

MIRA INFORM REPORT

Report No. :	539778
Report Date :	17.11.2018

IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

Name :	HALEX/SCOTT FETZER COMPANY
Registered Office :	3411 Silverside Road Tatnall Building Ste 104, Wilmington, Delaware
Country :	United States
Financials (as on) :	2017 [Summarized]
Date of Incorporation :	1947
Legal Form :	Corporation
Line of Business :	Subject manufactures electrical products and fittings for electrical contractors in residential, commercial, and industrial fields
No. of Employees :	100

RATING & COMMENTS

(Mira Inform has adopted New Rating mechanism w.e.f. 23rd January 2017)

MIRA's Rating :

A

Credit Rating	Explanation	Rating Comments
A	Acceptable Risk	Business dealings permissible with moderate risk of default

Status :	Good
Payment Behaviour :	Regular
Litigation :	Exist

NOTES :

Any query related to this report can be made on e-mail : infodept@mirainform.com while quoting report number, name and date.

ECGC Country Risk Classification List

Country Name	Previous Rating (30.06.2018)	Current Rating (30.09.2018)
United States	A1	A1

Risk Category	ECGC Classification
Insignificant	A1
Low Risk	A2
Moderately Low Risk	B1
Moderate Risk	B2
Moderately High Risk	C1
High Risk	C2
Very High Risk	D

UNITED STATES - ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

The US has the most technologically powerful economy in the world, with a per capita GDP of \$59,500. US firms are at or near the forefront in technological advances, especially in computers, pharmaceuticals, and medical, aerospace, and military equipment; however, their advantage has narrowed since the end of World War II. Based on a comparison of GDP measured at purchasing power parity conversion rates, the US economy in 2014, having stood as the largest in the world for more than a century, slipped into second place behind China, which has more than tripled the US growth rate for each year of the past four decades.

In the US, private individuals and business firms make most of the decisions, and the federal and state governments buy needed goods and services predominantly in the private marketplace. US business firms enjoy greater flexibility than their counterparts in Western Europe and Japan in decisions to expand capital plant, to lay off surplus workers, and to develop new products. At the same time, businesses face higher barriers to enter their rivals' home markets than foreign firms face entering US markets.

Long-term problems for the US include stagnation of wages for lower-income families, inadequate investment in deteriorating infrastructure, rapidly rising medical and pension costs of an aging population, energy shortages, and sizable current account and budget deficits.

The onrush of technology has been a driving factor in the gradual development of a "two-tier" labor market in which those at the bottom lack the education and the professional/technical skills of those at the top and, more and more, fail to get comparable pay raises, health insurance coverage, and other benefits. But the globalization of trade, and especially the rise of low-wage producers such as China, has put additional downward pressure on wages and upward pressure on the return to capital. Since 1975, practically all the gains in household income have gone to the top 20% of households. Since 1996, dividends and capital gains have grown faster than wages or any other category of after-tax income.

Imported oil accounts for more than 50% of US consumption and oil has a major impact on the overall health of the economy. Crude oil prices doubled between 2001 and 2006, the year home prices peaked; higher gasoline prices ate into consumers' budgets and many individuals fell behind in their mortgage payments. Oil prices climbed another 50% between 2006 and 2008, and bank foreclosures more than doubled in the same period. Besides dampening the housing market, soaring oil prices caused a drop in the value of the dollar and a deterioration in the US merchandise trade deficit, which peaked at \$840 billion in 2008. Because the US economy is energy-intensive, falling oil prices since 2013 have alleviated many of the problems the earlier increases had created.

The sub-prime mortgage crisis, falling home prices, investment bank failures, tight credit, and the global economic downturn pushed the US into a recession by mid-2008. GDP contracted until the third quarter of 2009, the deepest and longest downturn since the Great Depression. To help stabilize financial markets, the US Congress established a \$700 billion Troubled Asset Relief Program in October 2008. The government used some of these funds to purchase equity in US banks and industrial corporations, much of which had been returned to the government by early 2011. In January 2009, Congress passed and former President Barack OBAMA signed a bill providing an additional \$787 billion fiscal stimulus to be used over 10 years - two-thirds on additional spending and one-third on tax cuts - to create jobs and to help the economy recover. In 2010 and 2011, the federal budget deficit reached nearly 9% of GDP. In 2012, the Federal Government reduced the growth of spending and the deficit shrank to 7.6% of GDP. US revenues from taxes and other sources are lower, as a percentage of GDP, than those of most other countries.

