss the litigation, on mutually agreed terms, without any admission of liability. On January 29, 2002, the court entered an order dismissing the lawsuit with prejudice. We do not expect the termination of this matter to have a material adverse effect.

During the nine months ended December 31, 2001, there were no material developments in the other legal proceedings reported in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2001.

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ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

We have voluntarily transferred the listing of our common shares from the New York Stock Exchange to the American Stock Exchange. Our common shares commenced trading on the American Stock Exchange on February 13, 2002 under the symbol "CO," the same symbol under which they had previously traded on the New York Stock Exchange.

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ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

- A. See the Exhibit Index at the last page of this Form 10-Q.
- B. There were no reports on Form 8-K filed during the quarter.

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SIGNATURES

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

CORRPRO COMPANIES, INC.
(Registrant)

Date: February 14, 2002

/s/ Joseph W. Rog

Joseph W. Rog
Chairman of the Board, President
and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Marilyn A. Eisele

Marilyn A. Eisele
Interim Chief Financial Officer
(interim principal financial and
accounting officer)

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit
No.

Exhibit

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 4.1 | Fourth Amendment to Credit Agreement dated as of November 12, 2001 relating to the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of June 9, 2000 among Corrpro Companies, Inc., CSI Coating Systems, Inc. and the Lenders Party thereto. (1) |
| 4.2 | Fifth Amendment to Credit Agreement dated as of February 11, 2002 relating to the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of June 9, 2000 among Corrpro Companies, Inc., CSI Coating Systems, Inc. and the Lenders Party thereto. |

- (1) A copy of this exhibit was filed as Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2001 and is incorporated herein by reference.