

TRIUMPH GROUP INC
Form S-4
August 12, 2010

Use these links to rapidly review the document

[TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

[Table of Contents](#)

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 12, 2010

Registration No. 333-

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, DC 20549

Form S-4

REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

TRIUMPH GROUP, INC.

(as Issuer)

SEE TABLE OF ADDITIONAL REGISTRANTS

(as Guarantors)

(Exact name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

3720
(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)
1550 Liberty Ridge Drive
Suite 100
Wayne, Pennsylvania 19087
(610) 251-1000

51-0347963
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

(Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number, Including Area Code, of Registrant's Principal Executive Offices)

John B. Wright, II
Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary
Triumph Group, Inc.
1550 Liberty Ridge Drive
Suite 100
Wayne, Pennsylvania 19087
(610) 251-1000

(Name, Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number, Including Area Code, of Agent For Service)

With copies to:

Gerald J. Guarcini
Ballard Spahr LLP
1735 Market Street
51st Floor

David E. Shapiro
Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz
51 West 52nd Street
New York, NY 10019

Edgar Filing: TRIUMPH GROUP INC - Form S-4

**Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 665-8500
Facsimile: (215) 864-8999**

**(212) 403-1000
Facsimile: (212) 403-2000**

Approximate date of commencement of proposed exchange offer: As soon as practicable after the effective date of this Registration Statement.

If the securities being registered on this form are being offered in connection with the formation of a holding company and there is compliance with General Instruction G, check the following box.

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

If applicable, place an X in the box to designate the appropriate rule provision relied upon in conducting this transaction:

Exchange Act Rule 13e-4(i) (Cross-Border Issuer Tender Offer)

Exchange Act Rule 14d-1(d) (Cross-Border Third-Party Tender Offer)

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered	Amount to be Registered	Proposed Maximum Offering Price per Note	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price	Amount of Registration Fee(1)
8.625% Senior Notes due 2018	\$350,000,000	100%	\$350,000,000	\$24,955
Guarantees(2)	\$350,000,000	N/A	N/A	N/A(3)

(1) Calculated in accordance with Rule 457(f)(2) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

(2) The entities listed on the Table of Additional Registrants on the following page have guaranteed the notes being registered hereby.

(3) No separate consideration will be received for the guarantees, and no separate fee is payable pursuant to Rule 457(n) of the Securities Act.

The Registrants hereby amend this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrants shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or until the Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

Table of Contents**TABLE OF ADDITIONAL REGISTRANTS**

The following domestic subsidiaries of Triumph Group, Inc. are guarantors of the new notes and are co-registrants:

Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter	State of Incorporation or Organization	I.R.S. Employer Identification Number
Triumph Processing, Inc.	California	95-2504410
Triumph Structures Los Angeles, Inc.	California	95-2110814
Triumph Brands, Inc.	Delaware	23-2974847
Triumph Group Acquisition Corp.	Delaware	23-2974848
The Triumph Group Operations, Inc.	Delaware	51-0347964
Triumph Group Acquisition Holdings, Inc.	Delaware	23-3075463
Triumph Fabrications Fort Worth, Inc.	Delaware	75-1716019
Triumph Instruments, Inc.	Delaware	23-2884213
Triumph Engineered Solutions, Inc.	Delaware	13-3869941
Nu-Tech Brands, Inc.	Delaware	23-2990482
Triumph Fabrications San Diego, Inc.	Delaware	23-2996633
Triumph Precision Castings Co.	Delaware	23-3047800
Triumph Turbine Services, Inc.	Delaware	23-3072034
Triumph Engineering Services, Inc.	Delaware	23-3086299
Triumph Actuation Systems Valencia, Inc.	Delaware	23-3087691
Triumph Composite Systems, Inc.	Delaware	55-0803321
Triumph Thermal Systems, Inc.	Delaware	05-0567797
Triumph Gear Systems, Inc.	Delaware	54-1840009
Triumph Aftermarket Services Group, LLC	Delaware	20-0701287
Triumph Aerospace Systems Group, LLC	Delaware	20-0701219
Triumph Structures Wichita, Inc.	Delaware	20-4449110
Triumph Accessory Services Grand Prairie, Inc.	Delaware	20-8227096
Kilroy Steel, Inc.	Delaware	52-1068201
Kilroy Structural Steel Co.	Delaware	52-1068203
Triumph Metals Company	Delaware	55-2229250
Triumph Precision, Inc.	Delaware	20-8646648
Triumph Instruments Burbank, Inc.	Delaware	20-8646590
Triumph Investment Holdings, Inc.	Nevada	26-3094114
Triumph Aviations Inc.	Pennsylvania	23-3101288
Triumph Aerospace Systems Newport News, Inc.	Virginia	54-1486601
The Mexmil Holding Company, LLC	California	33-0795911
Triumph Actuation Systems Connecticut, LLC	Delaware	23-2985939
Triumph Actuation Systems, LLC	Delaware	51-0347968
CBA Acquisition, LLC	Delaware	23-2974848*
HT Parts, L.L.C.	Delaware	02-0593102
Triumph Interiors, LLC	Delaware	20-4720061
Triumph Structures Long Island, LLC	Delaware	26-1739922
Triumph Controls, LLC	Delaware	23-2831481
Triumph Group Holdings Mexico, LLC	Delaware	26-4831221
Triumph Group Investment Mexico, LLC	Delaware	26-4831077
Triumph Insulation Systems, LLC	Nevada	88-0351614
Airframe Spares and Logistics, LLC	Nevada	26-1082512
Mexmil China, LLC	Nevada	20-8195141
Triumph Airborne Structures, Inc.	Arkansas	71-0781909
Triumph Fabrications Hot Springs, Inc.	Arkansas	71-0402217

Edgar Filing: TRIUMPH GROUP INC - Form S-4

Table of Contents

Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter	State of Incorporation or Organization	I.R.S. Employer Identification Number
Triumph Gear Systems Macomb, Inc.	Michigan	38-2180514
Triumph Aerospace Systems Wichita, Inc.	Kansas	48-1072049
Lamar Electro-Air Corporation	Kansas	23-3074044
Triumph Structures Kansas City, Inc.	Missouri	43-0996699
Triumph Structures East Texas, Inc.	Texas	26-4395932
Triumph Aerostructures, LLC	Delaware	27-2570489
Triumph Real Estate Mexico, LLC	Delaware	27-1065526
Triumph Fabrications St. Louis, Inc.	Illinois	37-1291831
Triumph Fabrications Orangeburg, Inc.	South Carolina	57-0404378
VAC Industries, Inc.	Delaware	52-1784782
Vought Commercial Aircraft Company	Delaware	95-4568095
Triumph Structures Everett, Inc.	Delaware	20-0450975
Triumph Aerostructures Holdings, LLC	Delaware	27-2891121

*

Disregarded entity. The I.R.S. Employer Identification Number listed is that of its parent company.

**c/o Triumph Group, Inc.
1550 Liberty Ridge Drive
Suite 100
Wayne, Pennsylvania 19087
(610) 251-1000**

(Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number, Including Area Code,
of Each of the Co-Registrant's Principal Executive Offices)

**John B. Wright, II
Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary
Triumph Group, Inc.
1550 Liberty Ridge Drive
Suite 100
Wayne, Pennsylvania 19087
(610) 251-1000**

(Name, Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number, Including Area Code,
of Agent for Service for Each Co-Registrant)

with copies to:

**Gerald J. Guarcini
Ballard Spahr LLP
1735 Market Street
51st Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 665-8500
Facsimile: (215) 864-8999**

**David E. Shapiro
Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz
51 West 52nd Street
New York, NY 10019
(212) 403-1000
Facsimile: (212) 403-2000**

The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED AUGUST 12, 2010

PROSPECTUS

TRIUMPH GROUP, INC.

Offer to Exchange

**8.625% Senior Notes due 2018
Registered under the Securities Act**

For

A Like Principal Amount of Outstanding 8.625% Senior Notes due 2018

We are offering, upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this prospectus and the accompanying letter of transmittal, to exchange up to \$350,000,000 aggregate principal amount of our 8.625% Senior Notes due July 15, 2018, registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the "Securities Act," and referred to in this prospectus as the new notes, for an equal principal amount of our outstanding 8.625% Senior Notes due July 15, 2018, which are referred to in this prospectus as the old notes. The new notes will represent the same debt as the old notes and will be issued under the same indenture as the old notes.

**The exchange offer expires at 5:00 p.m., New York City time,
on _____, 2010, unless extended.**

Terms of the Exchange Offer

We will exchange new notes for all old notes that are validly tendered and not withdrawn prior to the expiration of the exchange offer.

You may withdraw tenders of old notes at any time prior to the expiration of the exchange offer.

The terms of the new notes will be identical in all material respects to the terms of the old notes, except that the new notes will be registered under the Securities Act and will generally not be subject to transfer restrictions, will not be entitled to registration rights and will not have the right to earn additional interest under circumstances relating to our registration obligations.

The new notes will be guaranteed on a full, joint and several basis by each of our domestic restricted subsidiaries that is a borrower under any of our credit facilities or that guarantees any of our debt or that of any of our restricted subsidiaries under our credit facilities and in the future by any domestic restricted subsidiaries that are borrowers under any credit facility

Edgar Filing: TRIUMPH GROUP INC - Form S-4

or that guarantee any of our debt or that of any of our restricted subsidiaries incurred under any credit facility.

We will not receive any cash proceeds from the exchange offer.

The exchange of old notes for new notes pursuant to this exchange offer generally should not be a taxable event for U.S. federal income tax purposes. See the discussion under the caption "Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations."

There is no existing market for the new notes to be issued, and we do not intend to apply for listing or quotation on any securities exchange or market.

See "Risk Factors" on page 23 of this prospectus for a discussion of factors you should consider before participating in this exchange offer.

NEITHER THE SEC NOR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION HAS APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED OF THE NEW NOTES OR DETERMINED IF THIS PROSPECTUS IS TRUTHFUL OR COMPLETE. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

Each broker-dealer that receives new notes for its own account pursuant to this exchange offer must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of such new notes. The letter of transmittal states that by so acknowledging and by delivering a prospectus, a broker-dealer will not be deemed to admit that it is an "underwriter" within the meaning of the Securities Act. This prospectus, as it may be amended or supplemented from time to time, may be used by a broker-dealer in connection with resales of new notes received in exchange for old notes where such old notes were acquired by such broker-dealer as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities. We have agreed that we will make this prospectus available to any broker-dealer for use in connection with any such resale until the earlier of 180 days after the date the exchange offer registration statement becomes effective and the date on which a broker-dealer is no longer required to deliver a prospectus in connection with market-making or other trading activities. See "Plan of Distribution."

The date of this prospectus is _____, 2010

Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Incorporation of Certain Documents by Reference</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Where You Can Find More Information</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Industry and Market Data</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Disclosure Regarding Forward-Looking Statements</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Summary</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>Risk Factors</u>	<u>23</u>
<u>The Exchange Offer</u>	<u>39</u>
<u>Use of Proceeds</u>	<u>48</u>
<u>Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges</u>	<u>48</u>
<u>Capitalization</u>	<u>49</u>
<u>The Vought Acquisition</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information</u>	<u>52</u>
<u>Notes to the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements</u>	<u>56</u>
<u>Triumph Selected Historical Financial Data</u>	<u>63</u>
<u>Vought Selected Historical Financial Data</u>	<u>64</u>
<u>Triumph Management's Discussion and Analysis of Triumph's Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	<u>65</u>
<u>Vought Management's Discussion and Analysis of Vought's Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	<u>90</u>
<u>Business</u>	<u>113</u>
<u>Description of Certain Indebtedness</u>	<u>136</u>
<u>Description of New Notes</u>	<u>140</u>
<u>Plan of Distribution</u>	<u>187</u>
<u>Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations</u>	<u>188</u>
<u>Legal Matters</u>	<u>189</u>
<u>Experts</u>	<u>189</u>

You should rely only on the information in this prospectus. We have not authorized any other person to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. We are not making an offer to exchange and issue the new notes in any jurisdiction where the offer or exchange is not permitted. You should assume that the information appearing in this prospectus is accurate only as of the date on the front cover of this prospectus. Our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects may have changed since that date.

Unless otherwise indicated or required by context, the terms "Triumph," the "Company," "we," "us," and "our" as used in this prospectus refer to Triumph Group, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries. The term "Vought Acquisition" refers to our acquisition of Vought Aircraft Industries, Inc. on June 16, 2010 and the term "Vought" as used in this prospectus refers to Vought Aircraft Industries Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries or, with respect to the time period after the Vought Acquisition, Triumph Aerostructures, LLC (as successor to Vought Aircraft Industries, Inc.) and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Our fiscal year begins on April 1 and ends on March 31 of the following year. In the context of any discussion of our financial information in this prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference herein, any reference to a year or to any quarter of that year relates to the fiscal year ended on March 31 of that year. Prior to the Vought Acquisition, Vought's fiscal year began on January 1 and ended on December 31 of that year. In the context of any discussion of Vought's historical financial information in this prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference herein, any reference to a year or to any quarter of that year relates to the fiscal year ended on December 31 of that year. Following the Vought Acquisition, Vought's fiscal year is the same as our fiscal year.

Table of Contents

INCORPORATION OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS BY REFERENCE

The SEC allows us to "incorporate by reference" in this prospectus the information in other documents that we file with it. This means that we are disclosing important information by referring to another document separately filed with the SEC. This information incorporated by reference is deemed to be part of this prospectus, except for any information superseded by information in this prospectus. Information in documents that we file later with the SEC will automatically update and supersede information contained in documents filed earlier with the SEC or contained in this prospectus. We incorporate by reference the documents set forth below:

our Annual Report on Form 10-K and Form 10-K/A for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010;

our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2010; and

our Current Reports on Form 8-K filed on April 30, 2010, May 24, 2010, May 26, 2010, May 28, 2010, June 9, 2010, June 22, 2010 and June 25, 2010 (excluding information furnished under Item 2.02, 7.01 or 9.01).

We also incorporate by reference into this prospectus any future filings made by us with the SEC under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act (other than those made pursuant to Item 2.02 or Item 7.01 of Form 8-K or any other information "furnished" to the SEC, unless specifically stated otherwise) after the date of this prospectus and prior to the later of (i) the termination or completion of the exchange offer and (ii) the termination of the period of time described under "Plan of Distribution" during which we have agreed to make available this prospectus to broker-dealers in connection with certain resales of the new notes.

You may obtain any of the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus from the SEC through the SEC's website at the address provided above and on our website at www.triumphgroup.com. Information contained or linked to or from our website is not a part of this prospectus. You also may request a copy of any document incorporated by reference in this prospectus, at no cost, by writing or calling us at the following address: Triumph Group, Inc., 1550 Liberty Ridge Drive, Suite 100, Wayne, PA 19087, (610) 251-1000, Attention: Investor Relations.

To obtain timely delivery, you must request the information no later than _____, 2010, which is five business days prior to the expiration of this exchange offer. In the event that we extend the exchange offer, you must submit your request at least five business days before the expiration of the exchange offer, as extended. We may extend the exchange offer in our sole discretion. See "The Exchange Offer" for more detailed information.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form S-4 under the Securities Act with respect to the new notes. The registration statement, including the attached exhibits and schedules, contains additional relevant information about us and the new notes. The rules and regulations of the SEC allow us to omit from this prospectus certain information included in the registration statement.

We file reports and other information with the SEC under the Exchange Act. You may read and copy any of this information at the SEC's public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the operation of the SEC's public reference room. Our SEC filings also are available on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Table of Contents

INDUSTRY AND MARKET DATA

In this prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference herein, we refer to information and statistics regarding our industry, the size of certain markets and our position within the sectors in which we compete. Some of the market and industry data contained in this prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference herein is based on independent industry and trade publications or other publicly available information, or information published by original equipment manufacturers, or "OEMs," while other information is based on our good faith estimates, which are derived from our review of internal surveys, as well as independent sources listed in this prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference herein and the knowledge and experience of our management in the markets in which we operate. The estimates contained in this prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference herein have also been based on information obtained from our customers, suppliers and other contacts in the markets in which we operate. Although we believe that these independent sources and internal data are reliable as of their respective dates, the information contained in them has not been independently verified, and we cannot assure you as to the accuracy or completeness of this information. As a result, you should be aware that the market and industry data and the market share estimates set forth in this prospectus, and beliefs and estimates based thereon, may not be reliable. We have made rounding adjustments to reach some of the figures included in this prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference herein. As a result, amounts shown as totals in some tables may not be arithmetic aggregations of the amounts that precede them.

Table of Contents

DISCLOSURE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains or incorporates by reference statements that are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws, including statements about our expectations, beliefs, intentions and strategies for the future. We have identified some of these forward-looking statements with words such as "anticipates," "believes," "expects," "estimates," "may," "will," "should" and "intends" and the negative of these words or other comparable terminology. These forward-looking statements include, without limitation, our expectations with respect to the costs and changes, capitalization and anticipated financial impact of the acquisition of Vought as well as risks resulting from economic and market conditions, the regulatory environment in which we operate, competitive activities and other business conditions.

These forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause the our actual results to differ materially from results anticipated in these forward-looking statements. Because of these uncertainties, you should not rely on these forward-looking statements. Most of these factors are outside of our control and are difficult to predict. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements include but are not limited to:

our ability to successfully integrate the Vought business and other acquired businesses and realize the anticipated benefits of such acquisitions;

availability of required capital;

product liabilities in excess of insurance;

technological developments;

dependence of certain of our businesses on certain key customers;

limited availability of raw materials;

limited availability of skilled personnel;

costs and expenses and any liabilities associated with pending or threatened litigation;

the effects of customers canceling or modifying orders;

actions taken or conditions imposed by the United States and foreign governments;

the effect on our net sales of defense budget reductions by government customers;

the impact of volatile fuel prices on the airline industry;

our ability to attract and retain qualified professionals;

Edgar Filing: TRIUMPH GROUP INC - Form S-4

long-term trends in passenger and cargo traffic in the airline industry;

changes in governmental regulation;

the impact of work stoppages or labor disruptions at our locations or at our customers or suppliers;

international hostilities and terrorism;

general economic conditions or cyclical factors affecting the aerospace industry or our business;

returns on pension assets and impacts of future discount rate changes on pension obligations; and

environmental liabilities arising out of past or present operations.

Table of Contents

We base our forward-looking statements on information currently available to us, and, except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to update these statements, whether as a result of changes in underlying factors, new information, future events or other developments except as required by law. We do not, nor does any other person, assume responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of those statements. All of the forward-looking statements are qualified in their entirety by reference to the factors discussed above as well as those discussed under "Risk Factors."

Table of Contents

SUMMARY

This summary contains basic information about our company and the exchange offer. It may not contain all the information that may be important to you. Investors should carefully read this entire prospectus, including the information set forth under "Risk Factors" and in our consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto. Unless otherwise indicated or required by the context, the terms "Triumph," the "Company," "we," "us," and "our," refer to Triumph Group, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries. The term "Vought Acquisition" refers to our acquisition of Vought Aircraft Industries, Inc. on June 16, 2010 and the term "Vought" as used in this prospectus refers to Vought Aircraft Industries Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries or, with respect to the time period after the Vought Acquisition, Triumph Aerostructures, LLC (as successor to Vought Aircraft Industries, Inc.) and its consolidated subsidiaries. Our fiscal year begins on April 1 and ends on March 31 of the following year. In the context of any discussion of our financial information in this prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference herein, any reference to a year or to any quarter of that year relates to the fiscal year ended on March 31 of that year. Prior to the Vought Acquisition, Vought's fiscal year began on January 1 and ended on December 31 of that year. In the context of any discussion of Vought's historical financial information in this prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference herein, any reference to a year or to any quarter of that year relates to the fiscal year ended on December 31 of that year. Following the Vought Acquisition, Vought's fiscal year is the same as our fiscal year.

Our Company

We are a leading manufacturer of and provider of repair and maintenance services for aerospace systems and components, serving a broad spectrum of companies within the aerospace industry. We design, engineer, manufacture, repair and overhaul aircraft components and aerostructures. Our customers consist of original equipment manufacturers, or "OEMs," of commercial, military, regional and business aircraft and components, the U.S. military, commercial airlines and air cargo carriers, and include:

Boeing	Honeywell
Airbus (a division of EADS NV)	Lockheed Martin
Bell Helicopter (a division of Textron)	Northrop Grumman
Cessna (a division of Textron)	Raytheon
Gulfstream (a division of General Dynamics)	Rolls-Royce
General Electric	Sikorsky (a division of United Technologies)

Our diversification across OEMs and platforms, coupled with our ever-broadening product offerings, enables us to respond to the evolving needs of our customers. In addition, we are well positioned in a highly fragmented industry, as one of a limited number of companies worldwide that can offer a broad range of products, systems and services to the largest aerospace companies. For the year ended March 31, 2010 and the three months ended June 30, 2010, we generated net sales of \$1.3 billion and \$406.4 million, respectively. On a pro forma basis after giving effect to the Vought Acquisition, for the year ended March 31, 2010 and the three months ended June 30, 2010, we generated net sales of \$3.2 billion and \$763.4 million, respectively. As of June 30, 2010, we had a current backlog of approximately \$3.3 billion. See " Summary Consolidated Historical and Pro Forma Financial Data of Triumph."

We operate through a decentralized structure of 44 aerospace companies with 64 locations in the United States, Europe, Mexico and Thailand, while maintaining an integrated marketing and sales force for all of our operating companies. Through our decentralized structure, we are able to preserve specialized skills and distinct customer bases for many of our group companies, which enhances our diversification and increases our operating flexibility to better serve our customers. Our sales and marketing team serves as a single point of customer contact for our extensive range of products. The

Table of Contents

team consists of customer-focused sales professionals as well as specialists at individual operating companies who assist them with expertise and depth of knowledge in particular products.

Aerospace End Markets and Platforms

Our customer base includes nearly all of the world's major OEMs, the U.S. military and a number of commercial airlines and air cargo carriers. The chart below presents our net sales by end market for the twelve months ended March 31, 2010 on a pro forma basis after giving effect to the Vought Acquisition. Amounts have been rounded where necessary.

Our End Markets

We provide products and services to the following platforms used in the commercial, military, business and regional aircraft end markets:

Commercial Aircraft Market.

Large wide-body aircraft with twin aisles (more than 200 seats). Wide-body aircraft for which we provide parts, assemblies and services include the Boeing 747-8, 767, 777 and 787 and the Airbus A330/340, A350 and A380, as well as the A350XWB, planned for entry into service in 2013.

Smaller narrow-body aircraft with single aisles (excluding regional aircraft) (100 to 200 seats). Narrow-body aircraft for which we provide parts, assemblies and services include the Boeing 737, the Airbus A320 family and the Bombardier C series.

Military Aircraft Market.

Fighter and Attack Aircraft Fighter aircraft are used to engage in air-to-air combat and to control the airspace over the battlefield, thereby enabling other allied forces to carry out their missions. Attack aircraft support ground troops in close air support roles and penetrating attacks. Fighter and attack aircraft platforms for which we provide parts, assemblies and services include the F/A-18 Hornet, the F-15 Eagle, the F-16 Fighting Falcon, the F-35 Lightning II and the E-2C Hawkeye.

Edgar Filing: TRIUMPH GROUP INC - Form S-4

Transport Aircraft or Cargo Aircraft Aircraft in this category are used to transport troops, equipment and humanitarian aid, and are able to operate from short and roughly prepared airfields and to perform airdrops of troops and equipment when landing is not an option. Transport and cargo aircraft platforms for which we provide parts, assemblies and services include the Boeing C-17 Globemaster III, and the Lockheed Martin C-130 Hercules.

Table of Contents

Rotorcraft Rotorcraft have broad and varied uses including intra-theater cargo delivery, troop transport and rapid insertion, observation and patrol, ground attack and search and rescue and special operations. Rotorcraft have been critical to the U.S. military's efforts in Iraq and Afghanistan and their heavy usage has led to continued demand for new rotorcraft and repairs and refurbishments of existing military rotorcraft. Rotorcraft platforms for which we provide parts, assemblies and services include the UH-60 Black Hawk, V-22 Osprey, CH-47 Chinook and the AH-64 Apache.

Unmanned Air Vehicles ("UAVs") UAVs have generally been used for observation and command and control. This class of aircraft plays an important role in U.S. military strategy, and is also being increasingly used for weapons delivery and air combat. UAV platforms for which we provide parts, assemblies and services include the Global Hawk, the Predator and the Hunter.

Aerial Tanker Aircraft Tankers are used to deliver fuel to other aircraft while airborne and are essential to the effective use of combat and support aircraft. Tanker aircraft platforms for which we provide parts, assemblies and services include the KC-10 and KC-135. In addition, the U.S. Air Force recently issued a request for proposal ("RFP") for designs for the KC-X tanker, which will replace the KC-135. We provide parts, assemblies and services for the planned proposals of both Boeing (a modified version of its 767 commercial airframe) and EADS (the A330 Tanker).

In addition, we provide parts, assemblies and services to Space Vehicles, such as the Delta Launch Space Vehicle and International Space Station.

Business Jet Aircraft Market. The business jet market includes personal and business jet aircraft with a worldwide fleet today exceeding 14,000 aircraft. There are currently more than 40 different models of business jets in production or development, ranging from very light jets (VLJ) seating four passengers to transcontinental business jets that carry up to 19 passengers. The business jet market is generally classified into three major segments: light (which include VLJ, entry and light jets with sale prices ranging from approximately \$1 million to \$10 million per aircraft), medium (which include light-mid, medium and super-mid jets with sale prices ranging from approximately \$10 million to \$20 million per aircraft), and heavy (which include heavy, long range and ultra long range jets with sale prices ranging from approximately \$20 million to \$45 million per aircraft). Purchasers of business jets include U.S. and foreign corporations, fractional leasing companies, wealthy individuals and U.S. and foreign governments. Our business jet customers include Bombardier, Cessna, Dassault Aviation, Embraer, Gulfstream, Hawker Beechcraft and Learjet. We typically provide parts, assemblies and services to our business jet customers across all of their business jet platforms.