Wars in Iraq and Afghanistan required major shifts in national resources from civilian to military purposes and contributed to the growth of the budget deficit and public debt. Through FY 2018, the direct costs of the wars will have totaled more than \$1.9 trillion, according to US Government figures.

In March 2010, former President OBAMA signed into law the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA), a health insurance reform that was designed to extend coverage to an additional 32 million Americans by 2016,

through private health insurance for the general population and Medicaid for the impoverished. Total spending on healthcare - public plus private - rose from 9.0% of GDP in 1980 to 17.9% in 2010.

In July 2010, the former president signed the DODD-FRANK Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, a law designed to promote financial stability by protecting consumers from financial abuses, ending taxpayer bailouts of financial firms, dealing with troubled banks that are "too big to fail," and improving accountability and transparency in the financial system - in particular, by requiring certain financial derivatives to be traded in markets that are subject to government regulation and oversight.

The Federal Reserve Board (Fed) announced plans in December 2012 to purchase \$85 billion per month of mortgage-backed and Treasury securities in an effort to hold down long-term interest rates, and to keep short-term rates near zero until unemployment dropped below 6.5% or inflation rose above 2.5%. The Fed ended its purchases during the summer of 2014, after the unemployment rate dropped to 6.2%, inflation stood at 1.7%, and public debt fell below 74% of GDP. In December 2015, the Fed raised its target for the benchmark federal funds rate by 0.25%, the first increase since the recession began. With continued low growth, the Fed opted to raise rates several times since then, and in December 2017, the target rate stood at 1.5%.

In December 2017, Congress passed and President Donald TRUMP signed the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, which, among its various provisions, reduces the corporate tax rate from 35% to 21%; lowers the individual tax rate for those with the highest incomes from 39.6% to 37%, and by lesser percentages for those at lower income levels; changes many deductions and credits used to calculate taxable income; and eliminates in 2019 the penalty imposed on taxpayers who do not obtain the minimum amount of health insurance required under the ACA. The new taxes took effect on 1 January 2018; the tax cut for corporations are permanent, but those for individuals are scheduled to expire after 2025. The Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT) under the Congressional Budget Office estimates that the new law will reduce tax revenues and increase the federal deficit by about \$1.45 trillion over the 2018-2027 period. This amount would decline if economic growth were to exceed the JCT's estimate.

Source : CIA



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Website : <http://www.mirainform.com>
<http://www.miraglobalcheck.com>
<http://www.miraglobalcollections.com>

STATUTORY INFORMATION

Legal Name	HALEX/SCOTT FETZER COMPANY
Trade Name	Halex Company
ID	ID
ID Details	2079519
Creation Date	1947
Incorporation Date	12/26/1985
Legal Address	3411 SILVERSIDE ROAD TATNALL BUILDING STE 104, Wilmington, Delaware, USA
Operative Address	101 Production Drive Harrison, Ohio 45030, USA (The address given in the order is a branch location).
Telephone	(440) 439-1616
Fax	440-439-1792
Legal Form	CORPORATION
E-Mail	NA
Registered In	DELAWARE
Website	www.halexco.com
Contact	Robert McBride - Chief Executive Officer of The Scott Fetzer Company
Staff	100
Activity	SIC Code: 3699, Electrical Machinery NAICS Code: 335999, All Other Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Component Manufacturing

BANKS

Name of Bank	Reported Amount
BANK OF AMERICA, NA	
Description	-

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HISTORY

History	Halex/Scott Fetzer Company was founded in 1947.
Key Developments	NA
Parent Company	Halex/Scott Fetzer Company operates as a subsidiary of: The Scott Fetzer Company 28800 Clemens Road Westlake, OH 44145-1134 United States