Regional Jet Aircraft Market. The regional jet market includes smaller commercial jet aircraft ranging in size from approximately 40 to 110 seats. Regional jet aircraft platforms for which we provide parts, assemblies and services include the Embraer EM145, the Bombardier/Canadair CRJ700, CRJ1000 and CRJ200, the Bombardier/DeHavilland DHC 8 series and the British Aerospace BAE146/AVRO RJ.

Our Business Segments

We currently offer our products and services through two operating segments: Aerospace Systems and Aftermarket Services.

Aerospace Systems

Aerospace Systems engages in the design, development, manufacture, repair, sales and lifecycle support of complete metallic structural assemblies, as well as mechanical, electromechanical, hydraulic and hydromechanical control systems. Aerospace Systems serves as a single point of customer contact for this extensive range of products, which we believe gives us a significant competitive advantage over

Table of Contents

many of our competitors. Aerospace System's products range from highly integrated systems and assemblies to kits of components to individual components and satisfy customer requirements at various stages of the manufacturing process. Aerospace Systems also performs complex machining processes, offers machining capabilities and structural component forming, and provides customers with the full range of structural components, as well as complete assemblies and subassemblies. Aerospace Systems' customers include aerospace OEMs and other tier one manufacturers who supply them, airlines, air cargo carriers, and domestic and foreign militaries. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 and the three months ended June 30, 2010, Aerospace Systems generated net sales before inter-segment eliminations of \$1,073.5 million and \$346.9 million, respectively.

The principal products and services of our Aerospace Systems segment prior to the Vought Acquisition are set forth below.

Acoustic insulation systems	Exhaust nozzles and ducting	Main engine gear box assemblies
Aircraft and engine mounted accessory drive	Floor beams	Primary and secondary flight control systems
Cockpit control levers	Heat exchangers	Stretch-formed leading edges and fuselage skins
Composite and metal bonding	High-lift actuation	Windows and window assemblies
Composite ducts and floor panels	Landing gear actuation systems	Wing spars and stringers
Control system valve bodies	Landing gear components and assemblies	

Acquisition of Vought Aircraft Industries, Inc.

On June 16, 2010, we completed our acquisition of Vought. The results of Vought are included in the Aerospace Systems segment from June 16, 2010 through June 30, 2010. Vought is a leading global manufacturer of aerospace products for commercial, military and business jet aircraft. For the twelve months ended March 28, 2010, the commercial, military and business jet aircraft end markets accounted for \$1,008.1 million, \$691.0 million and \$258.9 million, respectively, of Vought's revenue, or 52%, 35%, and 13%, respectively, of Vought's total revenue. Vought develops and manufactures a wide range of complex aerospace products such as aircraft fuselages, wing and tail assemblies, engine nacelles, flight control surfaces as well as helicopter cabins. Vought's diverse and long-standing customer base consists of the leading aerospace OEMs, including Airbus, Boeing, Cessna, Gulfstream, Lockheed Martin, Northrop Grumman and Sikorsky, as well as the U.S. military. We believe that Vought's new product and program development expertise, engineering and composite capabilities, the importance of its aerospace products to its OEM customer base and Vought's advanced manufacturing capabilities make Vought an important partner to its customers. Vought collaborates with its customers and provides the latest technologies to address their needs for complex, highly engineered aerospace products. Vought's products are used on many of the largest and longest running programs in the aerospace industry, including the Boeing 737, 747-8, 767 and 777, C-17 Globemaster III, CH-47 Chinook, the Airbus 330/340, Lockheed Martin C-130, Sikorsky H-60 and Gulfstream G350, G450, G500 and G550. Vought is also a key supplier to its customers on programs that it believes have high growth potential, such as the Northrop Grumman Global Hawk unmanned aerial vehicle, Boeing 787 and V-22 Osprey. For the twelve months ended March 28, 2010, Vought generated total revenue of approximately \$2.0 billion. See " Vought Summary Historical Consolidated Financial Data."

Aftermarket Services

Aftermarket Services performs maintenance, repair and overhaul services ("MRO") for commercial and military markets on components and assemblies manufactured by third parties. Aftermarket Services also designs, engineers, manufactures, repairs and overhauls aftermarket aerospace engine components. It offers comprehensive MRO solutions, and FAA-approved repairs and parts manufacturing options in addition to providing aftermarket parts and services to airlines, air cargo carriers and third-party overhaul facilities. Aftermarket Services offers repair capability for

Table of Contents

FAA-approved assemblies which range from detailed components to complex subsystems, including APUs, thrust reversers, flight controls, engine accessories and avionics. Aftermarket Services also performs repair and overhaul services and supplies spare parts for various types of cockpit instruments and gauges for a broad range of commercial airlines on a worldwide basis. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 and the three months ended June 30, 2010, Aftermarket Services generated net sales before inter-segment eliminations of \$225.0 million and \$59.8 million, respectively.

The principal products and services of our Aftermarket Services segment are set forth below.

Repairs and Overhauls:	Fabricates, Repairs and Overhauls:	Refurbishes and Airline Interior Products:
Air cycle machines	Blades and vanes	Light assemblies
APUs	Cabin interior panes, shades, light	Overhead bins
Cockpit instrumentation	sensors and other plastic components	Sidewalls
Constant speed drives	Combustors	
Engine and airframe accessories		
Flight control surfaces	Stators	
Integrated drive generators	Transition ducts	
Nacelles		
Remote sensors		
Thrust reversers		

Segment Reporting

In anticipation of the acquisition of Vought in early fiscal 2011, management began to consider certain organizational changes in an effort to align the operations reporting units. Management is currently evaluating the impact of the reorganization on the Company's externally reported segments in accordance with ASC Topic 280, *Segment Reporting*.

Competitive Strengths

We believe that we will benefit from the following competitive strengths:

Diverse Business Mix. Through organic growth and disciplined acquisitions, we have diversified the end markets we serve in order to minimize the impact that any single segment, platform or product of the aerospace industry could have on our results. The Vought Acquisition will further diversify our product and customer base, by expanding our capabilities into complex aerostructure products and allowing us to leverage Vought's strong existing customer relationships which complement our own.

Broad Array of Products and Services. We provide aerospace customers a single point of purchase for a diverse array of technically complex products and services for a wide range of aerospace platforms and programs, which we believe gives us a competitive advantage in developing strategic partnerships with OEMs. We design, engineer and manufacture aircraft components to meet our customers' particular requirements. In some cases, we own the proprietary rights to these designs and, accordingly, our customers generally rely on us to regularly repair, overhaul or replace these components, which provides us with a recurring source of cash flow. For our customers, we also perform repair and overhaul services on various aviation components manufactured by third parties. Our acquisition of Vought will expand our presence in many of today's most important commercial platforms and in important fixed-wing and rotorcraft military aircraft. The success of these and other legacy programs provides a strong foundation for us and positions us for future growth on new commercial programs.

Advanced Manufacturing and Technical Capabilities. We are leading global manufacturers of some of the largest and most technologically advanced parts and assemblies for a diverse range of aircraft. Vought adds capabilities in aerostructures, precision assembly techniques, automated assembly processes

Table of Contents

and large-bed machining and fabrication of large composite fiber reinforced parts to our own capabilities, which include highly proprietary actuation products, geared products, structural components, thermal products and controls. We employ over 250 engineers supporting design programs and over 800 manufacturing engineers. Our manufacturing facilities have achieved ISO 9001 certification, a certification of internationally recognized quality standards for manufacturing.

Significant Customer Relationships and Industry Presence. We believe that our strong customer relationships and market-leading industry positions are the result of our dedication to meeting our customers' complex specifications, our focus on quality control and our delivery of high quality products and services. Our customer base includes nearly all of the world's major OEMs (Boeing, Airbus, Bell Helicopter, Cessna, General Electric, Gulfstream, Honeywell, Lockheed Martin, Raytheon and Sikorsky), commercial airlines, the U.S. military and air cargo carriers, including Federal Express and United Parcel Service. We are an important supplier to many long-lived commercial and military platforms, including, Airbus 330/340, Boeing 737, 747-8, 767 and 777, C-17 Globemaster III and V-22 Osprey, Lockheed Martin C-130, Sikorsky H-60, Gulfstream G350, G450, G500 and G550, and are well positioned to capitalize on future growth in these established programs and other new program launches.

Robust Backlog. As of June 30, 2010, our backlog was approximately \$3.3 billion. Backlog is generally comprised of actual purchase orders with firm delivery dates or contract requirements generally within the next 24 months. The majority of our sales are from orders issued under long-term contracts, generally of a three to five-year duration. Our backlog increases our management's visibility on future business activity levels.

Strong Free Cash Flow Generation. Despite the economic challenges faced by the commercial airline industry over the last several years and the worldwide economic recession, we have been able to achieve strong and consistent cash flow generation over that time period. Legacy aircraft programs, such as the C-17, CH-47 Chinook, V-22, UH-60 Black Hawk, Global Hawk, 737, 767, 777 and A330/340 which require only moderate capital expenditures to support current delivery rates, provide us with a source of strong, recurring cash flow. We have generated this growth and consistency in our cash flow through a combination of improved expense management, prudent management of capital expenditures to meet changing industry conditions and effective management of working capital.

Conservative Balance Sheet and Financial Strategy. As of June 30, 2010, our total net debt to capitalization was 48.6%. In addition, as of June 30, 2010 we had \$35.7 million of cash and cash equivalents and \$403.1 million of availability under our revolving credit facility.

High Barriers to Entry. The FAA certification process and the prevalence of long-term sole source or preferred supplier contracts serve as significant barriers to entry in the aerospace component and aerostructures markets. Certification by the FAA and foreign regulatory authorities is rigorous and requires significant time and capital expenditures in order to develop the capabilities to design, manufacture, test and certify aerospace component and aerostructure parts and assemblies. To obtain the approvals necessary to compete for contracts, companies make substantial up-front investments as well as develop and demonstrate sophisticated manufacturing expertise and experienced-based industry and aircraft knowledge. In addition, OEMs frequently award long-term sole source or preferred supplier contracts for the provision of particular parts for a particular platform. As a result, with respect to many of the platforms we supply, we are the only currently qualified FAA-certified supplier of such parts. We have achieved this position by implementing the technology to enable us to meet these stringent regulatory requirements and the exacting standards of our customers.

Experienced Leadership. Our senior management team and directors are highly experienced in the aviation parts and services industry, operationally focused and maintain extensive business relationships from which we as a whole benefit. Our senior executives and directors have extensive experience in the

Table of Contents

aviation industry and have successfully managed our businesses through various industry cycles. The acquisition of Vought has provided us with additional management and directors with extensive industry experience and expertise. We believe our management has the vision, focus and experience to position us for success in the future.

Business Strategy

Our business strategy is to sustain our high level of growth through internal product development and capability expansion, as well as through acquisitions. We are committed to pursuing the strategies established during our formation in 1993 in becoming the "vendor of choice" in the worldwide aviation industry. These five core strategies are as follows:

Develop Additional Products and Services. We offer integrated solutions for complex systems by integrating the capabilities of our operating companies, thereby adding greater value for our customers and their products. In addition, we place a high priority on the ongoing technological development and application of our products and services. We intend to continue to introduce new aviation products and services and to acquire select products and services to take advantage of opportunities in the aerospace industry and to respond to our customers' increasing demands. We plan to further expand our position as a consolidated point of purchase to our customers by capitalizing on the ongoing trend toward outsourcing and the reduction of approved suppliers and vendors by OEMs and airlines and air cargo carriers.

Market Complete Capabilities. As we continue to expand our product and service offerings, we plan to leverage our network of companies to cross-sell their capabilities to our existing customers and attract new customers. We strive to be our customers' most valued partner through excellence in product and process technologies and by providing modern and efficient production facilities. In addition, we strive to build on our reputation for quality and performance and to introduce best operating practices across our operations. Our network of companies will continue to share group marketing representatives and jointly bid on projects where appropriate, while still maintaining their individual identities. We believe that the breadth of our customer relationships, capabilities and experience, and our quality of service and support will enable us to win additional customer business.

Expand Operating Capacity. We plan to continue to increase our operating capacity to meet our expected internal growth and to meet expected growth in the aerospace industry. We intend to continue to prudently invest in state-of-the-art plants and equipment to improve our operating efficiencies and increase our operating margins.

Increase Our International Presence. We intend to continue to take advantage of the expanding international market for aviation products and services as worldwide air travel increases and foreign nations purchase used aircraft that require more frequent repair and maintenance. We currently supply products and services to substantially all major commercial passenger and air cargo airlines worldwide, have manufacturing and service facilities in France, Germany, Mexico, Thailand and the United Kingdom and retain independent sales representatives in a number of foreign countries. Furthermore, we intend to globalize our production processes through initiatives such as global sourcing. We believe that our initiatives will allow us to reduce costs, expand our capabilities and provide strategic benefits to our customers. We intend to build on our existing international presence through continued market penetration and, as appropriate opportunities arise, foreign acquisitions.

Pursue Complementary Acquisitions. We expect to continue to grow through acquisitions of other companies, assets or product lines that add to, complement, enhance or diversify our existing aviation products and services and program portfolio. We have successfully completed 34 acquisitions since 1996. We believe the fragmented nature of a large portion of the market for aircraft products and services will provide us with additional attractive acquisition opportunities. Through selective

Table of Contents

acquisitions, we aim to broaden our product offerings, add new specialized technologies, expand capacity for high-demand products and services, build on existing customer relationships and enter new markets.

The Vought Acquisition

On June 16, 2010, we completed our previously announced acquisition of Vought pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Merger dated March 23, 2010, by and among Triumph, Vought, Spitfire Merger Corporation, our wholly owned subsidiary ("Merger Sub") and TC Group, L.L.C. ("Carlyle"), as the Holder Representative (the "Merger Agreement"). Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, (i) Merger Sub was merged with and into Vought and (ii) then Vought was merged with and into Triumph Aerostructures, LLC, our direct wholly owned limited liability company subsidiary, with Triumph Aerostructures, LLC as the surviving entity in the mergers. The consideration for the Vought Acquisition consisted of \$547.9 million in cash and 7,496,165 shares of our common stock. On June 16, 2010, we also discharged, repaid or otherwise retired approximately \$603.1 million of Vought's indebtedness, which represented substantially all of Vought's outstanding indebtedness. We refer to transactions described in this paragraph as the "Vought Acquisition."

As a result of the Vought Acquisition, certain equity funds managed by TC Group, L.L.C. (which we refer to in this prospectus as Carlyle) that were stockholders of Vought, hold approximately 31% of our outstanding shares of common stock. We refer to these equity funds in this prospectus as the Carlyle equity funds. On June 16, 2010, pursuant to a stockholders agreement, dated March 23, 2010, by and among Triumph, the Carlyle equity funds and Carlyle, we expanded the size of our board of directors and appointed Adam Palmer, Elmer Doty and Ralph Eberhart to our board of directors. The Carlyle equity funds, Carlyle and investment funds managed by each of them are prohibited from acquiring additional shares of our common stock and taking certain other actions to seek to gain control of Triumph without our prior written consent.

We funded the Vought Acquisition through cash on hand and the following activities (the "Financing Transactions" and together with the Vought Acquisition, the "Transactions"):

the issuance of 7,496,165 shares of our common stock to the Vought stockholders;

the issuance by the Company of \$350,000,000 aggregate principal amount of old notes at a price equal to 99.27% of the face value;

the borrowing by the Company of \$350,000,000 principal amount under a new senior secured term loan credit facility (the "Term Loan Facility") at a price equal to 99.5% of the face value; and

the borrowing by the Company of \$128,300,000, drawn under the Company's \$535,000,000 revolving credit facility (the "Revolving Credit Facility" and together with the Term Loan Facility, the "Credit Facilities").

Table of Contents

Summary of the Terms of the Exchange Offer

The following is a brief summary of the terms of the exchange offer. Please see "The Exchange Offer" for a more complete description of the exchange offer.

Old Notes	\$350.0 million aggregate principal amount of 8.625% Senior Notes due 2018.
New Notes	Up to \$350.0 million aggregate principal amount of 8.625% Senior Notes due 2018, which have been registered under the Securities Act. The terms of the new notes are identical in all material respects to the terms of the old notes, except that the new notes are registered under the Securities Act and are generally not subject to transfer restrictions, are not entitled to registration rights and do not have the right to earn additional interest under circumstances relating to our registration obligations.
Exchange Offer	We are offering to exchange the new notes for a like principal amount of old notes. Currently, there is \$350.0 million in aggregate principal amount of old notes outstanding. Old notes may be exchanged only in minimum denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess of \$2,000. New notes will be issued only in minimum denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess of \$2,000. Subject to the terms of this exchange offer, we will exchange new notes for all of the old notes that are validly tendered and not withdrawn prior to the expiration of this exchange offer. The new notes will be issued in exchange for corresponding old notes in this exchange offer, if consummated, as soon as practicable after the expiration of this exchange offer.
Expiration Date	This exchange offer will expire at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on _____, 2010, unless we extend it. We do not currently intend to extend the expiration date.
Withdrawal of Tenders	You may withdraw the tender of your old notes at any time prior to the expiration date.
Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations	The exchange by a U.S. Holder (as defined in "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences") of old notes for new notes in this exchange offer generally should not constitute a taxable exchange for U.S. federal income tax purposes. See "Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations."
Conditions to this Exchange Offer	This exchange offer is subject to customary conditions, which we may waive. See "The Exchange Offer Conditions."

Table of Contents

Procedures for Tendering

If you wish to accept this exchange offer and your old notes are held by a custodial entity such as a bank, broker, dealer, trust company or other nominee, you must instruct this custodial entity to tender your old notes on your behalf pursuant to the procedures of the custodial entity. If your old notes are registered in your name, you must complete, sign and date the accompanying letter of transmittal, or a facsimile of the letter of transmittal, according to the instructions contained in this prospectus and the letter of transmittal. You must also mail or otherwise deliver the letter of transmittal, or a facsimile of the letter of transmittal, together with the old notes and any other required documents, to the exchange agent at the address set forth on the cover page of the letter of transmittal.

Custodial entities that are participants in The Depository Trust Company, or "DTC," may tender old notes through DTC's Automated Tender Offer Program, or "ATOP," which enables a custodial entity, and the beneficial owner on whose behalf the custodial entity is acting, to electronically agree to be bound by the letter of transmittal. **A letter of transmittal need not accompany tenders effected through ATOP.**

By signing, or agree to be bound by, the letter of transmittal, you will represent to us that, among other things:

- you are acquiring the new notes in the ordinary course of your business;
- you have no arrangement or understanding with any person to participate in a distribution (within the meaning of the Securities Act) of the new notes;
- you are not an affiliate of the issuer (within the meaning of Rule 405 under the Securities Act); and

if you are a broker-dealer registered under the Exchange Act, you are participating in the exchange offer for your own account and are exchanging old notes acquired as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities and you will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of the new notes.

See "The Exchange Offer Eligibility; Transferability."

Transferability

Under existing interpretations of the Securities Act by the staff of the SEC contained in several no-action letters to third parties, and subject to the immediately following sentence, we believe that the new notes will generally be freely transferable by holders after the exchange offer without further compliance with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act (subject to representations required to be made by each holder of old notes, as set forth above). However any holder of old notes who:

- is one of our "affiliates" (as defined in Rule 405 under the Securities Act),

Table of Contents

does not acquire the new notes in the ordinary course of business, distributes, intends to distribute, or has an arrangement or understanding with any person to distribute the new notes as part of the exchange offer, or is a broker-dealer who purchased old notes directly from us will not be able to rely on the interpretations of the staff of the SEC, will not be permitted to tender old notes in the exchange offer and, in the absence of any exemption, must comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any resale of the new notes. Our belief that transfers of new notes would be permitted without registration or prospectus delivery under the conditions described above is based on SEC interpretations given to other, unrelated issuers in similar exchange offers. We cannot assure you that the SEC would make a similar interpretation with respect to our exchange offer. We will not be responsible for or indemnify you against any liability you may incur under the Securities Act.

Consequences of Failure to Exchange

Each broker-dealer that receives new notes for its own account under the exchange offer in exchange for old notes that were acquired by the broker-dealer as a result of market-making or other trading activity must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of the new notes. See "Plan of Distribution." Any old notes that are not tendered in the exchange offer, or that are not accepted in the exchange, will remain subject to the restrictions on transfer. Since the old notes have not been registered under the U.S. federal securities laws, you will not be able to offer or sell the old notes except under an exemption from the requirements of the Securities Act or unless the old notes are registered under the Securities Act. Upon the completion of the exchange offer, we will have no further obligations, except under limited circumstances, to provide for registration of the old notes under the U.S. federal securities laws. See "The Exchange Offer Consequences of Failure to Tender." We will not receive any proceeds from the exchange of notes pursuant to the exchange offer. We will pay all expenses incident to the exchange offer.

Use of Proceeds

Exchange Agent

U.S. Bank National Association, the trustee under the indenture, is serving as the exchange agent for this exchange offer. See "The Exchange Offer Exchange Agent" for the address and telephone number of the exchange agent.

Table of Contents

Summary of the Terms of the New Notes

The terms of the new notes are identical in all material respects to the terms of the old notes, except that the new notes are registered under the Securities Act and are generally not subject to transfer restrictions, are not entitled to registration rights and do not have the right to earn additional interest under circumstances relating to our registration obligations. The new notes will evidence the same debt as the old notes. The new notes will be governed by the same indenture under which the old notes were issued.

The summary below describes the principal terms of the new notes. Please see "Description of the New Notes" for further information regarding the new notes.

Issuer	Triumph Group, Inc.
Notes Offered	\$350,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 8.625% senior notes due July 15, 2018.
Maturity Date	July 15, 2018.
Interest	Interest on the new notes will accrue at a rate of 8.625% per annum, payable semi-annually in cash in arrears on January 15 and July 15 of each year, commencing January 15, 2011.
Guarantees	The new notes will be guaranteed on the date of issuance on a full, joint and several basis by each of our domestic restricted subsidiaries that is a borrower under the Credit Facilities or that guarantees any of our debt or that of any of our restricted subsidiaries under the Credit Facilities and in the future by any of our domestic restricted subsidiaries that are borrowers under any credit facility or that guarantee any of our debt or that of any of our domestic restricted subsidiaries incurred under any credit facility. Under certain circumstances, the guarantees may be released without action by, or the consent of, the holders of the new notes.
Ranking	The new notes and the guarantees will be our and our subsidiary guarantors' senior unsecured obligations and they will rank: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> equal in right of payment to our and our subsidiary guarantors' existing and future senior indebtedness, including our and our subsidiary guarantors' obligations under our Credit Facilities; senior in right of payment to our and our subsidiary guarantors' existing and future subordinated indebtedness; effectively subordinated to all of our and our subsidiary guarantors' existing and future secured debt (including under our Credit Facilities) to the extent of the value of the assets securing such debt; and structurally subordinated in right of payment to all indebtedness and other liabilities of our existing and future subsidiaries that do not guarantee the new notes. As of June 30, 2010, we had \$1,335.3 million million in consolidated indebtedness outstanding, including \$644.0 million of secured indebtedness. See "Description of the New Notes Ranking."

Table of Contents

For the fiscal year ending March 31, 2010, on a pro forma basis after giving effect to the Vought Acquisition, the Company's non-guarantor subsidiaries would have generated net sales of \$79.0 million, or 2.5% of our consolidated net sales, and as of June 30, 2010, our non-guarantor subsidiaries had total assets of \$277.8 million, total liabilities of \$211.7 million and stockholders' equity of \$66.1 million.

Optional Redemption

We may redeem the new notes, in whole or in part, at any time on or after July 15, 2014 at the applicable redemption prices described under "Description of New Notes Optional Redemption," plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date. At any time before July 15, 2014, we may redeem the new notes, in whole or in part, at a redemption price equal to 100% of their principal amount plus a make whole premium, together with accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date. In addition, we may redeem up to 35% of the new notes before July 15, 2013 with the net cash proceeds from certain equity offerings at the redemption price described under "Description of New Notes Optional Redemption."

Change of Control

If we experience specific kinds of changes of control, we will be required to offer to purchase all of the new notes at a purchase price of 101% of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of purchase. For more details, see "Description of New Notes Change of Control."

Certain Covenants

We will issue the new notes under an indenture with U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee (the "Trustee"). The indenture, among other things, will limit our and our restricted subsidiaries' ability to:

- incur additional indebtedness;
- pay dividends or make other distributions;
- make other restricted payments and investments;
- create liens;
- incur restrictions on the ability of restricted subsidiaries to pay dividends or make certain other payments;
- sell assets, including capital stock of restricted subsidiaries;
- enter into sale and leaseback transactions;
- merge or consolidate with other entities; and
- enter into transactions with affiliates.

These covenants are subject to a number of important qualifications and limitations. See "Description of New Notes Certain Covenants."

Table of Contents

Absence of a Public Market

The new notes will be a new issue of securities for which there will not initially be a market. Accordingly, there can be no assurance as to the development or liquidity of any market for the new notes. We do not intend to apply for a listing of the new notes on any securities exchange or maintain a trading market for them.

Risk Factors

Prospective purchasers of the notes should carefully consider all of the information set forth in this prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference herein and, in particular, should evaluate the specific factors under the section "Risk Factors" for considerations relevant to an investment in the new notes.

Triumph Summary Historical and Pro Forma Consolidated Financial Data

The following table sets forth our summary historical consolidated financial information for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2010 and our unaudited pro forma consolidated results of operations for the twelve months ended March 31, 2010 and for the three months ended June 30, 2010. The summary historical financial data for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes which are incorporated by reference in this prospectus. The summary historical financial data for the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2010 have been derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements and related notes which are incorporated by reference in this prospectus. The results of operations for the interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year or for any future period. The historical results included below and elsewhere in this prospectus are not necessarily indicative of our future performance, and you should read the following information together with our audited and unaudited consolidated financial statements and notes incorporated by reference in this prospectus as well as the information under the caption "Triumph Management's Discussion and Analysis" in this prospectus.