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

General Description	Halex Company manufactures electrical products and fittings for electrical contractors in residential, commercial, and industrial fields.
Service/Product Description	The company offers electrical metallic tubing products, flexible metallic conduits, liquid tight conduits, non metallic sheathed cables, rigid and intermediate metallic conduits, service entrance cables, ground fittings, and accessories.
Sales	Wholesale
Operations Area	National and International
Imports From	China, India
Export To	Mexico
Employees	100 employees
Payments With Suppliers	Regular

BRANDS

Brand	Comments
Halex	-

CLIENTS

Name of Client	Country	Comments
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Impulsora Oco SA De Cv	Mexico	-
Provdrs Construccion SA Cv	Mexico	-

Comments -

SUPPLIERS

Supplier Name	Country	Comments
Fujian Tourist Trading Company	China	-
ENGSER LIMITED	India	-

Comments -

LOCATION

Headquarters	101 Production Drive Harrison, Ohio 45030, USA
Branches	7715 South Homestead Drive Hamilton, IN 46742, USA

GROUP STRUCTURE AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Listed at the stock exchange	NO
Capital	NA
Shareholders (%)	Halex/Scott Fetzer Company operates as a subsidiary of: The Scott Fetzer Company 28800 Clemens Road Westlake, OH 44145-1134 United States Ultimate Parent: Berkshire Hathaway Inc 3555 Farnam Street Omaha, NE 68131 United States

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Management	Robert McBride - Chief Executive Officer of The Scott Fetzer Company
Subsidiary Companies	No subsidiary companies were found.
Related Companies	Adalet, Inc. 4801 West 150th Street Cleveland, OH 44135 United States Altaquip LLC 11135 Ashburn Road Forest Park, OH 45240 United States Arbortech 3203 West Old Lincoln Way Wooster, OH 44691 United States CWP Technologies, Inc 3871 West 150th Cleveland, OH 44111-5887 United States

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

General Description	The company does not make its financial statements public. The following information has been provided by private sources:
Year/Currency	2017 USD
Sales	16.000.000
Money Flow	Normal

LEGAL FILINGS

Lawsuits	Long v. Halex/Scott Fetzer Company Plaintiff: Chad Long Defendant: Halex/Scott Fetzer Company Case Number: 1:2014cv01345 Filed: June 20, 2014 Court: Ohio Northern District Court Office: Cleveland Office
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County: Cuyahoga
Presiding Judge: Dan Aaron Polster
Nature of Suit: Employee Retirement Income Security
Act of 1974
Cause of Action: 29:1132
Jury Demanded By: None

Renner v. Halex/Scott Fetzer Company
Plaintiff: Nancy K Renner
Defendant: Halex/Scott Fetzer Company
Case Number: 1:2010cv00017
Filed: January 19, 2010
Court: Indiana Northern District Court
Office: Fort Wayne Office
County: Steuben

Presiding Judge: Robert L Miller
Referring Judge: Roger B Cosby
Nature of Suit: Civil Rights: Jobs
Cause of Action: 28:1441 Petition for Removal -
Employment Discrim
Jury Demanded By: Plaintiff

Trademarks

HALEX
CAST BUILDING PRODUCTS, NAMELY, PITCH
POCKETS
Owned by: HALEX/SCOTT FETZER COMPANY
Serial Number: 76392218

SNAP-RITE
electrical cable connectors
Owned by: HALEX/SCOTT FETZER COMPANY
Serial Number: 78763605

HX
electrical fittings; namely, connectors, couplings,
nipples, elbows, gland nuts, ground clamps, and
locknuts
Owned by: HALEX/SCOTT FETZER COMPANY
Serial Number: 74422113

Patents Registered

PORTABLE FASTENER DRIVING DEVICE
Publication number: 20130098963
Abstract: The present invention includes methods and
apparatus for discharging a fastener. In particular
embodiments, the invention comprises a fastener-
dispensing device comprising a fastener striker in
operational communication with a striker driving means.
The fastener-dispensing device also includes a device
body comprising an upper portion and a lower portion,
the upper portion containing the striker driving means
and the lower portion containing the striker, wherein the

upper portion is pivotable in a sideways direction relative to the lower portion.