The unaudited pro forma consolidated financial data for the twelve months ended March 31, 2010 have been derived by giving pro forma effect to the consummation of the Vought Acquisition as if it had occurred on April 1, 2009, in the case of the summary unaudited pro forma consolidated statement of income data and other financial data. The unaudited pro forma consolidated financial data for the three months ended June 30, 2010 have been derived by giving pro forma effect to the consummation of the Vought Acquisition as if it had occurred on April 1, 2010, in the case of the summary unaudited pro forma consolidated statement of income data and other financial data. These unaudited pro forma combined financial data assume that the Vought Acquisition is accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting with Triumph treated as the acquiring entity and represents a current estimate of the combined financial information based on historical financial information of Triumph and Vought. In addition, the unaudited combined pro forma financial data include adjustments, which are preliminary and may be revised. There can be no assurance that such revisions will not result in material changes. The unaudited pro forma consolidated financial data have been presented for informational purposes only. The unaudited pro forma combined financial data are not necessarily indicative of what our financial position or results of operations actually would have been had the Vought Acquisition been completed as of the dates indicated. In addition, the unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial information does not purport to project our future financial position or operating results. The information presented below should be read in conjunction with the historical consolidated financial statements of Triumph and Vought, including related notes, and with the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements of Triumph and Vought, including the related notes, appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. See "Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information," "Triumph Management's Discussion and Analysis of Triumph's Financial Condition and

Edgar Filing: TRIUMPH GROUP INC - Form S-4

Table of Contents

Results of Operations" and "Vought Management's Discussion and Analysis of Vought's Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

	Historical					Pro forma	
	As of and for the Fiscal Years Ended March 31,			As of and for the Three Months Ended June 30,		As of and for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31,	As of and for the Three Months Ended June 30,
	2008(1)	2009(2)	2010(3)	2009	2010	2010(4)(5)	2010(6)
(U.S. dollars in millions, except percentages and ratios)							
Statement of income data:							
Net sales	\$ 1,151.1	\$ 1,240.4	\$ 1,294.8	\$ 316.1	\$ 406.4	\$ 3,218.3	\$ 763.4
Operating costs and expenses:							
Cost of sales (excluding depreciation)	822.3	877.8	927.2	224.3	297.9	2,476.5	615.1
Gross profit	328.8	362.6	367.6	91.8	108.5	741.8	148.3
Selling, general and administrative expense	159.3	162.1	157.9	39.8	43.4	280.8	79.6
Acquisition-related costs					17.4		
Depreciation and amortization	43.2	48.6	54.4	14.1	14.8	118.4	24.3
Operating income	126.3	151.9	155.3	37.9	32.9	342.6	44.4
Interest expense and other(4)	19.9	17.0	28.8	5.4	11.8	84.8	22.3
Gain on early extinguishment of debt		(0.9)					
Income from continuing operations, before income taxes	106.4	135.8	126.5	32.5	21.1	257.9	22.1
Income tax expense	34.7	43.1	41.2	11.0	9.5	90.2	7.8
Income from continuing operations(5)	\$ 71.7	\$ 92.7	\$ 85.3	21.5	11.6	\$ 167.6	14.3
Balance sheet data (end of period):							
Cash	\$ 13.7	\$ 14.5	\$ 157.2	30.9	\$ 35.7	\$	\$
Working capital	416.8	372.2	487.8	466.8	503.1		
Property and equipment, net	311.4	332.5	327.6	329.9	716.8		
Total assets	1,412.8	1,591.2	1,712.7	1,587.9	4,496.4		
Total debt	396.0	459.4	505.8	453.4	1,335.3		
Total stockholders' equity	706.4	788.6	860.7	818.4	1,372.6		
Statement of cash flows data:							
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	\$ 45.7	\$ 135.0	\$ 169.6	\$ 32.5	\$ 22.7		
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(119.8)	(185.6)	(62.5)	(8.0)	(350.0)		
Net cash flows provided by financing activities	79.8	52.1	35.3	(8.5)	206.3		
Depreciation and amortization	43.2	48.6	54.4	14.1	14.8		
Capital expenditures	(57.0)	(45.4)	(31.7)	(7.1)	(16.9)		
Other financial data:							
Backlog	\$ 1,278	\$ 1,323	\$ 1,309	\$ 1,278	\$ 3,338	\$ 3,412	\$ 3,338
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges(4)(7)	4.8x	6.2x	4.6x	5.7x	2.6x	3.5x	1.9x

(1) Includes the acquisition of the assets and business of B. & R. Machine & Tool Corp. from the date of acquisition (February 2008).

(2) Includes the acquisitions of Merritt Tool Company, Inc., Saygrove Defence and Aerospace Group Limited, and The Mexmil Company, LLC and the acquisition of the aviation segment of Kongsberg Automotive Holdings ASA from the date of each respective acquisition (March 2009).

(3)

Edgar Filing: TRIUMPH GROUP INC - Form S-4

Includes the acquisition of DCL Avionics, Inc. (January 2010) and Fabritech, Inc. (March 2010) from the date of each respective acquisition.

- (4) Pro forma interest expense excludes incremental interest expense attributable to our 8% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2017, issued in November 2009, the remaining proceeds of which were used to partially finance the Vought Acquisition. If this debt had been outstanding as of April 1, 2009, we would have incurred additional interest expense, including amortization of discount and finance fees of approximately \$9.2 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010.
- (5) The pro forma income from continuing operations in the unaudited pro forma condensed combined statements of income includes adjustments of (1) \$34.2 million for the elimination of Vought's amortization of prior service costs and amortization of actuarial losses on pension and other post-retirement benefits, (2) \$11.0 million of estimated amortization of off market contract fair value margin adjustment and (3) \$2.0 million for the elimination of management fees to The Carlyle Group. See Note 7 to "Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information."
- (6) The pro forma income from continuing operations in the unaudited pro forma condensed combined statements of income includes adjustments of (1) \$8.6 million for the elimination of Vought's amortization of prior service costs and amortization of actuarial losses on pension and other post-retirement benefits, (2) \$3.8 million of estimated amortization of off market contract fair value margin adjustment, (3) \$0.4 million for the elimination of management fees to The Carlyle Group, and (4) \$43.5 million for the elimination of both Triumph's and Vought's acquisition-related costs. See Note 7 to "Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information."
- (7) For purposes of calculating this ratio, "earnings" consists of income from continuing operations before income taxes and income from equity affiliates plus (a) fixed charges minus interest capitalized during the period, (b) distributed income from equity affiliates and (c) amortization of previously capitalized interest. "Fixed charges" consists of interest expense, capitalized interest, amortization of discount on indebtedness and an appropriate portion of rental expense representative of the interest factor. Estimated interest expense on the new debt issuances is based on an assumed blended average interest rate of 6.25%. A 1/8% change in the interest rate would cause a corresponding increase or decrease to annual interest expense of approximately \$1.3 million (\$0.3 million per quarter).

Table of Contents**Vought Summary Historical Consolidated Financial Data**

The following table sets forth the summary historical consolidated financial information of Vought for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, the three months ended March 29, 2009 and March 28, 2010, and the twelve months ended March 28, 2010. The summary historical financial data for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 have been derived from Vought's audited consolidated financial statements and related notes incorporated by reference in this prospectus. The summary historical financial data for the three months ended March 29, 2009 and March 28, 2010 have been derived from Vought's unaudited historical consolidated financial statements and related notes incorporated by reference in this prospectus. The unaudited consolidated financial data for the twelve months ended March 28, 2010 have been derived by adding the financial data from Vought's audited historical consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2009 to the financial data from Vought's unaudited historical consolidated financial data for the three months ended March 28, 2010 and subtracting the financial data from Vought's unaudited historical consolidated financial data for the three months ended March 29, 2009 (each included elsewhere in this prospectus). In the opinion of management, such unaudited financial data reflect all adjustments, consisting only of normal and recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair statement of the results of those periods. The results of operations for the interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year or for any future period. The information set forth below is only a summary and is not necessarily indicative of the results of future operations of Vought or Triumph, and you should read the following information together with Vought's audited and unaudited consolidated financial statements and notes incorporated by reference in this prospectus and the section of this prospectus entitled "Vought Management's Discussion and Analysis of Vought's Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

	As of and for Fiscal Years Ended December 31,			As of and for Three Months Ended		As of and for Twelve Months Ended
	2007	2008	2009	March 29, 2009	March 28, 2010	March 28, 2010
(U.S. dollars in millions, except percentages)						
Revenue	\$ 1,613.1	\$ 1,775.0	\$ 1,877.8	\$ 390.3	\$ 470.5	\$ 1,958.0
Costs and expenses:						
Cost of sales	1,284.8	1,492.9	1,594.8	324.8	391.5	1,661.5
Selling, general and administrative expense	133.3	135.3	122.6	28.5	39.7	133.8
Total costs and expenses	1,418.1	1,628.2	1,717.4	353.3	431.2	1,795.3
Operating income	195.0	146.8	160.4	37.0	39.3	162.7
Other income (expense)						
Interest income	3.6	4.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.6
Other gain (loss)	(0.1)	48.7	1.3			1.3
Equity in loss of joint venture	(4.0)	(0.6)				
Interest expense	(62.6)	(67.2)	(57.0)	(15.0)	(12.6)	(54.6)
Income before income taxes	131.9	132.1	105.4	22.2	26.8	110.0
Income tax expense (benefit)	0.1	0.2	(9.3)			(9.3)
Income from continuing operations(1)	\$ 131.8	\$ 131.9	\$ 114.7	\$ 22.2	\$ 26.8	\$ 119.3
Balance sheet data (end of period):						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 75.6	\$ 86.7	\$ 116.0	\$ 165.4	\$ 149.7	\$ 149.7
Trade and other receivables	81.4	138.5	127.9	147.8	159.5	159.5
Inventories	362.8	311.8	511.3	351.3	453.4	453.4
Property and equipment, net	295.2	279.2	275.9	275.6	273.1	273.1
Total assets	1,620.9	1,727.6	1,509.9	1,876.8	1,513.5	1,513.5
Total debt(2)	683.0	869.9	589.8	1,030.6	590.4	590.4
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	(665.8)	(934.1)	(503.5)	(877.3)	(466.0)	(466.0)
Statement of cash flows data:						
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 34.2	\$ (154.5)	\$ 111.8	\$ (73.0)	\$ 40.0	\$ 224.8
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(49.6)	(14.2)	247.2	(8.3)	(6.7)	248.8
Net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	(2.4)	179.8	(329.7)	160.0	0.4	(489.3)
Capital expenditures	(57.4)	(69.3)	(42.0)	(8.3)	(6.7)	(40.4)
Other financial data:						
Total funded backlog	\$ 2,288.1	\$ 2,451.0	\$ 2,067.3	\$ 2,736.2	\$ 2,102.5	\$ 2,102.5

- (1) Income from continuing operations is calculated before other comprehensive income (loss) relating to the following: (1) pension and OPEB related adjustments of \$100.0 million and \$(365.1) million in 2009 and 2008, respectively and (2) minimum pension liability adjustments and adoption of provisions of the *Compensation Retirement Benefits* topic of the ASC adjustments of \$(22.4) million in 2007.
- (2) As of December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, capital leases represented less than \$0.1 million of Vought's total debt balance. Total debt as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 includes \$2.4 million and \$8.2 million, respectively, of unamortized discount related to Vought's long-term debt.

Table of Contents

RISK FACTORS

An investment in the new notes involves risks that could cause you to lose all or part of your original investment, including the risks described below. Please be aware that other risks may prove to be important in the future and that new risks may emerge at any time, and we cannot predict such risks or estimate the extent to which they may affect our financial performance. Prior to making a decision to tender your old notes, you should carefully consider the following discussion of risks and the other information in this prospectus, and carefully read the risks described in the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus, including those set forth under the caption "Risk Factors" in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2010. If there is any inconsistency between the information set forth in this section and any documents incorporated by reference which discuss risk factors applicable to the businesses of Triumph prior to the Vought Acquisition, you should rely on the information set forth in this section.

Risks Relating to Our Business and Our Industry

Factors that have an adverse impact on the aerospace industry may adversely affect our results of operations and liquidity.

A substantial percentage of our gross profit and operating income on a pro forma basis after giving effect to the Vought Acquisition was derived from commercial aviation for fiscal year 2010. Our operations have been focused on designing, engineering, manufacturing, repairing and overhauling a broad portfolio of aerostructures, aircraft components, accessories, subassemblies and systems. Therefore, our business is directly affected by economic factors and other trends that affect our customers in the aerospace industry, including a possible decrease in outsourcing by OEMs and aircraft operators or projected market growth that may not materialize or be sustainable. We are also significantly dependent on sales to the commercial aerospace market, which has been cyclical in nature with significant downturns in the past. When these economic and other factors adversely affect the aerospace industry, they tend to reduce the overall customer demand for our products and services, which decreases our operating income. Economic and other factors that might affect the aerospace industry may have an adverse impact on our results of operations and liquidity. We have credit exposure to a number of commercial airlines, some of which have encountered financial difficulties. In addition, an increase in energy costs and the price of fuel to the airlines, similar to that which occurred in 2008, could result in additional pressure on the operating costs of airlines. The market for jet fuel is inherently volatile and is subject to, among other things, changes in government policy on jet fuel production, fluctuations in the global supply of crude oil and disruptions in oil production or delivery caused by sudden hostility in oil producing areas. Often airlines are unable to pass on increases in fuel prices to customers by increasing fares due to the competitive nature of the airline industry, and this compounds the pressure on operating costs. Other events of general impact such as terrorist attacks against the industry or pandemic health crises may lead to declines in the worldwide aerospace industry that could adversely affect our business and financial condition.

In addition, demand for our maintenance, repair and overhaul services is strongly correlated with worldwide flying activity. A significant portion of the maintenance, repair and overhaul ("MRO") activity required on commercial aircraft is mandated by government regulations that limit the total time or number of flights that may elapse between scheduled MRO events. As a result, although short-term deferrals are possible, MRO activity is ultimately required to continue to operate the aircraft in revenue-producing service. Therefore, over the intermediate and long term, trends in the MRO market are closely related to the size and utilization level of the worldwide aircraft fleet, as reflected by the number of available seat miles, commonly referred to as ASMs, and cargo miles flown. Consequently, conditions or events which contribute to declines in worldwide ASMs and cargo miles flown, such as those mentioned above, could negatively impact our MRO business.

Table of Contents

Cancellations, reductions or delays in customer orders may adversely affect our results of operations.

Our overall operating results are affected by many factors, including the timing of orders from large customers and the timing of expenditures to manufacture parts and purchase inventory in anticipation of future sales of products and services. A large portion of our operating expenses are relatively fixed. Because several of our operating locations typically do not obtain long-term purchase orders or commitments from our customers, they must anticipate the future volume of orders based upon the historic purchasing patterns of customers and upon our discussions with customers as to their anticipated future requirements. These historic patterns may be disrupted by many factors, including changing economic conditions, inventory adjustments, or work stoppages or labor disruptions at our customers. Cancellations, reductions or delays in orders by a customer or group of customers could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may fail to realize all of the expected benefits of the Vought Acquisition.

On June 16, 2010, we completed the Vought Acquisition. Vought was a company with revenues almost twice our revenues prior to the acquisition and approximately as many employees. The Vought Acquisition is by far the largest acquisition we have made. The success of the Vought Acquisition will depend, in part, on our ability to realize the anticipated benefits from combining the businesses of Triumph and Vought. However, to realize these anticipated benefits, we must successfully combine the businesses. If we are not able to achieve these objectives, or do not do so in a timely manner, the anticipated benefits of the Vought Acquisition may not be realized fully or at all or may take longer to realize than expected.

In addition, it is possible that the integration process could result in the loss of key employees, the disruption of each company's ongoing businesses or inconsistencies in standards, controls, procedures and policies that adversely affect our ability to maintain relationships with customers, suppliers and employees or to achieve the anticipated benefits of the Vought Acquisition. Integration efforts between the two companies will also divert management attention and resources and could have an adverse effect on us during the transition period.

Our acquisition strategy exposes us to risks, including the risk that we may not be able to successfully integrate acquired businesses.

We have a consistent strategy to grow, in part, through the acquisition of additional businesses in the aerospace industry and are continuously evaluating various acquisition opportunities, including those outside the United States and those that may have a material impact on our business. Our ability to grow by acquisition is dependent upon, among other factors, the availability of suitable acquisition candidates. Growth by acquisition involves risks that could adversely affect our operating results, including difficulties in integrating the operations and personnel of acquired companies, the risk of diverting the attention of senior management from our existing operations, the potential amortization of acquired intangible assets, the potential impairment of goodwill and the potential loss of key employees of acquired companies. We may not be able to consummate acquisitions on satisfactory terms or, if any acquisitions are consummated, successfully integrate these acquired businesses.

A significant decline in business with a key customer could have a material adverse effect on us.

The Boeing Company, or Boeing Commercial, Military & Space, represented approximately 52% of our net sales on a pro forma basis after giving effect to the Vought Acquisition, and on a stand-alone basis, 30% of Triumph's net sales and 66% of Vought's net sales, in each case for the twelve months ended March 31, 2010, covering virtually every Boeing plant and product. As a result, a significant reduction in purchases by Boeing could have a material adverse impact on our financial

Table of Contents

position, results of operations, and cash flows. In addition, some of our other group companies rely significantly on particular customers, the loss of which could have an adverse effect on those businesses.

Demand for military and defense products is dependent upon government spending.

The military and defense market is largely dependent upon government budgets, particularly the U.S. defense budget, and even an increase in defense spending may not be allocated to programs that would benefit our business. Moreover, the new military aircraft programs in which we participate may not enter full-scale production as expected. A change in the levels of defense spending or levels of military flight operations could curtail or enhance our prospects in the military and defense market depending upon the programs affected.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, approximately 36% of our sales on a pro forma basis after giving effect to the Vought Acquisition and 37% of Triumph sales on a stand-alone basis were derived from the military and defense market, which includes primarily indirect sales to the U.S. Government. Approximately 35% of Vought's revenue for fiscal year 2009 was derived from the military and defense market, which includes primarily indirect sales to the U.S. Government. As a result, our exposure to the military and defense market is significant.

We also face the risk that the C-17 program could be completed upon fulfillment of currently outstanding production orders. We currently have a contract with Boeing to support C-17 production through April 2011. The President's proposed 2010 budget does not include funding for the procurement of new C-17 aircraft, although Congress has proposed adding funding for additional aircraft. Boeing currently has confirmed orders with the U.S. Air Force and various foreign militaries to produce C-17 through 2012 at a rate of approximately 10 aircraft per year. In addition there are additional orders for 2013 that have been confirmed and Boeing has reported that there is strong interest from India for 10 aircraft as well as interest from Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and Japan. These additional orders would allow production to be continued through 2014 at today's current rate. However, there can be no assurance that these additional orders will materialize. Our business could be adversely impacted if the U.S. Government does not fund additional C-17 aircraft or if additional orders from Foreign Militaries do not materialize and Boeing decides not to fund beyond their current commitment. As a result, the loss of the C-17 program and the failure to win additional work to replace the C-17 program could materially reduce our cash flow and results of operations.

Future volatility in the financial markets may impede our ability to successfully access capital markets and ensure adequate liquidity and may adversely affect our customers and suppliers.

Future turmoil in the capital markets may impede our ability to access the capital markets when we would like, or need, to raise capital or restrict our ability to borrow money on favorable terms. Such market conditions could have an adverse impact on our flexibility to react to changing economic and business conditions and on our ability to fund our operations and capital expenditures in the future. In addition, interest rate fluctuations, financial market volatility or credit market disruptions may also negatively affect our customers' and our suppliers' ability to obtain credit to finance their businesses on acceptable terms. As a result, our customers' need for and ability to purchase our products or services may decrease, and our suppliers may increase their prices, reduce their output or change their terms of sale. If our customers' or suppliers' operating and financial performance deteriorates, or if they are unable to make scheduled payments or obtain credit, our customers may not be able to pay, or may delay payment of, accounts receivable owed to us, and our suppliers may restrict credit or impose different payment terms. Any inability of customers to pay us for our products and services or any demands by suppliers for different payment terms, may adversely affect our earnings and cash flow.

Table of Contents

Our international sales and operations are subject to applicable laws relating to trade, export controls and foreign corrupt practices, the violation of which could adversely affect our operations.

We must comply with all applicable export control laws and regulations of the United States and other countries. United States laws and regulations applicable to us include the Arms Export Control Act, the International Traffic in Arms Regulations ("ITAR"), the Export Administration Regulations ("EAR") and the trade sanctions laws and regulations administered by the United States Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC"). EAR restricts the export of dual-use products and technical data to certain countries, while ITAR restricts the export of defense products, technical data and defense services. The U.S. Government agencies responsible for administering EAR and ITAR have significant discretion in the interpretation and enforcement of these regulations. We cannot provide services to certain countries subject to United States trade sanctions unless we first obtain the necessary authorizations from OFAC. In addition, we are subject to the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act ("FCPA") which generally bars bribes or unreasonable gifts to foreign governments or officials.

Violations of these laws or regulations could result in significant additional sanctions including fines, more onerous compliance requirements, more extensive debarments from export privileges, loss of authorizations needed to conduct aspects of our international business and criminal penalties and may harm our ability to enter into contracts with the U.S. government. A future violation of ITAR or the other regulations enumerated above could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our expansion into international markets may increase credit, currency and other risks, and our current operations in international markets expose us to such risks.

As we pursue customers in Asia, South America and other less developed aerospace markets throughout the world, our inability to ensure the creditworthiness of our customers in these areas could adversely impact our overall profitability. In addition, with operations in China, Germany, Mexico, Thailand and the United Kingdom, and customers throughout world, we will be subject to the legal, political, social and regulatory requirements and economic conditions of other jurisdictions. In the future, we may also make additional international capital investments, including further acquisitions of companies outside the United States or companies having operations outside the United States. Risks inherent to international operations include, but are not limited to, the following:

difficulty in enforcing agreements in some legal systems outside the United States;

imposition of additional withholding taxes or other taxes on our foreign income, tariffs or other restrictions on foreign trade and investment, including currency exchange controls;

fluctuations in exchange rates which may affect demand for our products and services and may adversely affect our profitability in U.S. dollars;

inability to obtain, maintain or enforce intellectual property rights;

changes in general economic and political conditions in the countries in which we operate;

unexpected adverse changes in the laws or regulatory requirements outside the United States, including those with respect to environmental protection, export duties and quotas;

failure by our employees or agents to comply with U.S. laws affecting the activities of U.S. companies abroad;

difficulty with staffing and managing widespread operations; and

difficulty of and costs relating to compliance with the different commercial and legal requirements of the countries in which we operate.

Table of Contents

We may need additional financing for acquisitions and capital expenditures and additional financing may not be available on terms acceptable to us.

A key element of our strategy has been, and continues to be, internal growth supplemented by growth through the acquisition of additional aerospace companies and product lines. In order to grow internally, we may need to make significant capital expenditures, such as investing in facilities in low cost countries, and may need additional capital to do so. Our ability to grow is dependent upon, and may be limited by, among other things, access to markets and conditions of markets, availability under the Revolving Credit Facility and Securitization Facility and by particular restrictions contained in the Revolving Credit Facility and our other financing arrangements. In that case, additional funding sources may be needed, and we may not be able to obtain the additional capital necessary to pursue our internal growth and acquisition strategy or, if we can obtain additional financing, the additional financing may not be on financial terms that are satisfactory to us.

Competitive pressures may adversely affect us.

We have numerous competitors in the aerospace industry. We compete primarily with the top-tier systems integrators and the manufacturers that supply them, some of which are divisions or subsidiaries of OEMs and other large companies that manufacture aircraft components and subassemblies. Our OEM competitors, which include Boeing, Airbus, Bell Helicopter, Cessna, Gulfstream, Honeywell, Lockheed Martin, Northrop Grumman, Raytheon, Rolls Royce and Sikorsky may choose not to outsource production of aerostructures or other components due to, among other things, their own direct labor and overhead considerations, capacity utilization at their own facilities and desire to retain critical or core skills. Consequently, traditional factors affecting competition, such as price and quality of service, may not be significant determinants when OEMs decide whether to produce a part in-house or to outsource. We also face competition from non-OEM component manufacturers including, Alenia Aeronautica, Fuji Heavy Industries, GKN Westland Aerospace (U.K.), Goodrich Corp., Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Spirit AeroSystems and Stork Aerospace. Competition for the repair and overhaul of aviation components comes from three primary sources: OEMs, major commercial airlines and other independent repair and overhaul companies.

We may need to expend significant capital to keep pace with technological developments in our industry.

The aerospace industry is constantly undergoing development and change and it is likely that new products, equipment and methods of repair and overhaul service will be introduced in the future. In order to keep pace with any new developments, we may need to expend significant capital to purchase new equipment and machines or to train our employees in the new methods of production and service.

The construction of aircraft is heavily regulated and failure to comply with applicable laws could reduce our sales or require us to incur additional costs to achieve compliance, and we may incur significant expenses to comply with new or more stringent governmental regulation.

The aerospace industry is highly regulated in the United States by the FAA and in other countries by similar agencies. We must be certified by the FAA and, in some cases, by individual OEMs in order to engineer and service parts, components and aerostructures used in specific aircraft models. If any of our material authorizations or approvals were revoked or suspended, our operations would be adversely affected. New or more stringent governmental regulations may be adopted, or industry oversight heightened in the future, and we may incur significant expenses to comply with any new regulations or any heightened industry oversight.

Table of Contents

Some contractual arrangements with customers may cause us to bear significant up-front costs that we may not be able to recover.

Many new aircraft programs require that major suppliers bear the cost of design, development and engineering work associated with the development of the aircraft usually in exchange for a long-term agreement to supply critical parts once the aircraft is in production. If the aircraft fails to reach the full production stage or we fail to win the long-term contract, the outlays we have made in research and development and other start-up costs may not generate our anticipated return on investment.

We may not realize our anticipated return on capital commitments made to expand our capabilities.

We continually make significant capital expenditures to implement new processes and to increase both efficiency and capacity. Some of these projects require additional training for our employees and not all projects may be implemented as anticipated. If any of these projects do not achieve the anticipated increase in efficiency or capacity, our returns on these capital expenditures may be lower than expected.

Any product liability claims in excess of insurance may adversely affect our financial condition.