Type: Application

Filed: October 8, 2012

Publication date: April 25, 2013

Applicant: HALEX/SCOTT FETZER COMPANY

Inventor: HALEX/SCOTT FETZER COMPANY

One-piece snap-in connector for electrical junction box
Patent number: 6827604

Abstract: A one-piece, zinc die cast electrical connection fitting for a junction box characterized by snap-in locking fingers positioned 180° apart on the leading or the insertion end of the fitting and tensioning fingers on either side of the locking fingers.

Type: Grant

Filed: September 23, 2003

Date of Patent: December 7, 2004

Assignee: Halex/Scott Fetzer Company

Inventor: Robert R. White

ONE-PIECE LIQUID-TIGHT CONNECTOR

Publication number: 20070090642

Abstract: A liquid-tight electrical connector formed by a one-piece, zinc die cast member including a ferrule insertable into a conduit, and a sleeve body surrounding the ferrule to form a conduit receiving channel, the sleeve body having a strap section that can be drawn tight around a conduit to secure it in the channel.

Type: Application

Filed: December 20, 2006

Publication date: April 26, 2007

Applicant: HALEX/SCOTT FETZER COMPANY

Inventors: Michael Gardner, Robert White, Bettie White

One-piece liquid-tight connector

Patent number: 7325838

Abstract: A liquid-tight electrical connector formed by a one-piece, zinc die cast member including a ferrule insertable into a conduit, and a sleeve body surrounding the ferrule to form a conduit receiving channel, the sleeve body having a strap section that can be drawn tight around a conduit to secure it in the channel.

Type: Grant

Filed: December 20, 2006

Date of Patent: February 5, 2008

Assignee: Halex/Scott Fetzer Company

Renewals	Inventors: Michael J. Gardner, Bettie J White, legal representative, Robert R. White, deceased No found.
UCC (Uniform Commercial Code)	No records found.
OFAC Sanctions List Search	The company is not listed in the OFAC list.

SUMMARY

Summary	Founded in 1947, Halex/Scott Fetzer Company is an organization in the Electrical Equipment Industry headquartered in Bedford, OH. The company has 100 regular employees and generates an estimated \$16 million USD in annual revenue. It operates nationally and internationally, mainly exporting to Mexico. It is ACTIVE in business with no negative records.
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RISK INFORMATION

Debts	Controlled
Payments	Regular
Cash Flow	Normal
State	Active

INTERVIEW

First Name	Cathy
Position	Receptionist
Comments	She confirmed the name of the company and the address of the headquarters. However, she was reluctant to provide any further information.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Currency	Unit	Indian Rupees
US Dollar	1	INR 71.80
UK Pound	1	INR 91.92
Euro	1	INR 81.46
USD	1	INR 71.79

Note : Above are approximate rates obtained from sources believed to be correct

INFORMATION DETAILS

Analysis Done by :	NIY
Report Prepared by :	SYL

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RATING EXPLANATIONS

Credit Rating	Explanation	Rating Comments
A++	Minimum Risk	Business dealings permissible with minimum risk of default
A+	Low Risk	Business dealings permissible with low risk of default
A	Acceptable Risk	Business dealings permissible with moderate risk of default
B	Medium Risk	Business dealings permissible on a regular monitoring basis
C	Medium High Risk	Business dealings permissible preferably on secured basis
D	High Risk	Business dealing not recommended or on secured terms only
NB	New Business	No recommendation can be done due to business in infancy stage
NT	No Trace	No recommendation can be done as the business is not traceable

NB is stated where there is insufficient information to facilitate rating. However, it is not to be considered as unfavourable.

This score serves as a reference to assess SC's credit risk and to set the amount of credit to be extended. It is calculated from a composite of weighted scores obtained from each of the major sections of this report. The assessed factors are as follows:

- Financial condition covering various ratios
- Company background and operations size
- Promoters / Management background
- Payment record
- Litigation against the subject
- Industry scenario / competitor analysis
- Supplier / Customer / Banker review (wherever available)