Our operations expose us to potential liability for personal injury or death as a result of the failure of an aircraft component that has been serviced by us or the failure of an aircraft component designed or manufactured by us. While we believe that our liability insurance is adequate to protect us from these liabilities, our insurance may not cover all liabilities. Additionally, as the number of insurance companies providing general aviation product liability insurance coverage has decreased in recent years, insurance coverage may not be available in the future at a cost acceptable to us. Any material liability not covered by insurance or for which third-party indemnification is not available could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

The lack of available skilled personnel may have an adverse effect on our operations.

From time to time, some of our operating locations have experienced difficulties in attracting and retaining skilled personnel to design, engineer, manufacture, repair and overhaul sophisticated aircraft components. Our ability to operate successfully could be jeopardized if we are unable to attract and retain a sufficient number of skilled personnel to conduct our business. Additionally, the service of key members of the Vought management team and other personnel are expected to be critical to ensure the smooth and timely integration of Vought's business into Triumph.

Any exposure to environmental liabilities may adversely affect us.

Our business, operations and facilities are subject to numerous stringent federal, state, local and foreign environmental laws and regulations, and we are subject to potentially significant fines or penalties, including criminal sanctions, if we fail to comply with these requirements. Pursuant to certain environmental laws, a current or previous owner or operator of a contaminated site may be held liable for the entire cost of investigation, removal or remediation of hazardous materials at such property, whether or not the owner or operator knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of any hazardous materials. Although management believes that our operations and facilities are in material compliance with such laws and regulations, future changes in such laws, regulations or interpretations thereof or the nature of our operations or regulatory enforcement actions which may arise, may require us to make significant additional capital expenditures to ensure compliance in the future. Certain of our facilities, including facilities acquired and operated by us or one of our subsidiaries have at one time or another been under active investigation for environmental contamination by federal or state agencies when acquired and, at least in some cases, continue to be under investigation or subject to remediation for potential or identified environmental contamination. Lawsuits, claims and costs involving

Table of Contents

environmental matters are likely to continue to arise in the future. Individual facilities of ours have also been subject to investigation on occasion for possible past waste disposal practices which might have contributed to contamination at or from remote third-party waste disposal sites. In some instances, we are indemnified by prior owners or operators and/or present owners of the facilities for liabilities which we incur as a result of these investigations and the environmental contamination found which pre-dates our acquisition of these facilities, subject to certain limitations, including but not limited to specified exclusions, deductibles and limitations on the survival period of the indemnity. We also maintain a pollution liability policy that provides coverage, subject to specified limitations, for specified material liabilities associated with the clean-up of certain on-site pollution conditions, as well as defense and indemnity for certain third-party suits (including Superfund liabilities at third-party sites), in each case, to the extent not otherwise indemnified. However, if we were required to pay the expenses related to environmental liabilities for which neither indemnification nor insurance coverage is available, these expenses could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, and cash flows.

We are currently involved in intellectual property litigation, which could have a material and adverse impact on our profitability, and we could become so involved again in the future.

We and other companies in our industry possess certain proprietary rights relating to designs, engineering, manufacturing processes and repair and overhaul procedures. In the event that we believe that a third party is infringing upon our proprietary rights, we may bring an action to enforce such rights. In addition, third parties may claim infringement by us with respect to their proprietary rights and may initiate legal proceedings against us in the future. The expense and time of bringing an action to enforce such rights or defending against infringement claims can be significant, as in the case of the litigation arising out of the claims of Eaton Corporation discussed in "Business Legal Proceedings." Intellectual property litigation involves complex legal and factual questions which makes the outcome of any such proceedings subject to considerable uncertainty. Not only can such litigation divert management's attention, but it can also expose the Company to damages and potential injunctive relief which, if granted, may preclude the company from making, using or selling particular products or technology. The expense and time associated with such litigation may have a material and adverse impact on our profitability.

We do not own certain intellectual property and tooling that is important to our business.

In our overhaul and repair businesses, OEMs of equipment that we maintain for our customers increasingly include language in repair manuals relating to their equipment asserting broad claims of proprietary rights to the contents of the manuals used in our operations. Although we believe that our use of manufacture and repair manuals is lawful, there can be no assurance that OEMs will not try to enforce such claims, including through the possible use of legal proceedings, or that any such actions will be unsuccessful.

Our business also depends on using certain intellectual property and tooling that we have rights to use pursuant to license grants under our contracts with our OEM customers. These contracts contain restrictions on our use of the intellectual property and tooling and may be terminated if we violate certain of these restrictions. Our loss of a contract with an OEM customer and the related license rights to use an OEM's intellectual property or tooling would materially adversely affect our business.

Our fixed-price contracts may commit us to unfavorable terms.

For the year fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, a significant portion of our net sales on a pro forma basis after giving effect to the Vought Acquisition were derived from fixed-price contracts under which we have agreed to provide components or aerostructures for a price determined on the date we entered into the contract. Several factors may cause the costs we incur in fulfilling these contracts to

Table of Contents

vary substantially from our original estimates, and we bear the risk that increased or unexpected costs may reduce our profit or cause us to sustain losses on these contracts. In a fixed-price contract, we must fully absorb cost overruns, notwithstanding the difficulty of estimating all of the costs we will incur in performing these contracts. Because our ability to terminate contracts is generally limited, we may not be able to terminate our performance requirements under these contracts at all or without substantial liability and, therefore, in the event we are sustaining reduced profits or losses, we could continue to sustain these reduced profits or losses for the duration of the contract term. Our failure to anticipate technical problems, estimate delivery reductions, estimate costs accurately or control costs during performance of a fixed-price contract may reduce the profitability of a fixed-price contract or cause significant losses.

Any significant disruption from key suppliers of raw materials and key components could delay production and decrease revenue.

We are highly dependent on the availability of essential raw materials such as carbon fiber, aluminum and titanium, and purchased engineered component parts from our suppliers, many of which are available only from single customer-approved sources. Moreover, we are dependent upon the ability of our suppliers to provide raw materials and components that meet our specifications, quality standards and delivery schedules. Our suppliers' failure to provide expected raw materials or component parts could require us to identify and enter into contracts with alternate suppliers that are acceptable to both us and our customers, which could result in significant delays, expenses, increased costs and management distraction and adversely affect production schedules and contract profitability.

We have from time to time experienced limited interruptions of supply, and we may experience a significant interruption in the future. Our continued supply of raw materials and component parts are subject to a number of risks including:

availability of capital to our suppliers;

the destruction of our suppliers' facilities or their distribution infrastructure;

a work stoppage or strike by our suppliers' employees;

the failure of our suppliers to provide raw materials or component parts of the requisite quality;

the failure of essential equipment at our suppliers' plants;

the failure or shortage of supply of raw materials to our suppliers;

contractual amendments and disputes with our suppliers; and

geopolitical conditions in the global supply base.

In addition, some contracts with our suppliers for raw materials, component parts and other goods are short-term contracts, which are subject to termination on a relatively short-term basis. The prices of our raw materials and component parts fluctuate depending on market conditions, and substantial increases in prices could increase our operating costs, which, as a result of our fixed price contracts, we may not be able to recoup through increases in the prices of our products.

Due to economic difficulty, we may face pressure to renegotiate agreements resulting in lower margins. Our suppliers may discontinue provision of products to us at attractive prices or at all, and we may not be able to obtain such products in the future from these or other providers on the scale and within the time periods we require. Furthermore, substitute raw materials or component parts may not meet the strict specifications and quality standards we and our customers demand, or that the U.S. Government requires. If we are not able to obtain key products on a timely basis and at an affordable cost, or we experience significant delays or interruptions of their supply, revenues from sales of products that use these supplies will decrease.

Table of Contents

Our operations depend on our manufacturing facilities, which are subject to physical and other risks that could disrupt production.

Our manufacturing facilities could be damaged or disrupted by a natural disaster, war, or terrorist activity. We maintain property damage and business interruption insurance at the levels typical in our industry, however, a major catastrophe, such as an earthquake, hurricane, flood, tornado or other natural disaster at any of our sites, or war or terrorist activities in any of the areas where we conduct operations could result in a prolonged interruption of our business. Any disruption resulting from these events could cause significant delays in shipments of products and the loss of sales and customers and we may not have insurance to adequately compensate us for any of these events.

Significant consolidation by aerospace industry suppliers could adversely affect our business.

The aerospace industry has recently experienced consolidation among suppliers. Suppliers have consolidated and formed alliances to broaden their product and integrated system offerings and achieve critical mass. This supplier consolidation is in part attributable to aircraft manufacturers more frequently awarding long-term sole-source or preferred supplier contracts to the most capable suppliers, thus reducing the total number of suppliers. This consolidation could cause us to compete against certain competitors with greater financial resources, market penetration and purchasing power. When we purchase component parts and services from suppliers to manufacture our products, consolidation reduces price competition between our suppliers, which could diminish incentives for our suppliers to reduce prices. If this consolidation continues, our operating costs could increase and it may become more difficult for us to be successful in obtaining new customers.

Due to the size and long-term nature of many of our contracts, we are required by GAAP to estimate sales and expenses relating to these contracts in our financial statements, which may cause actual results to differ materially from those estimated under different assumptions or conditions.

Our financial statements are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. These principles require our management to make estimates and assumptions regarding our contracts that affect the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Contract accounting requires judgment relative to assessing risks, estimating contract sales and costs, and making assumptions for schedule and technical issues. Due to the size and nature of many of our contracts, the estimation of total sales and cost at completion is complicated and subject to many variables. While we base our estimates on historical experience and on various assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances at the time made, actual results may differ materially from those estimated.

We may be subject to work stoppages at our facilities or those of our principal customers and suppliers, which could seriously impact the profitability of our business.

At March 31, 2010, we employed 12,508 people on a pro forma basis after giving effect to the Vought Acquisition, of which 26.7% belonged to unions. Our unionized workforces and those of our customers and suppliers may experience work stoppages. For example, the International Association of Machinists-represented employees at Vought's Nashville, Tennessee, plant engaged in a strike that continued for approximately 16 weeks during 2008 and 2009. A contingency plan was implemented that allowed production to continue in Nashville during the course of that strike. Additionally, our union contract with Local 848 of UAW with employees at our Dallas and Grand Prairie, Texas, facilities expires on October 3, 2010. If we are unable to negotiate a new contract with that workforce, our operations may be disrupted and we may be prevented from completing production and delivery of products from those facilities, which would negatively impact our results of operations.

Table of Contents

Many aircraft manufacturers, airlines and aerospace suppliers have unionized workforces. Strikes, work stoppages or slowdowns experienced by aircraft manufacturers, airlines or aerospace suppliers, such as the recent strike at Boeing's C-17 facilities, could reduce our customers' demand for our products or prevent us from completing production. In turn, this may have a material adverse affect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Financial market conditions may adversely affect the benefit plan assets we have inherited from Vought, increase funding requirements and materially impact our statement of financial position.

The benefit plan assets we have inherited from Vought as a result of the Vought Acquisition are invested in a diversified portfolio of investments in both the equity and debt categories, as well as limited investments in real estate and other alternative investments. The current market values of all of these investments, as well as the related benefit plan liabilities are impacted by the movements and volatility in the financial markets. In accordance with the *Compensation Retirement Benefits* topic of the Accounting Standards Codification (ASC), we have recognized the over-funded or under-funded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan as an asset or liability in our balance sheet, and will recognize changes in that funded status in the year in which the changes occur. The funded status is measured as the difference between the fair value of the plan's assets and the projected benefit obligation. A decrease in the fair value of these plan assets or an increase in interest rates resulting from movements in the financial markets will increase the under-funded status of the plans recorded in our statement of financial position and result in additional cash funding requirements to meet the minimum required funding levels.

The U.S. Government is a significant customer of our largest customers, and we and they are subject to specific U.S. Government contracting rules and regulations.

As a result of the Vought Acquisition, we have become a more significant provider of aerostructures to military aircraft manufacturers. The military aircraft manufacturers' business, and by extension, our business, is affected by the U.S. Government's continued commitment to programs under contract with our customers. The terms of defense contracts with the U.S. Government generally permit the government to terminate contracts partially or completely, either for its convenience or if we default by failing to perform under the contract. Termination for convenience provisions provide only for our recovery of unrecovered costs incurred or committed, settlement expenses and profit on the work completed prior to termination. Termination for default provisions provide for the contractor to be liable for excess costs incurred by the U.S. Government in procuring undelivered items from another source. On contracts where the price is based on cost, the U.S. Government may review our costs and performance, as well as our accounting and general business practices. Based on the results of such audits, the U.S. Government may adjust our contract-related costs and fees, including allocated indirect costs. In addition, under U.S. Government purchasing regulations, some of our costs, including most financing costs, portions of research and development costs, and certain marketing expenses may not be subject to reimbursement.

We bear the potential risk that the U.S. Government may unilaterally suspend our customers or us from new contracts pending the resolution of alleged violations of procurement laws or regulations. Sales to the U.S. Government are also subject to changes in the government's procurement policies in advance of design completion. An unexpected termination of, or suspension from, a significant government contract, a reduction in expenditures by the U.S. Government for aircraft using our products, lower margins resulting from increasingly competitive procurement policies, a reduction in the volume of contracts awarded to us, or substantial cost overruns could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Table of Contents

We are subject to the requirements of the National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual for facility security clearance, which is a prerequisite for our ability to perform on classified contracts for the U.S. Government.

A Department of Defense, or DoD, facility security clearance is required in order to be awarded and perform on classified contracts for the DoD and certain other agencies of the U.S. Government, which is a significant part of our business. We have obtained clearance at appropriate levels that require stringent qualifications, and it may be required to seek higher level clearances in the future. We cannot assure you that we will be able to maintain our security clearance. If for some reason our security clearance is invalidated or terminated, we may not be able to continue to perform our present classified contracts or be able to enter into new classified contracts, which could affect our ability to compete for and capture new business.

We may be unable to effectively implement the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system at Vought.

In 2009, Vought began the planning and design phase of an ERP system which is scheduled for completion in 2011. If this implementation is not managed effectively it may delay our ability to obtain accurate financial information with respect to the Vought business or obtain the information necessary to effectively manage the Vought business, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Relating to the Exchange Offer and the New Notes

If you fail to exchange your old notes for new notes, they may be difficult to resell.

If you do not exchange your old notes for new notes in this exchange offer, the old notes you hold will continue to be subject to the existing transfer restrictions described in the legend on the global security representing the outstanding old notes. These restrictions on transfer exist because we issued the old notes pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. The old notes that are not exchanged for new notes will remain restricted securities. Accordingly, those old notes may not be offered or sold, unless registered under the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws, except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. Because we anticipate that most holders of old notes will elect to participate in this exchange offer, we expect that the liquidity of the market for the old notes after the completion of this exchange offer may be substantially limited. Any old notes tendered and exchanged in the exchange offer will reduce the aggregate principal amount at maturity of the old notes not exchanged.

You may not receive the new notes in the exchange offer if the exchange offer procedures are not properly followed.

We will issue the new notes in exchange for your old notes only if you properly tender the old notes before expiration of the exchange offer. Neither we nor the exchange agent are under any duty to give notification of defects or irregularities with respect to the tenders of the old notes for exchange. If you are the beneficial holder of old notes that are held through your broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or other nominee, and you wish to tender such notes in the exchange offer, you should promptly contact the person through whom your old notes are held and instruct that person to tender on your behalf.

Table of Contents

Broker-dealers may become subject to the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act and any profit on the resale of the new notes may be deemed to be underwriting compensation under the Securities Act.

Any broker-dealer that acquires new notes in the exchange offer for its own account in exchange for old notes which it acquired through market-making or other trading activities must acknowledge that it will comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any resale transaction by that broker-dealer. Any profit on the resale of the new notes and any commission or concessions received by a broker-dealer may be deemed to be underwriting compensation under the Securities Act.

If an active trading market does not develop for the new notes, you may be unable to sell the new notes or to sell them at a price you deem sufficient.

The new notes will be securities for which there is no established trading market. We do not intend to list the new notes on any exchange or maintain a trading market for them. We give no assurance as to:

the liquidity of any trading market that may develop;

the ability of holders to sell their new notes; or

the price at which holders would be able to sell their new notes.

Even if a trading market develops, the new notes may trade at higher or lower prices than their principal amount or purchase price, depending on many factors, including:

prevailing interest rates;

the number of holders of the new notes;

the interest of securities dealers in making a market for the new notes;

the market for similar debt securities; and

our financial performance.

Our substantial indebtedness could adversely affect our financial health and our ability to fulfill our obligations under the new notes.

After completing the Vought Acquisition, we have a substantial amount of indebtedness. As of June 30, 2010, our total indebtedness is \$1,335.3 million and we had an additional \$403.1 million available for borrowing under our Revolving Credit Facility. Our indebtedness could have important consequences to you, including:

making it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations with respect to the new notes;

increasing our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;

Edgar Filing: TRIUMPH GROUP INC - Form S-4

requiring that a portion of our cash flow from operations be used for the payment of interest on our debt, thereby reducing our ability to use our cash flow to fund working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and general corporate requirements;

limiting our ability to obtain additional financing to fund future working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and general corporate requirements;

limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the aerospace and defense industry; and

placing us at a competitive disadvantage to our competitors that have less indebtedness.

Table of Contents

We and our subsidiaries may be able to incur additional indebtedness in the future, including senior indebtedness and secured indebtedness. Our existing debt agreements do not fully prohibit us or our subsidiaries from doing so. If new indebtedness is added to our and our subsidiaries' current indebtedness levels, the related risks that we and they now face could intensify.

If we are unable to generate sufficient cash flow or otherwise obtain funds necessary to make required payments on our indebtedness we would be in default. Our ability to meet our obligations will depend upon our future performance, which will be subject to prevailing economic conditions, and to financial, business and other factors, including factors beyond our control.

Some of our indebtedness is subject to floating interest rates, which would result in our interest expense increasing if interest rates rise.

As of June 30, 2010, we had \$557.2 million of indebtedness subject to floating interest rates, including \$350.0 million of indebtedness under our Term Loan Facility. On a pro forma basis after giving effect to the Vought Acquisition, our cash interest expense for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 and the three months ended June 30, 2010, would have been approximately \$77.2 million and \$22.3 million, respectively. A 1% increase in floating interest rates would have increased such annual interest expense by approximately \$5.3 million. Accordingly, our interest expense may increase as a result of interest rate fluctuations. The actual impact of a 1% increase would depend on the amount of floating rate debt outstanding, which fluctuates from time to time. In addition, pro forma interest expense excludes incremental interest expense attributable to our 8% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2017, issued in November 2009, the remaining proceeds of which were used to partially finance the Vought Acquisition. If this debt had been outstanding as of April 1, 2009, we would have incurred additional interest expense, including amortization of discount and finance fees of approximately \$9.2 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010. Increased interest expense would reduce our funds available for operations or other purposes.

Our debt agreements contain restrictions that limit our flexibility in operating our business.

Our Revolving Credit Facility and the indentures governing our existing notes contain, and our Term Loan Facility and the indenture governing the new notes contain, various covenants that limit our ability to engage in specified types of transactions. These covenants limit our, and certain of our subsidiaries' ability to, among other things:

incur additional indebtedness;

pay dividends or make other distributions;

make investments;

create liens;

incur restrictions on the ability of restricted subsidiaries to pay dividends or make certain other payments;

sell assets, including capital stock of subsidiaries;

enter into sale and leaseback transactions;

merge or consolidate with other entities; and

enter into transactions with affiliates.

Complying with these covenants may cause us to take actions that are not favorable to holders of the notes and may make it more difficult for us to successfully execute our business strategy and compete against companies who are not subject to such restrictions.

Table of Contents

In addition, a breach of any of these covenants could result in a default under the Credit Facilities or our indentures. Upon the occurrence of an event of default under the Credit Facilities, the lenders could elect to declare all amounts outstanding under the Credit Facilities to be immediately due and payable and terminate all commitments to extend further credit. If we were unable to repay those amounts, the lenders under the Credit Facilities could proceed against the collateral granted to them to secure that indebtedness. The acceleration of our indebtedness under one agreement may permit acceleration of indebtedness under other agreements that contain cross-default or cross-acceleration provisions. If our indebtedness is accelerated, we may not have sufficient assets to repay our indebtedness under the Credit Facilities as well as our unsecured indebtedness, including the new notes, and we may not be able to borrow sufficient funds to refinance it. Even if we are able to obtain new financing, it may not be on commercially reasonable terms or on terms that are acceptable to us. See "Description of Other Indebtedness."

We may not be able to generate sufficient cash to service all of our indebtedness, including the new notes, and we may not be able to refinance our indebtedness on commercially reasonable terms.

Our ability to make payment on and to refinance our debt and fund planned expenditures depends on our ability to generate cash flow in the future, which is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative and regulatory factors and other factors that are beyond our control. We cannot assure you that our business will generate cash flow from operations or that future borrowings will be available to us under our credit facilities, including our Revolving Credit Facility and our receivables financing facility, in an amount sufficient to enable us to pay our debt or to fund our other liquidity needs. We cannot assure you that we will be able to refinance our borrowing arrangements or any other outstanding debt on commercially reasonable terms or at all. Refinancing our borrowing arrangements could cause us to:

pay interest at a higher rate or increased fees; or

be subject to additional or more restrictive covenants than those outlined in this prospectus.

Our inability to generate sufficient cash flow to service our debt or refinance our indebtedness on commercially reasonable terms would have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

We are dependent on dividends and other distributions from our subsidiaries.

The Company has no operations of its own and derives substantially all of its net sales and cash flows from its subsidiaries. Our principal assets are the equity interests that we hold in our operating subsidiaries. As a result, we are dependent on dividends and other distributions from our subsidiaries to generate the funds necessary to meet our financial obligations, including the payment of principal and interest on our outstanding debt. Our subsidiaries are legally distinct from us and have no obligation to make funds available to us for such payment.

The new notes will not be secured, and therefore will be effectively subordinated to all of our and the subsidiary guarantors' existing and future secured indebtedness.

The new notes will not be secured by any of our assets or any assets of our subsidiaries. In the event of a bankruptcy or similar proceeding involving us or our subsidiaries, our assets which serve as collateral under our secured indebtedness would be made available to satisfy our obligations under any secured indebtedness we may have, including obligations under the Credit Facilities, before any payments are made on the notes. As of June 30, 2010, we had \$644.0 million of secured indebtedness outstanding. Moreover, the indenture governing the new notes permits us to incur additional indebtedness that is secured.

Table of Contents

Claims of holders of new notes will be structurally subordinate to claims of creditors of any of our subsidiaries that do not guarantee the new notes.

The new notes will not be guaranteed by our present and future foreign subsidiaries, domestic unrestricted subsidiaries and future subsidiaries that do not guarantee our Credit Facilities. Accordingly, claims of holders of the new notes will be structurally subordinate to the claims of creditors of these non-guarantor subsidiaries, including trade creditors. All obligations of our non-guarantor subsidiaries will have to be satisfied before any of the assets of such subsidiaries would be available for distribution, upon a liquidation or otherwise, to us or a guarantor of the notes.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, on a *pro forma* basis after giving effect to the Vought Acquisition, the non-guarantor subsidiaries of the Company generated 2.5% of the Company's net sales. In addition, as of June 30, 2010, the non-guarantor subsidiaries of the Company held 6.2% of the Company's assets and 19.2% of the Company's liabilities.

The lenders under the Credit Facilities will have the discretion to release the guarantors under the Credit Facilities in a variety of circumstances, which will cause those guarantors to be released from their guarantees of the notes.

While any obligations under the Credit Facilities remain outstanding, a guarantee of the new notes may be released without action by, or consent of, any holder of the new notes or the trustee under the indenture, if the applicable guarantor is no longer a borrower or a guarantor of obligations under the Credit Facilities or any other indebtedness. See "Description of Notes." The lenders under the Credit Facilities will have the discretion to release certain guarantees under the Credit Facilities in a variety of circumstances. You will not have a claim as a creditor against any subsidiary that is no longer a guarantor of the new notes, and the indebtedness and other liabilities, including trade payables, whether secured or unsecured, of non-guarantor subsidiaries will effectively be senior to claims of holders of the new notes.

Fraudulent conveyance laws may permit courts to void the guarantors' guarantees of the new notes in specific circumstances, which would interfere with the payment under the guarantors' guarantees.

Federal and state statutes may allow courts, under certain circumstances described generally below, to void the guarantors' guarantees of the new notes. If such avoidance occurs, the applicable guarantors would no longer be liable in respect of the new notes and holders of the new notes might be required to return payments received from our guarantors in the event of bankruptcy or other financial difficulty of such guarantors. Under United States federal bankruptcy law and comparable provisions of state fraudulent conveyance laws, a guarantee could be set aside if, among other things, a subsidiary guarantor, at the time it incurred the debt evidenced by its guarantee:

incurred the guarantee with the intent of hindering, delaying or defrauding current or future creditors; or

received less than reasonably equivalent value or fair consideration for incurring the guarantee; and

was insolvent or was rendered insolvent by reason of the incurrence;

was engaged, or about to engage, in a business or transaction for which the assets remaining with it constituted unreasonably small capital to carry on such business; or

intended to incur, or believed that it would incur, debts beyond its ability to pay as those debts mature.

Table of Contents

The tests for fraudulent conveyance, including the criteria for insolvency, will vary depending upon the law of the jurisdiction that is being applied. Generally, however, a debtor would be considered insolvent if:

the sum of the debtor's debts and liabilities, including contingent liabilities, was greater than the debtor's assets at fair valuation;

the present fair saleable value of the debtor's assets was less than the amount required to pay the probable liability on the debtor's total existing debts and liabilities, including contingent liabilities, as they became absolute and matured; or

it could not pay its debts as they became due.

In addition, each guarantee will contain a provision intended to limit the guarantor's liability to the maximum amount that it could incur without causing the incurrence of obligations under its guarantee to be a fraudulent conveyance. This provision may not be effective to protect the guarantees from being voided under fraudulent conveyance laws, or may eliminate the guarantor's obligations or reduce the guarantor's obligations to an amount that effectively makes the guarantee worthless. At least one bankruptcy court has found this kind of provision to be ineffective to protect the guarantees. If a court voids a guarantee or holds it unenforceable, you will cease to be a creditor of the applicable subsidiary guarantor.

We may be unable to repurchase the new notes if we experience a change of control.

If we were to experience a change of control, as that term is defined in the indenture governing the new notes, we will be required to offer to purchase all of the existing new notes at 101% of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest to the repurchase date. Our failure to repay holders tendering new notes upon a change of control will result in an event of default under the new notes. In certain circumstances, the Credit Facilities will prohibit repayment of the new notes without the consent of the required lenders thereunder, which consent we may not be able to obtain. In addition, the events that constitute a change of control, or an event of default, under the new notes may also require us to repay (or otherwise permit acceleration of) other indebtedness immediately. If a change of control were to occur, we cannot assure you that we would have sufficient funds to repay all such outstanding indebtedness or to purchase the new notes. We expect that we would require additional financing from third parties to fund any such purchases, and we cannot assure you that we would be able to obtain financing on satisfactory terms or at all.

Changes in our credit rating could adversely affect the market price or liquidity of the notes.

Credit rating agencies continually revise their ratings for the companies that they follow, including us. The credit rating agencies also evaluate our industry as a whole and may change their credit ratings for us based on their overall view of our industry. We cannot be sure that credit rating agencies will maintain their initial ratings on the new notes. A negative change in our ratings could have an adverse effect on the market price of the new notes.

Table of Contents

THE EXCHANGE OFFER

In connection with the issuance of the old notes on June 16, 2010, we entered into a registration rights agreement with the initial purchasers, which provides for the exchange offer. The exchange offer will permit eligible holders of notes to exchange the old notes for the new notes that are identical in all material respects with the old notes, except that:

the new notes have been registered under the U.S. federal securities laws and will not bear any legend restricting their transfer;

the new notes bear a different CUSIP number from the old notes;

the new notes generally will not be subject to transfer restrictions and will not be entitled to registration rights; and

the holders of the new notes will not be entitled to earn additional interest under circumstances relating to our registration obligations under the registration rights agreement.

The new notes will evidence the same debt as the old notes. Holders of new notes will be entitled to the benefits of the indenture.

The following summary of certain provisions of the registration rights agreement does not purport to be complete and is subject to, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, all the provisions of the registration rights agreement. You should refer to the exhibits that are a part of the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part for a copy of the registration rights agreement. See "Where You Can Find More Information."

General

We are making the exchange offer to comply with our contractual obligations under the registration rights agreement. Except under limited circumstances, upon completion of the exchange offer, our obligations with respect to the registration of the old notes will terminate.

We agreed, pursuant to the registration rights agreement, to:

cause to be filed within 180 days after June 16, 2010 an exchange offer registration statement with the SEC,

use our reasonable best efforts to cause the exchange offer registration statement to become effective as soon as practicable, but in no event later than 270 days after June 16, 2010, and

have the exchange offer registration statement remain effective for use by one or more participating broker-dealers until the earlier of 180 days after the date the exchange offer registration statement becomes effective and the date on which a broker-dealer is no longer required to deliver a prospectus in connection with market-making or other trading activities.

We will commence the exchange offer promptly after the exchange offer registration statement is declared effective by the SEC. We will keep the exchange offer open for not less than 30 calendar days (or longer if required by applicable law) after the date notice of the exchange offer is mailed to the holders of the old notes.

For each old note surrendered to us pursuant to the exchange offer, the holder of such old note will receive a new note having a principal amount equal to that of the surrendered old note. Old notes may be exchanged only in minimum denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess of \$2,000. New notes will be issued only in minimum denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess of \$2,000. Interest on each new note will accrue from the last interest payment date on which interest was paid on the old note surrendered in exchange thereof or, if no interest has been paid on the old note, from the date of its original issue.

Table of Contents

In connection with the issuance of the old notes, we arranged for the old notes to be issued in the form of global notes through the facilities of DTC acting as depository. The new notes will also be issued in the form of global notes registered in the name of DTC or its nominee and each beneficial owner's interest in it will be transferable in book-entry form through DTC.

Holders of old notes do not have any appraisal or dissenters' rights in connection with the exchange offer. Old notes which are not tendered for exchange or are tendered but not accepted in connection with the exchange offer will remain outstanding and be entitled to the benefits of the indenture under which they were issued, including accrual of interest, but, subject to a limited exception, will not be entitled to any registration rights under the applicable registration rights agreement. See "Consequences of Failure to Tender."

We will be deemed to have accepted validly tendered old notes when and if we have given oral or written notice to the exchange agent of our acceptance. Subject to the terms and conditions of this exchange offer, delivery of new notes will be made by the exchange agent on the settlement date upon receipt of such notice. The exchange agent will act as agent for the tendering holders for the purpose of receiving the new notes from us. If any tendered old notes are not accepted for exchange because of an invalid tender, the occurrence of other events described in this prospectus or otherwise, we will return the certificates for any unaccepted old notes, at our expense, to the tendering holder as promptly as practicable after the expiration of the exchange offer.

The exchange offer is not being made to, nor will we accept tenders for exchange from, holders of the old notes in any jurisdiction in which the exchange offer or the acceptance of it would not be in compliance with the securities or blue sky laws of that jurisdiction.

Eligibility; Transferability

We are making this exchange offer in reliance on interpretations of the staff of the SEC set forth in several no-action letters. However, we have not sought our own no-action letter. Based upon these interpretations, we believe that you, or any other person receiving new notes, may offer for resale, resell or otherwise transfer such new notes without complying with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the U.S. federal securities laws, if:

you are, or the person or entity receiving such new notes is, acquiring such new notes in the ordinary course of business;

you do not, nor does any such person or entity, have an arrangement or understanding with any person or entity to participate in any distribution of the new notes (within the meaning of the Securities Act);

you are not, nor is any such person or entity, our affiliate as such term is defined under Rule 405 under the Securities Act; and

you are not acting on behalf of any person or entity who could not truthfully make these statements.

To participate in the exchange offer, you must represent as the holder of old notes that each of these statements is true.

In addition, each broker-dealer registered under the Exchange Act must also (i) represent that it is participating in the exchange offer for its own account and is exchanging old notes acquired as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities, (ii) confirm that it has not entered into any arrangement or understanding with the Issuer or any affiliate of the Issuer to distribute the new notes and (iii) must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of the new notes. The letter of transmittal states that by acknowledging that it will deliver, and by delivering, a prospectus, a broker-dealer will not be deemed to admit that it is an underwriter within the meaning of

Table of Contents

the Securities Act. This prospectus, as it may be amended or supplemented from time to time, may be used by a broker-dealer in connection with resale of the new notes received in exchange for the old notes where such old notes were acquired by such broker-dealer as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities. We have agreed that, for a period of 180 days after the date the exchange offer registration statement becomes effective, we will amend or supplement this prospectus in order to expedite or facilitate the disposition of any new notes by such broker-dealers.

Any holder of old notes who is our affiliate, who does not acquire the new notes in the ordinary course of business, who intends to participate in the exchange offer for the purpose of distributing the new notes or is a broker-dealer who purchased the old notes directly from us:

will not be able to rely on the interpretation of the staff of the SEC set forth in the no-action letters described above; and

must comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any sale or transfer of the new notes, unless the sale or transfer is made pursuant to an exemption from those requirements.

Expiration of the Exchange Offer; Extensions; Amendments

The exchange offer will expire at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on _____, 2010, or the expiration date, unless we extend the exchange offer. To extend the exchange offer, we will notify the exchange agent and each registered holder of any extension before 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on the next business day after the previously scheduled expiration date. We reserve the right to extend the exchange offer, delay accepting any tendered old notes or, if any of the conditions described below under the heading " Conditions" have not been satisfied, to terminate the exchange offer. We also reserve the right to amend the terms of the exchange offer in any manner. We will give oral or written notice of such delay, extension, termination or amendment to the exchange agent.

If we amend the exchange offer in a manner that we consider material, we will disclose such amendment by means of a prospectus supplement, and we will extend the exchange offer so that at least five business days remain in the exchange offer following notice of the material change.

If we determine to make a public announcement of any delay, extension, amendment or termination of the exchange offer, we will do so by making a timely release through an appropriate news agency.

If we delay accepting any old notes or terminate the exchange offer, we promptly will pay the consideration offered, or return any old notes deposited, pursuant to the exchange offer as required by Rule 14e-1(c) under the Exchange Act.

Conditions

Notwithstanding any other term of the exchange offer, we will not be required to accept for exchange, or issue any new notes for, any old notes, and may terminate or amend the exchange offer before the acceptance of the old notes, if:

we determine that the exchange offer violates any law, statute, rule, regulation or interpretation by the staff of the SEC or any order of any governmental agency or court of competent jurisdiction; or

any action or proceeding is instituted or threatened in any court or by or before any governmental agency relating to the exchange offer which, in our judgment, could reasonably be expected to impair our ability to proceed with the exchange offer.

Table of Contents

The conditions listed above are for our sole benefit and may be asserted by us regardless of the circumstances giving rise to any of these conditions. We may waive these conditions in our reasonable discretion in whole or in part at any time and from time to time prior to the expiration date. The failure by us at any time to exercise any of the above rights shall not be considered a waiver of such right, and such right shall be considered an ongoing right which may be asserted at any time and from time to time.

In addition, we will not accept for exchange any old notes tendered, and no new notes will be issued in exchange for those old notes, if at any time any stop order is threatened or issued with respect to the registration statement for the exchange offer and the new notes or the qualification of the indenture under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939. In any such event, we must use reasonable best efforts to obtain the withdrawal of any stop order as soon as practicable.

In addition, we will not be obligated to accept for exchange the old notes of any holder that has not made to us the representations described under "Eligibility; Transferability" and "Plan of Distribution."

Procedures for Tendering

A holder of old notes who wishes to accept this exchange offer, and whose old notes are held by a custodial entity such as a bank, broker, dealer, trust company or other nominee, must instruct the custodial entity to tender and consent with respect to that holder's old notes on the holder's behalf pursuant to the procedures of the custodial entity.

To tender in this exchange offer, a holder of old notes must either:

(i) complete, sign and date the letter of transmittal (or a facsimile thereof) in accordance with its instructions, including guaranteeing the signature(s) to the letter of transmittal, if required, and mail or otherwise deliver such letter of transmittal or such facsimile, together with the certificates representing the old notes specified therein, to the exchange agent at the address set forth in the letter of transmittal for receipt on or prior to the expiration date; or

(ii) comply with the DTC's Automated Tender Offer Program, or ATOP, procedures for book-entry transfer described below on or prior to the expiration date.

The exchange agent and DTC have confirmed that the exchange offer is eligible for ATOP. The letter of transmittal (or facsimile thereof), with any required signature guarantees, or (in the case of book-entry transfer) an agent's message in lieu of the letter of transmittal, and any other required documents, must be transmitted to and received by the exchange agent on or prior to the expiration date of the exchange offer at one of its addresses set forth under "Exchange Agent" in this prospectus or as set forth in the letter of transmittal. Old notes will not be deemed surrendered until the letter of transmittal and signature guarantees, if any, or agent's message, are received by the exchange agent.

The method of delivery of old notes, the letter of transmittal, and all other required documents to the exchange agent is at the election and risk of the holder. Instead of delivery by mail, holders should use an overnight or hand delivery service, properly insured. In all cases, sufficient time should be allowed to assure delivery to and receipt by the exchange agent on or before the expiration date. Do not send the letter of transmittal or any old notes to anyone other than the exchange agent.

All new notes will be delivered only in book-entry form through DTC. Accordingly, if you anticipate tendering other than through DTC, you are urged to contact promptly a bank, broker or other intermediary (that has the capability to hold securities custodially through DTC) to arrange for receipt of any new notes to be delivered to you pursuant to the exchange offer and to obtain the

Table of Contents

information necessary to provide the required DTC participant with account information for the letter of transmittal.

Book-Entry Delivery Procedures for Tendering Old Notes Held with DTC

If you wish to tender old notes held on your behalf by a custodial entity with DTC, you must:

(i) inform your custodial entity of your interest in tendering your old notes pursuant to the exchange offer; and

(ii) instruct your custodial entity to tender all old notes you wish to be tendered in the exchange offer into the exchange agent's account at DTC on or prior to the expiration date. Any financial institution that is a nominee in DTC, including Euroclear and Clearstream, must tender old notes by effecting a book-entry transfer of the old notes to be tendered in the exchange offer into the account of the exchange agent at DTC by electronically transmitting its acceptance of the exchange offer through the ATOP procedures for transfer. DTC will then verify the acceptance, execute a book-entry delivery to the exchange agent's account at DTC, and send an agent's message to the exchange agent. An "agent's message" is a message, transmitted by DTC to and received by the exchange agent and forming part of a book-entry confirmation, which states that DTC has received an express acknowledgement from an organization that participates in DTC (a "participant") tendering old notes that the participant has received and agrees to be bound by the terms of the letter of transmittal and that we may enforce the agreement against the participant. A letter of transmittal need not accompany tenders effected through ATOP.

Proper Execution and Delivery of Letter of Transmittal

Signatures on a letter of transmittal or notice of withdrawal described below (see "Withdrawal of Tenders"), as the case may be, must be guaranteed by an eligible institution unless the old notes tendered pursuant to the letter of transmittal are tendered (i) by a holder who has not completed the box entitled "Special Delivery Instructions" or "Special Issuance and Payment Instructions" on the letter of transmittal or (ii) for the account of an eligible institution. If signatures on a letter of transmittal or notice of withdrawal are required to be guaranteed, such guarantee must be made by an eligible guarantor institution within the meaning of Rule 17Ad-15 under the Exchange Act.

If the letter of transmittal is signed by the holder(s) of old notes tendered thereby, the signature(s) must correspond with the name(s) as written on the face of the old notes without alteration, enlargement or any change whatsoever. If any of the old notes tendered thereby are held by two or more holders, all such holders must sign the letter of transmittal. If any of the old notes tendered thereby are registered in different names on different old notes, it will be necessary to complete, sign and submit as many separate letters of transmittal, and any accompanying documents, as there are different registrations of certificates.

If old notes that are not tendered for exchange pursuant to the exchange offer are to be returned to a person other than the holder thereof, certificates for such old notes must be endorsed or accompanied by an appropriate instrument of transfer, signed exactly as the name of the registered owner appears on the certificates, with the signatures on the certificates or instruments of transfer guaranteed by an eligible institution.

If the letter of transmittal is signed by a person other than the holder of any old notes listed therein, such old notes must be properly endorsed or accompanied by a properly completed bond power, signed by such holder exactly as such holder's name appears on such old notes. If the letter of transmittal or any old notes, bond powers or other instruments of transfer are signed by trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, attorneys-in-fact, officers of corporations or others acting in a fiduciary or representative capacity, such persons should so indicate when signing, and, unless waived

Table of Contents

by us, evidence satisfactory to us of their authority to so act must be submitted with the letter of transmittal.

No alternative, conditional, irregular or contingent tenders will be accepted. By executing the letter of transmittal (or facsimile thereof), the tendering holders of old notes waive any right to receive any notice of the acceptance for exchange of their old notes. Tendering holders should indicate in the applicable box in the letter of transmittal the name and address to which payments and/or substitute certificates evidencing old notes for amounts not tendered or not exchanged are to be issued or sent, if different from the name and address of the person signing the letter of transmittal. If no such instructions are given, old notes not tendered or exchanged will be returned to such tendering holder.

All questions as to the validity, form, eligibility (including time of receipt), and acceptance and withdrawal of tendered old notes will be determined by us in our absolute discretion, which determination will be final and binding. We reserve the absolute right to reject any and all tendered old notes determined by us not to be in proper form or not to be properly tendered or any tendered old notes our acceptance of which would, in the opinion of our counsel, be unlawful. We also reserve the right to waive, in our absolute discretion, any defects, irregularities or conditions of tender as to particular old notes, whether or not waived in the case of other old notes. Our interpretation of the terms and conditions of the exchange offer (including the instructions in the letter of transmittal) will be final and binding on all parties. Unless waived, any defects or irregularities in connection with tenders of old notes must be cured within such time as we shall determine. Although we intend to notify holders of defects or irregularities with respect to tenders of old notes, neither we, the exchange agent nor any other person will be under any duty to give such notification or shall incur any liability for failure to give any such notification. Tenders of old notes will not be deemed to have been made until such defects or irregularities have been cured or waived.

Any holder whose old notes have been mutilated, lost, stolen or destroyed will be responsible for obtaining replacement securities or for arranging for indemnification with the trustee of the old notes. Holders may contact the exchange agent for assistance with such matters.

Withdrawal of Tenders

You may withdraw tenders of old notes at any time prior to the expiration date.

For a withdrawal of a tender to be effective, a written or facsimile transmission notice of withdrawal must be received by the exchange agent prior to the deadline described above at its address set forth under " Exchange Agent" in this prospectus. The withdrawal notice must:

specify the name of the person who tendered the old notes to be withdrawn;

must contain a description of the old notes to be withdrawn, the certificate numbers shown on the particular certificates evidencing such old notes and the aggregate principal amount represented by such old notes; and

must be signed by the holder of those old notes in the same manner as the original signature on the letter of transmittal, including any required signature guarantees, or be accompanied by evidence satisfactory to us that the person withdrawing the tender has succeeded to the beneficial ownership of the old notes. In addition, the notice of withdrawal must specify, in the case of old notes tendered by delivery of certificates for such old notes, the name of the registered holder, if different from that of the tendering holder or, in the case of old notes tendered by book-entry transfer, the name and number of the account at DTC to be credited with the withdrawn old notes. The signature on the notice of withdrawal must be guaranteed by an eligible institution unless the old notes have been tendered for the account of an eligible institution.

Table of Contents

Withdrawal of tenders of old notes may not be rescinded, and any old notes properly withdrawn will be deemed not validly tendered for purposes of this exchange offer. Properly withdrawn old notes may, however, be retendered by again following one of the procedures described in " Procedures for Tendering" prior to the expiration date.

Exchange Agent

U.S. Bank National Association has been appointed the exchange agent for this exchange offer. Letters of transmittal and all correspondence in connection with this exchange offer should be sent or delivered by each holder of old notes, or a beneficial owner's commercial bank, broker, dealer, trust company or other nominee, to the exchange agent as follows:

By Mail or Hand Delivery:	U.S. Bank National Association 60 Livingston Avenue Mail Station EP-MN-WS2N St. Paul, Minnesota 55107-2292
Attention:	Specialized Finance
Telephone:	(800) 934-6802

We will pay the exchange agent reasonable and customary fees for its services and will reimburse it for its reasonable, out-of-pocket expenses in connection with this exchange offer.

Fees and Expenses

We will bear the expenses of soliciting tenders. The principal solicitation is being made by mail. However, we may make additional solicitations by telegraph, telephone or in person by our officers and regular employees and those of our affiliates.

We have not retained any dealer-manager in connection with the exchange offer and will not make any payments to broker-dealers or others soliciting acceptances of the exchange offer. We may, however, pay the exchange agent reasonable and customary fees for its services and reimburse it for its related reasonable out-of-pocket expenses. We will pay the other cash expenses incurred in connection with the exchange offer.

Transfer Taxes

We will pay all transfer taxes, if any, applicable to the exchange of old notes under the exchange offer. The tendering holder, however, will be required to pay any transfer taxes, whether imposed on the registered holder or any other person, if:

new notes are to be delivered to, or issued in the name of, any person other than the registered holder of the old notes so exchanged,

tendered old notes are registered in the name of any person other than the person signing the letter of transmittal, or

a transfer tax is imposed for any reason other than the exchange of old notes under the exchange offer.

If satisfactory evidence of payment of transfer taxes is not submitted with the letter of transmittal, the amount of any transfer taxes will be billed to the tendering holder.

Table of Contents

Accounting Treatment

We will record the new notes at the same carrying value as the old notes as reflected in our accounting records on the date of the exchange. Accordingly, we will not recognize any gain or loss for accounting purposes upon completion of the exchange offer.

Consequences of Failure to Tender

All untendered old notes will remain subject to the restrictions on transfer provided for in the old notes and in the indenture. The old notes that are not exchanged for new notes pursuant to the exchange offer will remain restricted securities. Accordingly, such old notes may be resold only:

to us (upon redemption thereof or otherwise),

pursuant to a registration statement which has been declared effective under the Securities Act,

for so long as the old notes are eligible for resale pursuant to Rule 144A, to a person the holder of the old notes and any person acting on its behalf reasonably believes is a "qualified institutional buyer" as defined in Rule 144A, that purchases for its own account or for the account of another qualified institutional buyer, in each case to whom notice is given that the transfer is being made in reliance on Rule 144A, or

pursuant to any other available exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act (in which case we and the trustee shall have the right to require the delivery of an opinion of counsel, certifications and/or other information satisfactory to us and the trustee),

in each case subject to compliance with any applicable foreign, state or other securities laws.

Upon completion of the exchange offer, due to the restrictions on transfer of the old notes and the absence of such restrictions applicable to the new notes, it is likely that the market, if any, for old notes will be relatively less liquid than the market for new notes. Consequently, holders of old notes who do not participate in the exchange offer could experience significant diminution in the value of their old notes, compared to the value of the new notes. The holders of old notes not tendered will have no further registration rights, except that, under limited circumstances, we may be required to file a shelf registration statement for a continuous offer of old notes.

Information Regarding the Registration Rights Agreement

As noted above, we are effecting the exchange offer to comply with the registration rights agreement. The registration rights agreement requires us to:

cause to be filed within 180 days after June 16, 2010 an exchange offer registration statement with the SEC,

use our reasonable best efforts to cause the exchange offer registration statement to become effective as soon as practicable, but in no event later than 270 days after June 16, 2010;

use our reasonable best efforts to consummate the exchange offer not later than 30 days after the 270th day after June 16, 2010; and

cause to be filed a shelf registration statement for the resale of the old notes under certain circumstances and to use our reasonable best efforts to cause such registration statement to become effective under the Securities Act.

Edgar Filing: TRIUMPH GROUP INC - Form S-4

The requirements described in the first three bullets above under the registration rights agreement will be satisfied when we complete the exchange offer.

Table of Contents

In the event that:

the registration statement is not filed with the SEC on or prior to the 180th day after June 16, 2010,

the registration statement has not been declared effective by the SEC on or prior to the 270th day after June 16, 2010, or

the exchange offer is not completed or the shelf registration statement, if required, has not become effective on or prior to the 300th day after June 16, 2010 (or, under certain circumstances, within 90 days of a request to file a shelf registration statement),

the interest rate on the old notes will be increased by a rate of 0.25% per annum during the 90-day period following such registration default and shall increase by 0.25% per annum at the end of each subsequent 90-day period, but in no event shall such increase exceed 1.00% per annum. Following the cure of all such registration defaults, the accrual of additional interest shall cease and the interest rate will be reduced to the original interest rate borne by the old notes.

Under the registration rights agreement, we have also agreed to keep the registration statement for the exchange offer effective for not less than 30 calendar days (or longer, if required by applicable law) after the date on which notice of the exchange offer is mailed to holders.

Our obligations to register the new notes will terminate upon the completion of the exchange offer. However, under certain circumstances specified in the registration rights agreement, we may be required to file a shelf registration statement for a continuous offer in connection with the old notes.

This summary includes only the material terms of the registration rights agreement. For a full description, you should refer to the complete copy of the registration rights agreement, which has been filed as an exhibit to the registration statement relating to the exchange offer and the new notes. See "Where You Can Find More Information."

Table of Contents**USE OF PROCEEDS**

This exchange offer is intended to satisfy our obligations under the registration rights agreement into which we entered when we issued the old notes. We will not receive any cash proceeds from this exchange offer. In exchange for the old notes that you tender pursuant to this exchange offer, you will receive new notes in like principal amount. The old notes that are surrendered in exchange for the new notes will be retired and cancelled by us upon receipt and cannot be reissued. The issuance of the new notes under this exchange offer will not result in any increase in our outstanding indebtedness. We will pay all expenses incident to the exchange offer.

RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

Our ratio of earnings to fixed charges for each of the fiscal years ended 2006 through 2010 and the three months ended June 30, 2010 was as follows:

	Year Ended March 31,					Three Months
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Ended June 30, 2010
Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges(1)	4.0x	4.3x	4.8x	6.2x	4.6x	2.6x

(1)

For purposes of calculating this ratio, "earnings" consists of income from continuing operations before income taxes and income from equity affiliates plus (a) fixed charges minus interest capitalized during the period, (b) distributed income from equity affiliates and (c) amortization of previously capitalized interest. "Fixed charges" consists of interest expense, capitalized interest, amortization of discount on indebtedness and an appropriate portion of rental expense representative of the interest factor.

Table of Contents**CAPITALIZATION**

The following table sets forth our cash and capitalization as of June 30, 2010.

You should read the data set forth in the table below in conjunction with "The Vought Acquisition," "Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information," "Triumph Summary Historical Consolidated Financial Data," "Vought Summary Historical Consolidated Financial Data," "Triumph Management's Discussion and Analysis of Triumph's Financial Condition and Results of Operations," "Vought Management's Discussion and Analysis of Vought's Financial Condition and Results of Operations," and our and Vought's consolidated audited and unaudited financial statements and the accompanying notes incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

	As of June 30, 2010	
	(unaudited)	
	(in millions)	
Cash	\$	35.7
Revolving Credit Facility(1)	\$	85.0
Securitization Facility(2)		120.0
Equipment leasing facility and other capital leases(3)		71.7
Other debt		7.9
Term Loan Facility(4)		348.3
Senior promissory notes		11.1
Old Notes(5)		347.5
8% senior subordinated notes due 2017		172.6
2.625% convertible senior subordinated notes due 2026(6)		171.2
Total debt	\$	1,335.3
Stockholders' equity		1,372.6
Total capitalization	\$	2,707.9

-
- (1) The total commitment available for borrowing under the Revolving Credit Facility is \$535.0 million. In connection with the Vought Acquisition, we borrowed \$148.6 million under the Revolving Credit Facility. As of June 30, 2010 approximately \$403.1 million was available for borrowing under the Revolving Credit Facility and we had approximately \$46.9 million in letters of credit outstanding. See "Description of Certain Indebtedness."
- (2) In connection with the Vought Acquisition, we amended the Securitization Facility to increase availability from \$125.0 million to \$175.0 million. As of June 30, 2010, we had \$120.0 million outstanding under the Securitization Facility.
- (3) The equipment leasing facility is a seven-year Master Leasing Facility of certain existing property and equipment. The equipment leasing facility bears interest at a weighted average fixed rate of 6.2% per annum.
- (4) Consists of a \$350.0 million senior secured term loan with a six-year maturity entered into concurrently with the closing of the Vought Acquisition, net of discount, arrangement fees and expenses.
- (5) Consists of the \$350.0 million aggregate principal amount of old notes, net of discount.
- (6)

Edgar Filing: TRIUMPH GROUP INC - Form S-4

The convertible notes bear interest at a fixed rate of 2.625% per annum and are recorded at a discount and are being accreted to their face value of \$179.1 million through September 2011.

Table of Contents

THE VOUGHT ACQUISITION

On June 16, 2010, we completed our previously announced acquisition of Vought pursuant to the Merger Agreement. Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, (i) Merger Sub was merged with and into Vought and (ii) then Vought was merged with and into Triumph Aerostructures, LLC, our direct wholly owned limited liability company subsidiary, with Triumph Aerostructures, LLC as the surviving entity in the mergers. The consideration for the Vought Acquisition consisted of \$547.9 million in cash and 7,496,165 shares of our common stock. We also discharged, repaid or otherwise retired approximately \$603.1 million of Vought's existing indebtedness, which represented substantially all of Vought's outstanding indebtedness.

As a result of the Vought Acquisition, the Carlyle equity funds own approximately 31% of our outstanding common stock. In connection with the merger, we also entered into a stockholders agreement with the Carlyle equity funds and Carlyle, pursuant to which, on June 16, 2010, we increased the size of our board of directors from six directors to nine and appointed Adam Palmer, Elmer Doty and Ralph Eberhart to our board of directors. The Carlyle equity funds are entitled to designate three persons to our board of directors until they no longer hold 66.67% of the shares that they received in the merger; they are entitled to designate two persons to our board of directors until they no longer hold 33.33% of the shares that they received in the merger; and they are entitled to designate one person to our board of directors as long as they own at least 5% of our outstanding common stock. The Carlyle equity funds may not transfer or hedge any shares of our common stock that they received in the merger for one year following the closing, and after this period the Carlyle equity funds will be prohibited from making transfers to certain large holders of our common stock. The Carlyle equity funds, Carlyle and investment funds managed by each of them have also agreed to customary standstill restrictions which prohibit them from acquiring additional shares of our common stock and taking certain other actions to seek to gain control of Triumph without our prior written consent. These restrictions survive until the later of (i) the date on which there are no Carlyle-designated directors on our board and (ii) the date on which the Carlyle equity funds and their affiliates own less than 10% of our outstanding common stock. In addition, for two years following the closing, Carlyle has agreed to certain non-competition restrictions with respect to business activities conducted by Vought. From the closing until December 31, 2011, Carlyle has agreed that it will not solicit for employment or employ specified members of Vought's senior management team. We have also granted the Carlyle equity funds demand and piggy-back registration rights, which commence after the one-year transfer restriction period expires.

We funded the Vought Acquisition through cash on hand and the following activities:

the issuance of 7,496,165 shares of our common stock to the Vought stockholders;

the issuance by the Company of \$350,000,000 aggregate principal amount of old notes at a price equal to 99.27% of the face value;

the borrowing by the Company of \$350,000,000 principal amount under the Term Loan Facility at a price equal to 99.5% of the face value; and

the borrowing by the Company of \$128,300,000, drawn under the Revolving Credit Facility.

Term Loan Facility

Simultaneously with the closing of the Vought Acquisition, we entered into the Term Loan Facility, which is a six-year term loan facility in an aggregate principal amount equal to \$350.0 million at a price equal to 99.5% of the face value, with principal repayable in quarterly installments at a rate of 1.00% per year, with the balance payable on the final maturity date. Borrowings under the new senior secured term loan facility bear interest, at our option, at either the base rate (the highest of the prime rate announced by Royal Bank of Canada, the administrative agent to the facility, the federal funds effective

Table of Contents

rate plus 0.50%, or the Eurodollar Rate (adjusted for certain reserve requirements) for a Eurodollar loan with a one-month interest period plus 1.00%) plus an applicable margin or at the rate which Eurodollar deposits for one, two, three or six months appear on the Reuters Screen LIBOR01 Page (adjusted for certain reserve requirements), which is referred to as the "Eurodollar Rate," plus an applicable margin. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the minimum base rate is 2.5% and the minimum Eurodollar Rate (before giving effect to any adjustment for reserve requirements) is 1.5%. See "Description of Certain Indebtedness."

Revolving Credit Facility

On May 10, 2010, we entered into the Revolving Credit Facility, a revolving credit facility in the aggregate principal amount of \$535.0 million, to expire and be repaid in full by the fourth anniversary of the closing date of the Vought Acquisition. Borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility bear interest, at our option, at either the base rate plus an applicable margin or the Eurodollar Rate plus an applicable margin. The Revolving Credit Facility replaced and refinanced our 2009 Credit Facility. See "Description of Certain Indebtedness."

Table of Contents

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information of Triumph is presented to show how Triumph might have looked if the Vought Acquisition had occurred on the dates and for the periods indicated below. The following unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information has been derived by applying pro forma adjustments to the historical consolidated financial statements of Triumph and Vought. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined statement of income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 gives effect to the Vought Acquisition as if it had occurred on April 1, 2009 and combines Triumph's audited consolidated statement of income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 with Vought's unaudited consolidated statement of income for the twelve-month period ended March 28, 2010. Vought's unaudited consolidated statement of income for the twelve-month period ended March 28, 2010 has been prepared by adding the financial data from Vought's unaudited consolidated income statement for the three months ended March 28, 2010 to the results from Vought's audited consolidated income statement for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 and deducting the financial data from Vought's unaudited consolidated income statement from the three months ended March 29, 2009.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined statement of income for the three months ended June 30, 2010 assumes that the acquisition took place on April 1, 2010. Triumph's unaudited statement of income for the three months ended June 30, 2010 has been combined with Vought's unaudited statement of income for the period from April 1, 2010 through June 15, 2010. Triumph's unaudited statement of income for the three months ended June 30, 2010, includes the results of Vought from June 16, 2010.

The historical consolidated financial information of Triumph and Vought has been adjusted in the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements to give effect to pro forma events that are (1) directly attributable to the Vought Acquisition, (2) factually supportable and (3) with respect to the statements of income, expected to have a continuing impact on the combined results. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements. All pro forma adjustments and their underlying assumptions are described more fully in the notes to the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements. In addition, the unaudited condensed combined financial information should be read in conjunction with the following historical consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes of Triumph and Vought for the applicable periods:

Separate historical financial statements of Triumph as of and for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 and the related notes included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on May 14, 2010;

Separate historical financials statements of Vought as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009 and the related notes thereto, included in Exhibit 99.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 22, 2010;

Separate historical unaudited interim consolidated balance sheet of Vought as of March 28, 2010, and the unaudited consolidated statement of operations for the three months ended March 28, 2010, and March 28, 2009, and the notes related thereto, included in Exhibit 99.3 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 22, 2010; and

Separate historical financial statements of Triumph as of and for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and the related note includes in Triumph's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2010.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information has been presented for informational purposes only. The pro forma information is not necessarily indicative of what Triumph's financial position or results of operations actually would have been had the Vought Acquisition been completed as of the dates indicated. In addition, the unaudited pro forma condensed combined

Table of Contents

financial information does not purport to project the future financial position or operating results of Triumph. All material accounts and transactions between Triumph and Vought have been eliminated from the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements do not include pro forma adjustments for Triumph's February 2010 acquisition of Fabritech, Inc.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information has been prepared using the acquisition method of accounting under existing GAAP. Triumph has been treated as the acquirer in the Vought Acquisition for accounting purposes, and the total purchase price of the Vought Acquisition, including related fees and expenses, has been allocated to Triumph's net assets based upon Triumph's preliminary estimates of fair value. The pro forma information presented, including allocations of purchase price, has been prepared based on preliminary estimates using information available as of the date of this filing. The final allocation of the total purchase price to Vought's net assets will be based on a formal valuation of the fair value of Vought's net assets that existed as of the closing date of the Vought Acquisition. Differences between Triumph's preliminary estimates (for example, estimates as to fair value of acquired property, plant and equipment as well as intangible assets) presented in the accompanying unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements and the final acquisition accounting for such items will occur and these differences could be material and could have a material impact on Triumph's future results of operations and financial position.

The unaudited pro forma combined financial information does not reflect any cost savings, operating synergies or revenue enhancements that Triumph may achieve as a result of the Vought Acquisition or the costs to combine the operations of Triumph and Vought or the costs necessary to achieve these cost savings, operating synergies and revenue enhancements.

Table of Contents**Triumph Group, Inc. and Vought Aircraft Industries, Inc.****Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statements of Income****Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2010**

(in millions, except per share data)	Triumph	Vought	Reclassification Adjustments	Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma Combined
Net sales	\$ 1,294.8	\$ 1,958.0	\$	\$ (34.5)	(A) \$ 3,218.3
Operating costs and expenses:					
Cost of sales	927.2	1,661.5	(37.5)	(1) (74.7)	(B) 2,476.5
Selling, general and administrative	157.9	133.8	(8.9)	(1) (2.0)	(C) 280.8
Depreciation and amortization	54.4		46.4	(1) 17.6	(E) 118.4
	1,139.5	1,795.3		(59.1)	2,875.7
Operating income	155.3	162.7		24.6	342.6
Interest expense and other	28.8	52.7		3.3	(F) 84.8
Income from continuing operations, before income taxes	126.5	110.0		21.3	257.8
Income tax provision (benefit)	41.2	(9.3)		58.3	(G) 90.2
Income from continuing operations	\$ 85.3	\$ 119.3	\$	\$ (37.0)	\$ 167.6
Earnings per share basic:					
Income from continuing operations	\$ 5.18				\$ 7.00
Weighted-average common shares outstanding basic	16.5				24.0
Earnings per share diluted:					
Income from continuing operations	\$ 5.12				\$ 6.94
Weighted-average common shares outstanding diluted	16.7				24.2

See the accompanying notes to the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements which are an integral part of these statements. The pro forma reclassifications and adjustments are explained in Note 6 and Note 7, respectively.

Table of Contents**Triumph Group, Inc. and Vought Aircraft Industries, Inc.****Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statements of Income****Three Months Ended June 30, 2010**

(in millions, except per share data)	Triumph	Vought	Reclassification Adjustments	Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma Combined
Net sales	\$ 406.4	\$ 362.3	\$	\$ (5.3)	(A) \$ 763.4
Operating costs and expenses:					
Cost of sales	297.9	352.4	(8.0)	(1) (27.2)	(B) 615.1
Selling, general and administrative	43.4	38.4	(1.8)	(1) (0.4)	(C) 79.6
Acquisition-related costs	17.4	26.1		(43.5)	(D)
Depreciation and amortization	14.8		9.8	(1) (0.3)	(E) 24.3
	373.5	416.9		(71.4)	719.0
Operating income	32.9	(54.6)		66.1	44.4
Interest expense and other	11.8	9.8		0.7	(F) 22.3
Income from continuing operations, before income taxes					
	21.1	(64.4)		65.4	22.1
Income tax provision (benefit)	9.5			(1.7)	(G) 7.8
Income from continuing operations					
	\$ 11.6	\$ (64.4)	\$	\$ 67.1	\$ 14.3
Earnings per share basic:					
Income from continuing operations	\$ 0.65				\$ 0.60
Weighted-average common shares outstanding basic	17.8				24.0
Earnings per share diluted:					
Income from continuing operations	\$ 0.62				\$ 0.57
Weighted-average common shares outstanding diluted	18.7				25.0

See the accompanying notes to the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements which are an integral part of these statements. The pro forma reclassifications and adjustments are explained in Note 6 and Note 7, respectively.

Table of Contents

**NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED
COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

1. DESCRIPTION OF TRANSACTION

On June 16, 2010, Triumph Group, Inc. ("Triumph") completed its previously-announced acquisition of Vought Aircraft Industries, Inc. ("Vought"), pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated March 23, 2010 (the "Merger Agreement"). Upon completion of the transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement, Vought became a wholly owned subsidiary of Triumph (the "Vought Acquisition"). Upon completion of the Vought Acquisition, holders of Vought common stock and equity awards received, in the aggregate, \$547.9 million in cash and 7,496,165 shares of Triumph common stock.

At the effective time of the Vought Acquisition, each outstanding option to purchase shares of Vought common stock and each stock appreciation right in respect of Vought common stock granted under the 2001 Vought Stock Option Plan and the 2006 Vought Incentive Award Plan, whether or not exercisable, vested in full and was cancelled, and holders of such options and stock appreciation rights received an amount in cash equal to the excess, if any, of approximately \$34.847 over the per share exercise price for each share subject to the option or stock appreciation right, less required withholding taxes.

At the effective time of the Vought Acquisition, each Vought restricted stock unit granted under the 2006 Vought Incentive Award Plan became fully vested and was converted into the right to receive an amount in cash equal to approximately \$34.847 per share, less required withholding taxes.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND ORGANIZATION

The accompanying unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information was prepared using the acquisition method of accounting and was based on the historical financial statements of Triumph and Vought. For ease of reference, all pro forma statements use Triumph's period end dates and Vought's reported information has been recast accordingly to correspond to Triumph's period end dates by adding Vought's comparable quarterly periods as necessary.

The acquisition method of accounting is based on Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 805, *Business Combinations*, which Triumph adopted on April 1, 2009 and used the fair value concepts defined in ASC Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, which Triumph has adopted as required.

ASC Topic 805, requires, among other things, that most assets acquired and liabilities assumed be recognized at their fair values as of the acquisition date. Financial statements of Triumph issued after completion of the Vought Acquisition will reflect such fair values, measured as of the acquisition date, which may be different than the estimated fair values included in these unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements. The financial statements of Triumph issued after the completion of the Vought Acquisition will not be retroactively restated to reflect the historical financial position or results of operations of Vought. In addition, ASC Topic 805 establishes that the consideration transferred be measured at the closing date of the Vought Acquisition at the then-current market price, which has been reflected in these unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements.

ASC Topic 820, defines the term "fair value" and sets forth the valuation requirements for any asset or liability measured at fair value, expands related disclosure requirements and specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on the nature of the inputs used to develop the fair value measures. Fair value is defined as "the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date." This is an

Table of Contents**NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED****COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND ORGANIZATION (Continued)**

exit price concept for valuation of the asset or liability. In addition, market participants are assumed to be unrelated (to Triumph) buyers and sellers in the principal (or the most advantageous) market for the asset or liability. Fair value measurements for an asset assume the highest and best use by these market participants. As a result of these standards, Triumph may be required to record assets which are not intended to be used or sold and/or to value assets at fair value measures that do not reflect Triumph's intended use of those assets. Many of these fair value measurements can be highly subjective and it is also possible that other professionals, applying reasonable judgment to the same facts and circumstances, could develop and support a range of alternative estimated amounts.

Under ASC Topic 805, acquisition-related transaction costs (i.e., advisory, legal, other professional fees, etc.) and certain acquisition-related restructuring charges impacting the target company are not included as a component of consideration transferred, but are accounted for as expenses in the periods in which the costs are incurred. Total advisory, legal, regulatory and valuation costs incurred by Triumph were approximately \$40.5 million, of which \$1.1 million was expensed during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, \$17.4 million was expensed during the three months ended June 30, 2010 and the remainder is being capitalized as deferred financing costs. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements do not reflect restructuring charges expected to be incurred in connection with the Vought Acquisition.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Triumph has identified certain differences in accounting policies between Triumph and Vought, including financial statement classification and inventory capitalization policies and has made pro forma adjustments, as presented herein, for these policies. At this time, Triumph is not aware of any differences in accounting policies that would have a material impact on the combined financial statements, and the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements do not assume any other differences in accounting policies. Now that the Vought Acquisition has been completed, Triumph will perform a detailed review of Vought's accounting policies. As a result of that review, Triumph may identify additional differences between the accounting policies of the two companies that, when conformed, could have a material impact on the combined financial statements.

4. CONSIDERATION TRANSFERRED

The following is a preliminary estimate of consideration transferred to effect the acquisition of Vought:

(in millions, except per share amounts)	Shares	Estimated Fair Value	Form of Consideration
Number of Triumph shares to be issued to Vought shareholders(1)	7.5		
Multiplied by Triumph's share price as of June 15, 2010	\$ 67.35	\$ 504.9	Triumph common stock
Cash consideration transferred to Vought shareholders		547.9	Cash
Estimate of consideration transferred		\$ 1,052.8	

(1) Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, Triumph issued 7,496,165 shares of common stock as part of the consideration to Vought shareholders.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED****COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****4. CONSIDERATION TRANSFERRED (Continued)**

The price of Triumph common stock used to measure consideration transferred was \$67.35, the closing stock price of Triumph on June 15, 2010.

5. ESTIMATES OF THE ASSETS ACQUIRED AND LIABILITIES ASSUMED

The following is a preliminary estimate of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed by Triumph in the Vought Acquisition, reconciled to the estimate of consideration transferred:

	(in millions)
Book value of net assets acquired March 31, 2010	\$ (466.0)
Less: Vought historical goodwill	(404.8)
Less: Vought historical intangible assets	(18.6)
Plus: Vought expected accrued transaction costs at closing	(26.8)
Adjusted book value of net assets acquired	(916.2)
Adjustments to:	
Other current assets	(4.0)
Inventory	(22.4)
Property & equipment, net	100.0
Deferred taxes	116.1
Intangible assets, net	864.0
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(29.6)
Debt	(1.8)
Goodwill	946.7
Total adjustments	1,969.0
Estimate of consideration transferred	\$ 1,052.8

The purchase price allocation for purposes of these unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements was primarily limited to the identification and valuation of intangible assets. Triumph believes this was an appropriate approach based on review of similar type acquisitions, which appeared to indicate that the most significant and material portion of the purchase price would be allocated to intangible assets.

The following is a discussion of the adjustments made to Vought's assets and liabilities in connection with the preparation of these unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements:

Property & equipment: As of the effective time of the Vought Acquisition, property & equipment is required to be measured at fair value, unless those assets are classified as held-for-sale on the acquisition date. The acquired assets can include assets that are not intended to be used or sold, or that are intended to be used in a manner other than their highest and best use. Triumph does not have sufficient information at this time as to the specific types, nature, age, condition or location of these assets. In addition, more information is needed regarding the nature and types of machinery and equipment, which is the majority of Vought's property & equipment balance, in order to assess these assets against current technology products, costs and values. All of these elements can cause differences between fair value and net book value. For purposes of these unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements, Triumph considered other comparable acquisition transactions and

Table of Contents

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED

COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

5. ESTIMATES OF THE ASSETS ACQUIRED AND LIABILITIES ASSUMED (Continued)

estimated that the fair value adjustment to increase property and equipment would approximate \$100 million. The estimate of fair value is preliminary and subject to change and could vary materially from the actual adjustment on the closing date. The estimated remaining weighted average useful life of the underlying assets is estimated to be 10 years. A 20% change in the valuation of property and equipment would cause an increase or decrease to annual depreciation expense of approximately \$5.5 million (\$1.4 million per quarter), assuming a weighted average useful life of 10 years.

Intangibles assets: As of the effective time of the Vought Acquisition, intangible assets are required to be measured at fair value and these acquired assets could include assets that are not intended to be used or sold or that are intended to be used in a manner other than their highest and best use. For purposes of these unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements, it is assumed that all assets will be used and be used in a manner that represents their highest and best use. Based on internal assessments as well as discussions with Vought and external third-party valuation advisors, Triumph has identified the following significant intangible assets: customer relationships/contracts, and the Vought tradename.

The fair value of these intangible assets is normally determined primarily through the use of the "income approach," which requires an estimate or forecast of all the expected future cash flows either through the use of either the multi-period excess earnings method or relief-from-royalty method.

At this time, Triumph does not have sufficient information as to the amount, timing and risk of the estimated cash flows needed to value the customer relationship/contracts and the Vought tradename. Some of the more significant assumptions inherent in the development of estimated cash flows, from the perspective of a market participant, include: the amount and timing of projected future cash flows (including net sales, costs of sales, selling, general and administrative expenses and working capital/contributory asset charges) and the discount rate selected to measure the risk inherent in the future cash flows. However, for purposes of these unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements, using currently available information, such as Vought's historical and projected revenues, customer attrition rates, cost structure, and certain other high-level assumptions, the fair value of the customer relationship/contracts and the Vought tradename were estimated by external third party valuation advisors and reviewed by Triumph management and were as follows: Customer relationship/contracts \$230.0 million with a weighted average useful life of 15.8 years; and the Vought tradename \$634.0 million with an indefinite life.

These preliminary estimates of fair value and weighted-average useful life will likely be different from the final acquisition accounting, and the difference could have a material impact on the accompanying unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements. Once Triumph and its third-party valuation advisors have full access to the specifics of the Vought intangible assets, additional insight will be gained that could impact: (i) the estimated total value assigned to intangible assets, (ii) the estimated allocation of value between finite-lived and indefinite-lived intangible assets and/or (iii) the estimated weighted-average useful life of each category of intangible assets. The estimated intangible asset values and their useful lives could be impacted by a variety of factors that may become known to us only upon access to additional information and/or by changes in such factors that may occur prior to the effective time of the Vought Acquisition. A 20% change in the valuation of definite lived intangible assets would cause a corresponding increase or decrease to annual amortization expense of approximately \$4.6 million (\$1.2 million per quarter), assuming a weighted-average useful

Table of Contents**NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED****COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****5. ESTIMATES OF THE ASSETS ACQUIRED AND LIABILITIES ASSUMED (Continued)**

life of 10 years. The estimated intangible asset values and their useful lives could be impacted by a variety of factors that may become known to Triumph only upon access to additional information.

Goodwill: Goodwill is calculated as the difference between the acquisition date fair value of the estimated consideration transferred and the values assigned to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Goodwill is not amortized but rather subject to an annual impairment test.

6. RECLASSIFICATIONS

Certain reclassification adjustments have been made to the historical financial statements of Vought to conform to Triumph's presentation as follows:

(1)

Certain selling, general and administrative costs that Triumph classifies as selling, general and administrative expenses; and depreciation and amortization expenses that Triumph classifies separately are included in Cost of Sales on Vought's statements of income. This adjustment reclassifies Vought's historical Cost of Sales and Selling, General & Administrative to the respective captions presented in Triumph's historical statements of income.

7. ADJUSTMENTS TO THE UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(A)

Reflects adjustments for the following (in millions):

	Year Ended March 31, 2010	Three Months Ended June 30, 2010
Reduction in revenue for sales from Triumph to Vought which eliminate in combination	\$ (34.5)	\$ (5.3)

(B)

Reflects adjustments for the following (in millions):

	Year Ended March 31, 2010	Three Months Ended June 30, 2010
Reduction in cost of sales for sales from Triumph to Vought which eliminate in combination	\$ (34.5)	\$ (5.3)
Adjustment to eliminate profit on net sales by Triumph that are in Inventory of Vought	1.9	(0.7)
Reverse Vought's amortization of prior service costs and amortization of actuarial (gains) losses on pension and other post-retirement benefits	(34.2)	(8.6)
Impact of the elimination of general and administrative costs from inventory per Triumph's policy(1)	3.1	(8.8)
Amortization of off market contract fair value margin adjustment	(11.0)	(3.8)
	\$ (74.7)	\$ (27.2)

(1)

See footnote 8, Note (C) below.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED****COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****7. ADJUSTMENTS TO THE UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (Continued)****(C)**

Reflects adjustments for the following (in millions):

	Year Ended March 31, 2010	Three Months Ended June 30, 2010
Elimination of management fees to The Carlyle Group	\$ (2.0)	\$ (0.4)

(D)

Reflects the elimination of nonrecurring charges for advisory, legal, regulatory and valuation costs directly attributable to the transaction.

(E)

Reflects adjustments for the following (in millions):

	Year Ended March 31, 2010	Three Months Ended June 30, 2010
New intangible asset amortization	\$ 14.5	\$ 3.0
Depreciation on property and equipment fair value adjustment	10.0	(1.8)
Eliminate Vought's historical intangible asset amortization expense	(6.9)	(1.5)
	\$ 17.6	\$ (0.3)

(F)

Reflects adjustments for the following (in millions):

	Year Ended March 31, 2010	Three Months Ended June 30, 2010
Interest expense on new debt issuances used to partially finance the Vought Acquisition(1)	\$ 55.1	\$ 11.8
Amortization of deferred financing fees related to new debt issuances	2.8	0.6
Vought's historical interest expense on debt to be repaid(2)	(54.6)	(11.4)
	\$ 3.3	\$ 1.0

(1)

Estimated interest expense on the new debt issuances is based on an assumed blended average interest rate of 6.25%. A 1/8% change in the interest rate would cause a corresponding increase or decrease to annual interest expense of approximately \$1.3 million (\$0.3 million per quarter).

(2)

This included amortization of debt origination costs and debt discount for each period.

This pro forma adjustment excludes incremental interest expense attributable to Triumph's 8% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2017, issued in November 2009, the remaining proceeds of which were used to partially finance the Vought Acquisition. If this debt had

Edgar Filing: TRIUMPH GROUP INC - Form S-4

been in place as of April 1, 2009, Triumph would have incurred additional interest expense, including amortization of discount and finance fees of approximately \$9.2 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010.

(G)

This represents the tax effect of adjustments to income from continuing operations, before income taxes primarily related to expense associated with incremental debt to partially finance the Vought Acquisition and increased amortization resulting from estimated fair value adjustments for acquired intangibles. In addition, Vought's historical income tax provision included the reversal of a valuation allowance against deferred income taxes, which Triumph would have reversed through

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED

COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

7. ADJUSTMENTS TO THE UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (Continued)

purchase accounting, thus resulting in a significant increase in the pro forma income tax provision applicable to Vought's operations. Triumph has assumed a 35.0% and 36.0% blended tax rate for fiscal 2010 and the three months ended June 30, 2010, respectively, representing the estimated combined effective global tax rates. This estimated blended tax rate recognizes that Vought is predominately a U.S. based entity and that the debt incurred by Triumph to effect the Vought Acquisition is an obligation of a U.S. entity. However, the effective tax rate of the combined entity could be significantly different (either higher or lower) depending on post-acquisition activities.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined basic and diluted earnings per share calculations are based on the combined basic and diluted weighted-average shares. The historical basic and diluted weighted-average shares of Vought are assumed to be replaced by the shares issued by Triumph to effect the Vought Acquisition.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements do not reflect revenue synergies or the expected cost savings. Although Triumph management expects that cost savings will result from the Vought Acquisition, there can be no assurance that these cost savings will be achieved. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements also do not reflect estimated restructuring charges associated with the expected cost savings, which will be expensed as incurred.

Table of Contents**TRIUMPH SELECTED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL DATA**

The selected historical financial data of Triumph for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010 and as of March 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010 are derived from Triumph's audited consolidated financial statements and related notes incorporated by reference in this prospectus. The selected historical financial data of Triumph for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 are derived from Triumph's unaudited consolidated financial statements and related notes incorporated by reference in this prospectus. The information set forth below is only a summary and is not necessarily indicative of the results of future operations of Triumph, and you should read the following information together with Triumph's audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto and Triumph's unaudited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto, each incorporated by reference in this prospectus and the section of this prospectus entitled "Triumph's Management's Discussion and Analysis of Triumph's Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

(U.S. dollars in millions, except ratios)	Historical			As of and for the	
	As of and for the Fiscal Years Ended March 31,			Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2008(1)	2009(2)	2010(3)	2009	2010(4)
Operating Data:					
Net sales	\$ 1,151.1	\$ 1,240.4	\$ 1,294.8	\$ 316.1	\$ 406.4
Cost of sales	822.3	877.8	927.2	224.3	297.9
	328.8	362.6	367.6	91.8	108.5
Selling, general and administrative expense	159.3	162.1	157.9	39.8	43.4
Acquisition-related costs					17.4
Depreciation and amortization	43.2	48.6	54.4	14.1	14.8
Operating income	126.3	151.9	155.3	37.9	32.9
Interest expense and other	19.9	17.0	28.8	5.4	11.8
Gain on early extinguishment of debt		(0.9)			
Income from continuing operations, before income taxes	106.4	135.8	126.5	32.5	21.1
Income tax expense	34.7	43.1	41.2	11.0	9.5
Income from continuing operations	\$ 71.7	\$ 92.7	\$ 85.3	\$ 21.5	\$ 11.6
Balance Sheet Data:					
Working capital	\$ 416.8	\$ 372.2	\$ 487.8	\$ 466.8	\$ 503.1
Total assets	1,412.8	1,591.2	1,712.7	1,587.9	4,496.4
Long-term debt, including current portion	396.0	459.4	505.8	453.4	1,335.3
Total stockholders' equity	706.4	788.6	860.7	818.4	1,372.6

- (1) Includes the acquisition of the assets and business of B. & R. Machine & Tool Corp. from the date of acquisition (February 2008).
- (2) Includes the acquisitions of Merritt Tool Company, Inc., Saygrove Defence and Aerospace Group Limited, and The Mexmil Company, LLC and the acquisition of the aviation segment of Kongsberg Automotive Holdings ASA from the date of each respective acquisition (March 2009).
- (3) Includes the acquisition of DCL Avionics, Inc. (January 2010) and Fabritech, Inc. (March 2010) from the date of each respective acquisition.
- (4) Includes the Vought Acquisition from the date of acquisition (June 16, 2010).

Table of Contents**VOUGHT SELECTED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL DATA**

The selected historical financial data of Vought for each of the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 and as of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 are derived from Vought's audited consolidated financial statements and related notes incorporated in this prospectus. The selected financial data as of and for the three months ended March 29, 2009 and March 28, 2010 are derived from Vought's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto incorporated in this prospectus. The information set forth below is only a summary and is not necessarily indicative of the results of future operations of Vought or us, and you should read the following information together with Vought's audited and unaudited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto incorporated in this prospectus and the section of this prospectus entitled "Vought Management's Discussion and Analysis of Vought's Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

(U.S. dollars in millions)	As of and for the Years Ended December 31,			As of and for the Three Months Ended	
	2007	2008	2009	March 29, 2009	March 28, 2010
Operating Data:					
Revenue	\$ 1,613.1	\$ 1,775.0	\$ 1,877.8	\$ 390.3	\$ 470.5
Cost of sales	1,284.8	1,492.9	1,594.8	324.8	391.5
	328.3	282.1	283.0	65.5	79.0
Selling, general and administrative expense	133.3	135.3	122.6	28.5	39.7
Operating income	195.0	146.8	160.4	37.0	39.3
Other income (expense)					
Interest income	3.6	4.4	0.7	0.2	0.1
Other (income) loss	(0.1)	48.7	1.3		
Equity in loss of joint venture	(4.0)	(0.6)			
Interest expense	(62.6)	(67.2)	(57.0)	(15.0)	(12.6)
Income (loss) before income taxes	131.9	132.1	105.4	22.2	26.8
Income tax expense (benefit)	0.1	0.2	(9.3)		
Income from continuing operations(1)	\$ 131.8	\$ 131.9	\$ 114.7	\$ 22.2	\$ 26.8
Balance Sheet Data:					
Working capital	\$ 88.0	\$ 406.8	\$ 116.5	\$ 451.2	\$ 139.5
Total assets	1,620.9	1,727.6	1,509.9	1,876.8	1,513.5
Long-term debt, including current portion(2)	683.0	869.9	589.8	1,030.6	590.4
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	(665.8)	(934.1)	(503.5)	(877.3)	(466.0)

(1) Income from continuing operations is calculated before other comprehensive income (loss) relating to the following: (1) pension and OPEB related adjustments of \$100.0 million and \$(365.1) million in 2009 and 2008, respectively and (2) minimum pension liability adjustments and adoption of provisions of the *Compensation Retirement Benefits* topic of the ASC adjustments of \$(22.4) million in 2007.

(2) As of December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, capital leases represented less than \$0.1 million of Vought's total debt balance. Total debt as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 includes \$2.4 million and \$8.2 million, respectively, of unamortized discount related to Vought's long-term debt.

Table of Contents

**TRIUMPH MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
TRIUMPH'S FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The following discussion contains Triumph management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations for Triumph and should be read in conjunction with Triumph's consolidated financial statements and the related notes.

Overview

We are a major supplier to the aerospace industry and have two operating segments: (i) Triumph Aerospace Systems Group, whose companies design, engineer, manufacture and sell a wide range of proprietary and build-to-print components, assemblies and systems for the global aerospace OEM market; and (ii) Triumph Aftermarket Services Group, whose companies serve aircraft fleets, notably commercial airlines, the U.S. military and cargo carriers, through the maintenance, repair and overhaul of aircraft components and accessories manufactured by third parties.

On June 16, 2010, we announced the completion of the Vought Acquisition. The acquired business is operating as Triumph Aerostructures-Vought Commercial Division and Triumph Aerostructures-Vought Integrated Programs Division.

Financial highlights for the first quarter of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2011 include:

Net sales for the first quarter of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2011 increased 28.5% to \$406.4 million, including 2.1% increase due to organic growth.

Operating income in the first quarter of fiscal 2011 decreased 13.3% to \$32.9 million, which included \$17.4 million of acquisition-related expenses associated with the Vought Acquisition.

Income from continuing operations for the first quarter of fiscal 2011 decreased 46.2% to \$11.6 million, due to the acquisition-related expenses associated with the Vought Acquisition.

Backlog increased to \$3.3 billion due to the Vought Acquisition, having an organic increase of 1% from the prior year, but an organic decrease of 1% sequentially from the prior quarter.

Income from continuing operations was \$0.62 per diluted common share, which included the effect of \$0.71 per diluted share for acquisition-related expenses associated with the Vought Acquisition.

We generated \$22.7 million of cash flow from operating activities.

Financial highlights for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 include:

Net sales for fiscal 2010 increased 4.4% to \$1.29 billion.

Operating income in fiscal 2010 increased 2.2% to \$155.3 million.

Net income for fiscal 2010 decreased 23.0% to \$67.8 million.

Backlog decreased 1.0% over the prior year to \$1.3 billion.

Edgar Filing: TRIUMPH GROUP INC - Form S-4

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, net sales totaled \$1.29 billion, a 4.4% increase from fiscal year 2009 net sales of \$1.24 billion. Net income for fiscal year 2010 decreased 23.0% to \$67.8 million, or \$4.07 per diluted common share, versus \$88.0 million, or \$5.30 per diluted common share, for fiscal year 2009. As discussed in further detail below under "Results of Operations," the decrease in net income is attributable to the write-down of the carrying value of our discontinued operation to estimated fair value less cost to sell, as well as the additional interest expense associated with the issuance of our 8% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2017 in November 2009, offset by the contribution from recent acquisitions.

Table of Contents

Our working capital needs are generally funded through cash flows from operations and borrowings under our credit arrangements. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, we generated approximately \$169.6 million of cash flows from operating activities, used approximately \$62.5 million in investing activities and generated approximately \$35.3 million in financing activities.

We continue to remain focused on growing our core businesses as well as growing through strategic acquisitions. Our organic sales declined in fiscal 2010 due to major program delays, the dramatic decline in the regional and business jet markets due to the overall economy, lower passenger and freight traffic and airline inventory de-stocking. Our Company has an aggressive but selective acquisition approach that adds capabilities and increases our capacity for strong and consistent internal growth.

In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010, we acquired Fabritech, Inc. (now Triumph Fabrications St. Louis) and DCL Avionics, Inc. (now part of Triumph Instruments Burbank), collectively, the "fiscal 2010 acquisitions." The results of Triumph Fabrications St. Louis are included in the Company's Aftermarket Services Segment from the date of acquisition.

In March 2009, we acquired Merritt Tool Company, Inc. (now Triumph Structures East Texas), Saygrove Defence & Aerospace Group Limited (now Triumph Actuation & Motion Control Systems UK), the aviation segment of Kongsberg Automotive Holdings ASA (now Triumph Controls U.K and Triumph Controls Germany) and The Mexmil Company, LLC (now Triumph Insulation Systems), collectively, the "fiscal 2009 acquisitions." The results for the fiscal 2009 acquisitions are included in the Company's Aerospace Systems Segment.

Results of Operations

The following includes a discussion of our consolidated and business segment results of operations. The Company's diverse structure and customer base do not provide for precise comparisons of the impact of price and volume changes to our results. However, we have disclosed the significant variances between the respective periods.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

We prepare and publicly release quarterly unaudited financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP. In accordance with recent SEC guidance on Compliance and Disclosure Interpretations, we also disclose and discuss certain non-GAAP financial measures in our public releases. Currently, the non-GAAP financial measures that we disclose are EBITDA, which is our income from continuing operations before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization, and Adjusted EBITDA, which is EBITDA adjusted for acquisition related costs associated with the Vought Acquisition. We disclose EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA on a consolidated and an operating segment basis in our earnings releases, investor conference calls and filings with the SEC. The non-GAAP financial measures that we use may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies. Also, in the future, we may disclose different non-GAAP financial measures in order to help our investors more meaningfully evaluate and compare our future results of operations to our previously reported results of operations.

We view EBITDA as an operating performance measure and as such we believe that the GAAP financial measure most directly comparable to it is income from continuing operations. In calculating EBITDA, we exclude from income from continuing operations the financial items that we believe should be separately identified to provide additional analysis of the financial components of the day-to-day operation of our business. We have outlined below the type and scope of these exclusions and the material limitations on the use of these non-GAAP financial measures as a result of these exclusions. EBITDA is not a measurement of financial performance under GAAP and should not be considered as a measure of liquidity, as an alternative to net income (loss), income from continuing operations, or as

Table of Contents

an indicator of any other measure of performance derived in accordance with GAAP. Investors and potential investors in our securities should not rely on EBITDA as a substitute for any GAAP financial measure, including net income (loss) or income from continuing operations. In addition, we urge investors and potential investors in our securities to carefully review the reconciliation of EBITDA to income from continuing operations set forth below, in our earnings releases and in other filings with the SEC and to carefully review the GAAP financial information included as part of our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and our Annual Reports on Form 10-K that are filed with the SEC, as well as our quarterly earnings releases, and compare the GAAP financial information with our EBITDA.

EBITDA is used by management to internally measure our operating and management performance and by investors as a supplemental financial measure to evaluate the performance of our business that, when viewed with our GAAP results and the accompanying reconciliation, we believe provides additional information that is useful to gain an understanding of the factors and trends affecting our business. We have spent more than 15 years expanding our product and service capabilities partially through acquisitions of complementary businesses. Due to the expansion of our operations, which included acquisitions, our income from continuing operations has included significant charges for depreciation and amortization. EBITDA excludes these charges and provides meaningful information about the operating performance of our business, apart from charges for depreciation and amortization. We believe the disclosure of EBITDA helps investors meaningfully evaluate and compare our performance from quarter to quarter and from year to year. We also believe EBITDA is a measure of our ongoing operating performance because the isolation of non-cash charges, such as depreciation and amortization, and non-operating items, such as interest and income taxes, provides additional information about our cost structure, and, over time, helps track our operating progress. In addition, investors, securities analysts and others have regularly relied on EBITDA to provide a financial measure by which to compare our operating performance against that of other companies in our industry.

Set forth below are descriptions of the financial items that have been excluded from our income from continuing operations to calculate EBITDA and the material limitations associated with using this non-GAAP financial measure as compared to income from continuing operations:

Amortization expense may be useful for investors to consider because it represents the estimated attrition of our acquired customer base and the diminishing value of product rights and licenses. We do not believe these charges necessarily reflect the current and ongoing cash charges related to our operating cost structure.

Depreciation may be useful for investors to consider because it generally represents the wear and tear on our property and equipment used in our operations. We do not believe these charges necessarily reflect the current and ongoing cash charges related to our operating cost structure.

The amount of interest expense and other we incur may be useful for investors to consider and may result in current cash inflows or outflows. However, we do not consider the amount of interest expense and other to be a representative component of the day-to-day operating performance of our business.

Income tax expense may be useful for investors to consider because it generally represents the taxes which may be payable for the period and the change in deferred income taxes during the period and may reduce the amount of funds otherwise available for use in our business. However, we do not consider the amount of income tax expense to be a representative component of the day-to-day operating performance of our business.

Edgar Filing: TRIUMPH GROUP INC - Form S-4

Table of Contents

Management compensates for the above-described limitations of using non-GAAP measures by using a non-GAAP measure only to supplement our GAAP results and to provide additional information that is useful to gain an understanding of the factors and trends affecting our business.

The following table shows our EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA reconciled to our income from continuing operations for the indicated periods (in thousands):

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2010	2009
Income from continuing operations	\$ 11,580	\$ 21,521
Depreciation and amortization	14,797	14,076
Interest expense and other	11,791	5,326
Income tax expense	9,479	11,023
EBITDA	47,647	51,946
Acquisition-related expenses	17,367	
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 65,014	\$ 51,946

The following table shows our EBITDA reconciled to our income from continuing operations for the indicated periods (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended March 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Income from continuing operations	\$ 85,288	\$ 92,741	\$ 71,635
Depreciation and amortization	54,418	48,611	43,215
Interest expense and other	28,865	16,929	19,942
Gain on early extinguishment of debt	(39)	(880)	
Income tax expense	41,167	43,124	34,748
EBITDA	\$ 209,699	\$ 200,525	\$ 169,540

The fluctuations from period to period within the amounts of the components of the reconciliations above are discussed further below within Results of Operations.

Quarter ended June 30, 2010 compared to quarter ended June 30, 2009

	Quarter Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009
	(in thousands)	
Net sales	\$ 460,350	\$ 316,130
Segment operating income	\$ 58,536	\$ 44,268
Corporate expenses	(25,686)	(6,398)
Total operating income	32,850	37,870
Interest expense and other	11,791	5,326
Income tax expense	9,479	11,023
Income from continuing operations	11,580	21,521
Loss from discontinued operations, net	(208)	(3,482)
Net income	\$ 11,372	\$ 18,039

Table of Contents

Net sales increased by \$90.3 million, or 28.5%, to \$406.4 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2010 from \$316.1 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2009. The Vought Acquisition along with the fiscal 2010 acquisitions contributed \$83.5 million of the net sales increase. Excluding the effects of the Vought acquisition and the fiscal 2010 acquisitions, organic sales increased \$6.7 million, or 2.1%.

Cost of sales increased by \$73.5 million, or 32.8%, to \$297.8 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2010 from \$224.3 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2009. This increase includes the impact of the Vought Acquisition and the fiscal 2010 acquisitions noted above, which contributed \$69.9 million. Excluding the effects of these acquisitions, gross margin was 29.4% for the quarter ended June 30, 2010, compared with 29.0% for the quarter ended June 30, 2009.

Segment operating income increased by \$14.3 million, or 32.2%, to \$58.5 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2010 from \$44.3 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2009. The segment operating income increase was a direct result of contributions from the Vought Acquisition and the fiscal 2010 acquisitions (\$8.7 million), as well as improvement in organic gross margin (\$3.0 million), decreased legal expenses (\$2.0 million) including the net recovery of \$0.8 million of prior legal costs and a favorable settlement of a retroactive pricing agreement, offset by costs related to the signing of a collective bargaining agreement.

Corporate expenses increased by \$19.3 million, or 301.5%, to \$25.7 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2010 from \$6.4 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2009. Corporate expenses included \$17.4 million of non-recurring acquisition-related transaction and integration costs associated with the Vought Acquisition. The remaining corporate expense increase was impacted by higher salaries and bonus (\$3.4 million) due to increased corporate head count as compared to the prior year period and an increase of \$0.2 million of start up costs related to the Mexican facility compared to the prior year period.

Interest expense and other increased by \$6.5 million, or 121.4%, to \$11.8 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2010 compared to \$5.3 million for the prior year period. This increase was due to higher average debt outstanding during the quarter ended June 30, 2010 as compared to the quarter ended June 30, 2009, including the Senior Subordinated Notes due 2017 (the "2017 Notes"), the Senior Notes due 2018 (the "2018 Notes") and the Term Loan Facility, along with higher interest rates on our Revolving Credit Facility.

The effective income tax rate for the quarter ended June 30, 2010 was 45.0% compared to 33.9% for the quarter ended June 30, 2009. The effective income tax rate is impacted by the \$17.4 million in acquisition-related expenses, which were only partially deductible for tax purposes. For the fiscal year ending March 31, 2011, the Company expects its effective tax rate to be approximately 36%.

Loss from discontinued operations before income taxes was \$0.3 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2010 compared with a loss from discontinued operations before income taxes of \$5.4 million, for the quarter ended June 30, 2009, which includes an impairment charge of \$2.5 million. The benefit for income taxes was \$0.1 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2010 compared to a benefit of \$1.9 million in the prior year period.

Table of Contents*Fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 compared to fiscal year ended March 31, 2009*

	Year Ended March 31,	
	2010	2009
	(in thousands)	
Net sales	\$ 1,294,780	\$ 1,240,378
Segment operating income	181,566	178,882
Corporate general and administrative expenses	(26,285)	(26,968)
Total operating income	155,281	151,914
Interest expense and other	28,865	16,929
Gain on early extinguishment of debt	(39)	(880)
Income tax expense	41,167	43,124
Income from continuing operations	85,288	92,741
Loss from discontinued operations, net	(17,526)	(4,745)
Net income	\$ 67,762	\$ 87,996

Net sales increased by \$54.4 million, or 4.4%, to \$1.29 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 from \$1.24 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009. The fiscal 2010 acquisitions and fiscal 2009 acquisitions contributed \$123.3 million in net sales. Organic sales declined \$68.9 million, or 5.6%, which was negatively impacted by major program delays, the decline in the regional jet market due to the overall economy, lower passenger and freight traffic and airline inventory de-stocking. Prior year sales were negatively impacted by the Boeing strike.

Cost of sales increased by \$49.5 million, or 5.6%, to \$927.2 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 from \$877.7 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009. This increase includes the acquisitions noted above, which contributed \$92.0 million. Excluding the effects of these acquisitions, gross margin was 28.7% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, compared with 29.2% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009.

Segment operating income increased by \$2.7 million, or 1.5%, to \$181.6 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 from \$178.9 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009. Operating income growth was a direct result of margins attained on increased sales as described above, and decreases in litigation costs (\$0.9 million) and bad debt expense (\$1.6 million), partially offset by increases in depreciation and amortization (\$5.8 million) primarily from the fiscal 2009 acquisitions.

Corporate expenses decreased by \$0.7 million, or 2.5%, to \$26.3 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 from \$27.0 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009, primarily due to decreased healthcare and workers' compensation costs (\$0.8 million), consulting expenses (\$1.6 million) and computer services costs (\$1.0 million), partially offset by increases in acquisition-related costs (\$1.6 million). In addition, we have recognized expenses of approximately \$4.1 million start-up costs related to the Mexican facility, predominately recorded within corporate expenses.

Interest expense and other increased by \$11.9 million, or 70.5%, to \$28.9 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 compared to \$16.9 million for the prior year. During fiscal 2010, the Company issued \$175.0 million in principal amount of the 2017 Notes, resulting in additional interest expense of approximately \$5.3 million. The initial interest payment on this debt is due May 15, 2010. Fiscal 2010 also included full-year interest expense on our equipment leasing facility representing an additional \$4.0 million from fiscal 2009. During fiscal 2009, the Company entered into certain foreign currency derivative instruments that did not meet hedge accounting criteria and primarily were intended to protect against exposure related to fiscal 2009 acquisitions. These instruments resulted in a gain of \$1.4 million in fiscal 2009, which is included in interest expense and other. Also during fiscal 2009, the Company paid \$15.4 million to purchase \$18.0 million of principal on the convertible senior

Table of Contents

subordinated notes, resulting in a gain on early extinguishment of \$0.9 million. Included in interest expense and other is noncash interest expense of \$8.1 million and \$7.9 million for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, of which \$6.1 million and \$5.8 million, respectively, reflect accretion of interest recognized in accordance with the convertible debt accounting standard.

The effective tax rate was 32.6% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 and 31.8% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009. The increase in the tax rate was primarily due to the lapse of the research and experimentation tax credit as of January 1, 2010.

Loss from discontinued operations before income taxes was \$26.9 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, which included impairment charges of \$19.9 million, compared with a loss from discontinued operations before income taxes of \$7.3 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009. Due to failed negotiations with certain potential buyers of the business occurring during the quarter ended December 31, 2009, the Company reassessed its estimated fair value of the business based on current viable offers to purchase the business, recent performance results and overall market conditions, resulting in a write-down, which was applied to accounts receivable, inventory and property, plant and equipment. The Company recognized a pre-tax loss of \$17.4 million in the third quarter of fiscal 2010, based on the write-down of the carrying value of the business to estimated fair value less cost to sell. Included in the loss from discontinued operations for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 is an additional impairment charge of \$2.5 million recorded during the first quarter of fiscal 2010. The income tax benefit for discontinued operations was \$9.4 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 compared to a benefit of \$2.6 million for the prior year.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2009 compared to fiscal year ended March 31, 2008

	Year Ended March 31,	
	2009	2008
	(in thousands)	
Net sales	\$ 1,240,378	\$ 1,151,090
Segment operating income	178,882	148,292
Corporate general and administrative expenses	(26,968)	(21,967)
Total operating income	151,914	126,325
Interest expense and other	16,929	19,942
Gain on early extinguishment of debt	(880)	
Income tax expense	43,124	34,748
Income from continuing operations	92,741	71,635
Loss from discontinued operations, net	(4,745)	(8,468)
Net income	\$ 87,996	\$ 63,167

Net sales increased by \$89.3 million, or 7.8%, to \$1.24 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009 from \$1.15 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008. The fiscal 2009 acquisitions and the fiscal 2008 acquisition of B. & R. Machine & Tool Corp. (now Triumph Structures Long Island) together contributed \$37.0 million. Excluding the effects of this acquisition, organic sales growth was \$52.3 million, or 4.5%, which was negatively impacted by the Boeing strike and major program delays (particularly in the 787 and 747-8 programs), partially offset by a favorable settlement of a retroactive pricing agreement.

The Aerospace Systems segment benefited primarily from increased sales to our OEM customers driven by increased military aircraft build rates, while the increase in sales for our Aftermarket Services segment was the result of increased demand for our services due to growth in global air traffic.

Table of Contents

Cost of sales increased by \$55.4 million, or 6.7%, to \$877.7 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009 from \$822.3 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008. This increase includes the acquisitions noted above, which contributed \$17.9 million. Excluding the effects of these acquisitions, gross margin was 28.6% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009, compared with 28.4% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008. Despite having consistent consolidated gross margin, the gross margin for our Aerospace Systems segment was favorably impacted by contribution from the acquisition of B. & R. Machine & Tool Company and the favorable settlement of a retroactive pricing agreement, whereas the gross margin for our Aftermarket Services segment was negatively impacted by charges due to contract terminations (\$1.3 million) and changes in estimate under power-by-the-hour contracts (\$1.1 million) as well as losses at our Phoenix APU facility due to cost overruns and excess overhead (\$4.8 million) and higher than expected warranty expenses (\$0.6 million).

Segment operating income increased by \$30.5 million, or 20.6%, to \$178.9 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009 from \$148.3 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008. Operating income growth was a direct result of margins attained on increased sales as described above, the contribution of \$13.8 million from the above-mentioned acquisitions, and decreases in litigation costs (\$3.7 million) and incentive compensation (\$1.3 million), partially offset by increases in payroll (\$2.4 million) and depreciation and amortization expenses (\$1.1 million) associated with our acquisitions.

Corporate expenses increased by \$5.0 million, or 22.8%, to \$27.0 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009 from \$22.0 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, primarily due to increased healthcare (\$3.0 million), stock compensation costs (\$0.6 million) and the write-off of acquisition costs on a potential acquisition that was not consummated (\$0.5 million), partially offset by decreases in litigation costs (\$1.8 million).

Interest expense and other decreased by \$3.0 million, or 15.1%, to \$16.9 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009 compared to \$19.9 million for the prior year. During fiscal 2009, the Company entered into certain foreign currency derivative instruments that did not meet hedge accounting criteria and primarily were intended to protect against exposure related to fiscal 2009 acquisitions. These instruments resulted in a gain of \$1.4 million in fiscal 2009, which is included in interest expense and other. In addition to this gain, the decrease in interest expense was impacted by declining interest rates. Also during fiscal 2009, the Company paid \$15.4 million to purchase \$18.0 million of principal on the convertible senior subordinated notes, resulting in a gain on early extinguishment of \$0.9 million. Included in interest expense and other is non-cash interest expense of \$7.9 million and \$8.1 million for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, of which \$5.8 million and \$6.5 million, respectively, reflect accretion of interest recognized in accordance with the convertible debt accounting standard.

The effective tax rate was 31.8% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009 and 32.9% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008. The decrease in the tax rate was primarily due to the retroactive reinstatement of the research and experimentation tax credit back to January 1, 2008.

Loss from discontinued operations before income taxes was \$7.3 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009, compared with a loss from discontinued operations before income taxes of \$13.0 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, which included an impairment charge of \$4.0 million. The income tax benefit for discontinued operations was \$2.6 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009 compared to a benefit of \$4.6 million for the prior year.

Business Segment Performance

The Aerospace Systems segment consists of the Company's operations that manufacture products primarily for the aerospace OEM market. The Aerospace Systems segment's operations design and engineer mechanical and electromechanical controls, such as hydraulic systems and components, main engine gearbox assemblies, accumulators and mechanical control cables. The Aerospace Systems

Table of Contents

segment's revenues are also derived from stretch forming, die forming, milling, bonding, machining, welding and assembly and fabrication of complex aerostructures and various structural components used in aircraft wings, fuselages tail assemblies, engine nacelles, flight control surfaces as well as helicopter cabins. Further, the segment's operations also design and manufacture composite assemblies for floor panels, environmental control system ducts and non-structural cockpit components. These products are sold to various aerospace OEMs on a global basis.

The Aftermarket Services segment consists of the Company's operations that provide maintenance, repair and overhaul services to both commercial and military markets on components and accessories manufactured by third parties. Maintenance, repair and overhaul revenues are derived from services on auxiliary power units, airframe and engine accessories, including constant-speed drives, cabin compressors, starters and generators, and pneumatic drive units. In addition, the Aftermarket Services segment's operations repair and overhaul thrust reversers, nacelle components and flight control surfaces. The Aftermarket Services operations also perform repair and overhaul services, and supply spare parts for various types of cockpit instruments and gauges for a broad range of commercial airlines on a worldwide basis.

We currently generate a majority of our revenue from clients in the commercial aerospace industry, the military, and the business jet industry. Our growth and financial results are largely dependent on continued demand for our products and services from clients in these industries. If any of these industries experiences a downturn, our clients in these sectors may conduct less business with us. The following table summarizes our net sales by end market by business segment. The loss of one or more of our major customers or an economic downturn in the commercial airline or the military and defense markets could have a material adverse effect on our business.

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2010	2009
Aerospace Systems		
Commercial aerospace	38.3%	33.6%
Military	34.0%	34.8%
Regional	2.0%	3.7%
Business Jets	7.1%	4.7%
Non-aviation	3.9%	4.9%
Total Aerospace Systems net sales	85.3%	81.7%
Aftermarket Systems		
Commercial aerospace	11.0%	13.4%
Military	1.8%	2.9%
Regional	0.4%	0.6%
Business Jets	0.7%	0.7%
Non-aviation	0.8%	0.7%
Total Aftermarket Services net sales	14.7%	18.3%
Total Consolidated net sales	100.0%	100.0%

The increase in our percentage of net sales of commercial aerospace and business jets for the quarter ended June 30, 2010, was attributable to the Vought Acquisition, while the regional jet end-market continues to decline in the current economy. We continue to experience an increase in the mix

Table of Contents

of the commercial aerospace end-market. We also continue to experience growth in the military end-market.

	Year Ended March 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Aerospace Systems			
Commercial aerospace	35.4%	28.3%	30.7%
Military	34.8%	33.0%	29.5%
Regional	3.1%	5.3%	4.2%
Business Jets	4.6%	7.9%	8.1%
Non-aviation	4.7%	5.1%	6.2%
Total Aerospace Systems net sales	82.6%	79.6%	78.7%
Aftermarket Systems			
Commercial aerospace	13.0%	14.4%	13.7%
Military	2.5%	3.3%	3.3%
Regional	0.5%	0.6%	0.9%
Business Jets	0.7%	0.9%	0.7%
Non-aviation	0.7%	1.2%	2.7%
Total Aftermarket Services net sales	17.4%	20.4%	21.3%
Total Consolidated net sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The decline in our percentage of net sales to the Business jet and Regional jet markets for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, was due to the overall economic conditions and the Commercial aerospace end market was impacted by major program delays in fiscal 2010, as well as continued growth in the Military end market. Sales to the Commercial aerospace end market were negatively impacted in fiscal 2009 by the Boeing strike.

Business Segment Performance *Quarter ended June 30, 2010 compared to quarter ended June 30, 2009*

	Quarter Ended June 30,			% of Total Sales	
	2010	2009	% Change	2010	2009
(in thousands)					
NET SALES					
Aerospace Systems	\$ 346,856	\$ 259,973	33.4%	85.4%	82.2%
Aftermarket Services	59,797	57,784	3.5%	14.7%	18.3%
Elimination of inter-segment sales	(303)	(1,627)	(81.4)%	(0.1)%	(0.5)%
Total net sales	\$ 406,350	\$ 316,130	28.5%	100.0%	100.0%

	Quarter Ended June 30,			% of Segment Sales	
	2010	2009	% Change	2010	2009
(in thousands)					
SEGMENT OPERATING INCOME					
Aerospace Systems	\$ 54,414	\$ 41,845	30.0%	15.7%	16.1%
Aftermarket Services	4,122	2,423	70.1%	6.9%	4.2%
Corporate	(25,686)	(6,398)	301.5%	N/A	N/A
Total segment operating income	\$ 32,850	\$ 37,870	(13.3)%	8.1%	12.0%

Edgar Filing: TRIUMPH GROUP INC - Form S-4

Table of Contents

Aerospace Systems: The Aerospace Systems segment net sales increased by \$86.9 million, or 33.4%, to \$346.9 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2010 from \$260.0 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2009. The increase was primarily due to the additional sales associated with the Vought Acquisition and fiscal 2010 acquisitions of \$83.5 million, in addition to organic sales growth of \$3.4 million.

Aerospace Systems segment operating income increased by \$12.6 million, or 30.0%, to \$54.4 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2010 from \$41.8 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2009. Operating income increased due to contributions from the Vought Acquisition and the fiscal 2010 acquisitions (\$8.7 million), as well as decreases in litigation (\$2.0 million) and a favorable settlement of a retroactive pricing agreement, offset by costs related to the signing of a collective bargaining agreement.

Aerospace Systems segment operating income as a percentage of segment sales decreased to 15.7% for the quarter ended June 30, 2010 as compared to 16.1% for the quarter ended June 30, 2009, due to the lower margins contributed by the Vought Acquisition and the fiscal 2010 acquisitions, offset by the reduction in expenses discussed above.

Aftermarket Services: The Aftermarket Services segment net sales increased by \$2.0 million, or 3.5%, to \$59.8 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2010 from \$57.8 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2009.

Aftermarket Services segment operating income increased by \$1.7 million, or 70.1%, to \$4.1 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2010 from \$2.4 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2009. Operating income increased primarily due to increased sales volume as described above, as well as an increase in gross margin of approximately 1% as a result of increased efficiencies in production associated with the higher volume of work and decreased salaries (\$0.7 million) due to lower headcounts. In addition, the prior year period included \$0.3 million in expenses incurred to shut down a service facility in Austin, Texas. The results of our Phoenix, Arizona APU operations were accretive to the segment's results.

Aftermarket Services segment operating income as a percentage of segment sales increased to 6.9% for the quarter ended June 30, 2010 as compared with 4.2% for the quarter ended June 30, 2009, due to an increase in gross margin, as well as the continued improvements in production and operations at the Phoenix APU operations.

Business Segment Performance Fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 compared to fiscal year ended March 31, 2009

	Year Ended March 31,		% Change	% of Total Sales	
	2010	2009		2010	2009
	(in thousands)				
NET SALES					
Aerospace Systems	\$ 1,073,494	\$ 988,359	8.6%	82.9%	79.7%
Aftermarket Services	224,991	254,638	(11.6)%	17.4%	20.5%
Elimination of inter-segment sales	(3,705)	(2,619)	41.5%	(0.3)%	(0.2)%
Total net sales	\$ 1,294,780	\$ 1,240,378	4.4%	100.0%	100.0%

Table of Contents

	Year Ended March 31,			% of Segment Sales	
	2010	2009	% Change	2010	2009
(in thousands)					
SEGMENT OPERATING INCOME					
Aerospace Systems	\$ 170,457	\$ 168,006	1.5%	15.9%	17.0%
Aftermarket Services	11,109	10,876	2.1%	4.9%	4.3%
Corporate	(26,285)	(26,968)	(2.5)%	N/A	N/A
Total segment operating income	\$ 155,281	\$ 151,914	2.2%	12.0%	12.2%

Aerospace Systems: The Aerospace Systems segment net sales increased by \$85.1 million, or 8.6%, to \$1.07 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 from \$988.4 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009. The fiscal 2009 acquisitions contributed \$123.0 million of increased net sales. Organic sales decreased by \$37.8 million due to declines in the business jet and regional jet markets due to the overall economic conditions and major program delays, however, the prior year period sales were negatively impacted by the Boeing strike.

Aerospace Systems segment operating income increased by \$2.5 million, or 1.5%, to \$170.5 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 from \$168.0 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009. Operating income increased primarily due to margins attained on increased sales, including the contribution from the above-mentioned acquisitions, as well as decreases in litigation expenses (\$0.9 million) and bad debt expenses (\$2.3 million), partially offset by increases in depreciation and amortization (\$6.0 million) primarily associated with the fiscal 2009 acquisitions.

Aerospace Systems segment operating income as a percentage of segment sales decreased to 15.9% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 as compared with 17.0% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009, due to the decrease in gross margin.

Aftermarket Services: The Aftermarket Services segment net sales decreased by \$29.6 million, or 11.6%, to \$225.0 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 from \$254.6 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009. This decrease was due to a decline in global commercial air traffic and airline inventory de-stocking resulting in lower demand for the repair and overhaul of auxiliary power units and the brokering of similar units.

Aftermarket Services segment operating income increased by \$0.2 million, or 2.1%, to \$11.1 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 from \$10.9 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009. Despite decreased sales volume as described above, operating income increased primarily due to charges recorded in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009 for cost overruns and excess overhead at our Phoenix APU operations, contract terminations and changes in estimate under power-by-the hour ("PBH") contracts, offset by \$0.3 million in expenses incurred to shut down a service facility in Austin, Texas in fiscal 2010. While the results of our Phoenix APU operations continue to improve, operating margins continued to be dilutive to the segment's results.

Aftermarket Services segment operating income as a percentage of segment sales increased to 4.9% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 as compared with 4.3% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009, due to a decline in sales volume offset by improved results at the Phoenix APU operations.

Table of Contents**Business Segment Performance Fiscal year ended March 31, 2009 compared to fiscal year ended March 31, 2008**

	Year Ended March 31,			% of Total Sales	
	2009	2008	% Change	2009	2008
	(in thousands)				
NET SALES					
Aerospace Systems	\$ 988,359	\$ 907,376	8.9%	79.7%	78.8%
Aftermarket Services	254,638	246,609	3.3%	20.5%	21.4%
Elimination of inter-segment sales	(2,619)	(2,895)	(9.5)%	(0.2)%	(0.2)%
Total net sales	\$ 1,240,378	\$ 1,151,090	7.8%	100.0%	100.0%

	Year Ended March 31,			% of Segment Sales	
	2009	2008	% Change	2009	2008
	(in thousands)				
SEGMENT OPERATING INCOME					
Aerospace Systems	\$ 168,006	\$ 124,812	34.6%	17.0%	13.8%
Aftermarket Services	10,876	23,480	(53.7)%	4.3%	9.5%
Corporate	(26,968)	(21,967)	22.8%	N/A	N/A
Total segment operating income	\$ 151,914	\$ 126,325	20.3%	12.2%	11.0%

Aerospace Systems: The Aerospace Systems segment net sales increased by \$81.0 million, or 8.9%, to \$988.4 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009 from \$907.4 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008. The increase was primarily due to organic sales growth to our OEM customers of \$44.0 million driven by increased aircraft build rates and by a favorable settlement of a retroactive pricing agreement, negatively impacted by the Boeing strike and major program delays (particularly in the 787 and 747-8 programs). The net sales contributed from the fiscal 2009 acquisitions and the fiscal 2008 acquisition of B. & R. Machine & Tool Corp. (now Triumph Structures Long Island) of \$37.0 million accounted for the remaining increase.

Aerospace Systems segment operating income increased by \$43.2 million, or 34.6%, to \$168.0 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009 from \$124.8 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008. Operating income increased primarily due to margins attained on increased sales, including the contribution of \$13.8 million from the above-mentioned acquisitions, as well as decreases in litigation expenses (\$3.8 million) and incentive compensation (\$1.1 million), partially offset by increases in payroll (\$2.9 million) and healthcare costs (\$2.0 million).

Aerospace Systems segment operating income as a percentage of segment sales increased to 17.0% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009 as compared with 13.8% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, due to the contribution of the acquisition of B. & R. Machine & Tool Corp., the reduction in expenses discussed above, and the favorable settlement of a retroactive pricing agreement.

Aftermarket Services: The Aftermarket Services segment net sales increased by \$8.0 million, or 3.3%, to \$254.6 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009 from \$246.6 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008. This increase was due to increased market penetration in the repair and overhaul of auxiliary power units and thrust reversers primarily at our Thailand repair and maintenance facility. These increases were offset by decreased fleet utilization by customers under PBH contracts impacting revenue by approximately \$3.1 million.

Table of Contents

Aftermarket Services segment operating income decreased by \$12.6 million, or 53.7%, to \$10.9 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009 from \$23.5 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008. Operating income decreased primarily due to losses at the Phoenix APU operations due to cost overruns and excess overhead (\$4.8 million), higher than expected warranty expenses (\$0.6 million), lower than expected PBH revenue (\$3.1 million), PBH contract charges (\$1.1 million) and additional charges for the early termination of a maintenance contract (\$1.3 million), partially offset by higher margins attained on increased sales as described above, as well as decreases in payroll (\$0.8 million) and incentive compensation expenses (\$1.1 million).

Aftermarket Services segment operating income as a percentage of segment sales decreased to 4.3% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009 as compared with 9.5% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, due to the \$5.5 million in charges due to contract terminations and changes in estimate under PBH contracts as well as the production and operation losses at the Phoenix APU operations.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our working capital needs are generally funded through cash flow from operations and borrowings under our credit arrangements and leasing arrangements. During the three months ended June 30, 2010, we generated approximately \$22.7 million of cash flows in operating activities, used approximately \$350.0 million in investing activities and received approximately \$206.3 million in financing activities. During the year ended March 31, 2010, we generated approximately \$169.6 million of cash flow from operating activities, used approximately \$62.5 million in investing activities and generated approximately \$35.3 million in financing activities.

Cash flows from operations for the three months ended June 30, 2010 decreased \$9.8 million, or 30.2% from the three months ended June 30, 2009. Our cash flows from operations decreased due to a decrease of \$6.7 million in net income, which included \$17.4 million in acquisition-related expenses for the Vought Acquisition. The decrease in cash flows was driven by an inventory cash usage of \$11.7 million, and \$12.4 million of interest paid at closing on assumed debt from the Vought Acquisition, offset by continued improvements in cash collection efforts resulting in a \$17.8 million improvement as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2009.

Cash flows from operations for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 increased \$34.7 million, or 25.7%, from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009. Our cash flows from operations increased despite a decrease of \$20.2 million in net income, which included \$5.8 million in additional non-cash charges for depreciation and amortization due to the fiscal 2009 acquisitions and \$19.9 million in impairment charges within discontinued operations during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010. The increase in cash flows resulted from continued improvements in our inventory management resulting in a source of cash of \$30.2 million as compared to the use of cash of \$7.7 million in the prior year period.

As of June 30, 2010, \$403.1 million was available under our Revolving Credit Facility. On June 30, 2010, an aggregate amount of approximately \$85.0 million was outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility, all of which was accruing interest at LIBOR plus applicable basis points totaling 3.35% per annum. Amounts repaid under the Revolving Credit Facility may be reborrowed. At March 31, 2010, there were no borrowings and \$6.1 million in letters of credit outstanding under the 2009 Credit Facility. At March 31, 2009, there were \$127.7 million in borrowings and \$5.6 million in letters of credit outstanding under the 2009 Credit Facility. The level of unused borrowing capacity under the Company's Revolving Credit Facility varies from time to time depending in part upon its compliance with financial and other covenants set forth in the related agreement. The Revolving Credit Facility contains certain affirmative and negative covenants including limitations on specified levels of indebtedness to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, and interest coverage

Table of Contents

requirements, and includes limitations on, among other things, liens, mergers, consolidations, sales of assets, and incurrence of debt. The Company is currently in compliance with all such covenants.

At June 30, 2010, there was \$120.0 million outstanding under the Securitization Facility. In June 2010, the Company entered into an amended receivable securitization facility, increasing the purchase limit from \$125,000 to \$175,000. In connection with the Securitization Facility, the Company sells on a revolving basis certain accounts receivable to Triumph Receivables, LLC, a wholly-owned special-purpose entity, which in turn sells a percentage ownership interest in the receivables to commercial paper conduits sponsored by financial institutions. The Company is the servicer of the accounts receivable under the Securitization Facility. As of June 30, 2010, the maximum amount available under the Securitization Facility was \$118,600. The Securitization Facility is due to expire in June 2011 and is subject to annual renewal through August 2013. Interest rates are based on prevailing market rates for short-term commercial paper plus a program fee and a commitment fee. The program fee is 0.50% on the amount outstanding under the Securitization Facility. Additionally, the commitment fee is 0.65% on 102% of the maximum amount available under the Securitization Facility. In connection with amending the Securitization Facility, the Company incurred approximately \$461,000 of financing costs. These costs, along with the \$540,000 of unamortized financing costs prior to the amendment, are being amortized over the life of the Securitization Facility. The Company securitizes its accounts receivable, which are generally non-interest bearing, in transactions that are accounted for as borrowings pursuant to the *Transfers and Servicing* topic of the ASC. The agreement governing the Securitization Facility contains restrictions and covenants which include limitations on the making of certain restricted payments, creation of certain liens, and certain corporate acts such as mergers, consolidations and the sale of substantially all assets.

In June 2010, the Company issued the 2018 Notes for \$350.0 million in principal amount. The 2018 Notes were sold at 99.270% of principal amount for net proceeds of \$347.5 million, and have an effective interest yield of 8.75%. Interest on the 2018 Notes is payable semi-annually in cash in arrears on January 15 and May 15 of each year. We used the net proceeds as partial consideration of the Vought Acquisition. In connection with the issuance of the 2018 Notes, the Company incurred approximately \$7.1 million of costs, which were deferred and are being amortized on the effective interest method over the term of the notes.

Also in June 2010, the Company entered into a six-year Term Loan Facility for \$350.0 million in principal amount. The proceeds of the loans under the Term Loan Facility, which were 99.500% of the principal amount, were used to consummate the Vought Acquisition. Borrowings under the Term Loan Facility bear interest, at the Company's option, at either the base rate (subject to a 2.50% floor), plus a margin between 1.750% and 2.000%, or at the Eurodollar Rate (subject to a 1.50% floor), plus a margin driven by net leverage between 2.750% and 3.000%. In connection with the closing on the Term Loan Facility, the Company incurred approximately \$7.5 million of costs, which were deferred and are being amortized into expense over the term of Term Loan Facility.

In November 2009, the Company issued the 2017 Notes for \$175.0 million principal amount. The 2017 Notes were sold at 98.558% of principal amount for net proceeds of \$172.5 million, and have an effective interest yield of 8.25%. Interest on the 2017 Notes is payable semi-annually in cash in arrears on May 15 and November 15 of each year. We intend to use the net proceeds for general corporate purposes, which includes debt reduction, including repayment of amounts outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility, without any permanent reduction of the commitments thereunder. In connection with the issuance of the 2017 Notes, the Company incurred approximately \$4.4 million of costs, which were deferred and are being amortized on the effective interest method over the term of the notes.

In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010, we completed fiscal 2010 acquisitions. The total cash paid at closing for the fiscal 2010 acquisitions of \$23.2 million was funded by cash from operations. The fiscal

Table of Contents

2010 acquisitions provide for deferred and contingent payments of \$0.1 million and \$16.0 million, respectively. The fair value of the contingent payments is \$10.6 million as of March 31, 2010.

During the year ended March 31, 2009, we generated approximately \$135.0 million of cash flow from operating activities, used approximately \$185.6 million in investing activities and generated approximately \$52.1 million in financing activities. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009, our increased cash flow from operations was attributable to higher net income and an improved performance on working capital due to increased cash collections efforts, offset by timing of cash disbursements and utilization of inventory.

As of March 31, 2010, the maximum amount available under the Securitization Facility was \$123.5 million. At March 31, 2010, there was \$75.0 million outstanding under the Securitization Facility included in the current portion of long-term debt on the consolidated balance sheet, representing the minimum borrowing requirement.

In March 2009, we acquired Merritt Tool Company, Inc. (now Triumph Structures East Texas), Saygrove Defence & Aerospace Group Limited (now Triumph Actuation & Motion Control Systems UK), the aviation segment of Kongsberg Automotive Holdings ASA (now Triumph Controls UK and Triumph Controls Germany) and The Mexmil Company, LLC (now Triumph Insulation Systems), collectively the "fiscal 2009 acquisitions". No in-process research and development was attributed to the fiscal 2009 acquisitions. The total cash paid at closing for the fiscal 2009 acquisitions of \$143.6 million was funded by borrowings under our 2009 Credit Facility. The fiscal 2009 acquisitions further provide for deferred payments of \$3.5 million, of which \$2.1 million and \$1.4 million are payable in March 2010 and September 2010, respectively. The fiscal 2009 acquisitions also provide for contingent payments of \$24.9 million, certain of which are contingent upon the achievement of specified earnings levels during the earnout period and another \$10.0 million that is contingent upon entering into a specific customer contract. The maximum earnout amounts payable in respect of fiscal 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 are \$2.3 million, \$4.6 million, \$5.4 million and \$2.6 million, respectively. The contingent amounts have not been recorded as the contingencies have not been resolved and the consideration has not been paid.]

Also in March 2009, we entered into a 7-year Master Lease Agreement (the "Leasing Facility") creating a capital lease of certain existing property and equipment, resulting in net proceeds of \$58.5 million after deducting debt issuance costs of approximately \$0.2 million. In June 2009, the Company added additional capital leases resulting in proceeds of \$6.7 million. The net proceeds from the Leasing Facility were used to repay a portion of the outstanding indebtedness under the Company's Revolving Credit Facility. The debt issuance costs have been recorded as other assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and are being amortized over the term of the Leasing Facility. The Leasing Facility bears interest at a weighted average fixed rate of 6.2% per annum.

Cash provided by operations for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 was \$45.7 million, compared to cash provided by operations of \$41.3 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, our increased cash flow from operations was attributable to higher net income offset by a decline in performance on working capital, due to timing of cash collections and utilization of inventory offset by timing of cash disbursements.

In February 2008, we acquired the assets and business of B. & R. Machine & Tool Corp. (now Triumph Structures Long Island), located in Westbury, New York. The total cash paid at closing for the acquisition of \$67.0 million was funded by borrowings under our 2009 Credit Facility. The purchase agreement provides for an earnout note for \$13.0 million. Payments under the earnout note are contingent upon the achievement of certain earnings levels during the earnout period. The maximum amounts payable in respect of fiscal 2009, 2010 and 2011, are \$3.5 million, \$4.5 million and \$5.0 million, respectively.

Table of Contents

During February 2008, we exercised existing authority to make stock repurchases and repurchased 220,000 shares of our outstanding shares under the program for an aggregate consideration of \$12.3 million, funded by borrowings under our 2009 Credit Facility. In February 2008, the Company's Board of Directors then authorized an increase in our existing stock repurchase program by up to an additional 500,000 shares of our common stock. As a result, as of May 15, 2009, we remain able to purchase an additional 500,800 shares. Repurchases may be made from time to time in open market transactions, block purchases, privately negotiated transactions or otherwise at prevailing prices. No time limit has been set for completion of the program.

On September 18, 2006, we issued \$201.3 million in convertible senior subordinated notes (the "Convertible Notes"). The Convertible Notes are direct, unsecured, senior subordinated obligations of the Company, and rank (i) junior in right of payment to all of our existing and future senior indebtedness, (ii) equal in right of payment with any other future senior subordinated indebtedness, and (iii) senior in right of payment to all subordinated indebtedness.

The Company received net proceeds from the sale of the Convertible Notes of approximately \$195.0 million after deducting offering expenses of approximately \$6.3 million. The use of the net proceeds from the sale was for prepayment of our outstanding senior notes, including a "make whole" premium, fees and expenses in connection with the prepayment, and to repay a portion of the outstanding indebtedness under our 2009 Credit Facility. Approximately \$6.3 million in debt issuance costs have been recorded as other assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Debt issuance costs are being amortized over a period of five years.

Effective April 1, 2009, we adopted the convertible debt accounting standard, which requires retrospective application. The convertible debt accounting standard requires separately accounting for the liability and equity components of the Convertible Notes in a manner that reflects our nonconvertible debt borrowing rate when interest and amortization expense is recognized in subsequent periods. The excess of the principal amount of the liability component over its carrying amount has been recognized as debt discount and amortized using the effective interest method. This change in accounting for the Convertible Notes has been applied to our consolidated financial statements on a retrospective basis, as required by the standard. For more details on the impact of this change on our consolidated financial statements, see Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements. As of March 31, 2009, the remaining discount of \$15.9 million will be amortized on the effective interest method through October 1, 2011.

The Convertible Notes bear interest at a fixed rate of 2.625% per annum, payable in cash semi-annually in arrears on each April 1 and October 1 beginning April 1, 2007. During the period commencing on October 6, 2011 and ending on, but excluding, April 1, 2012 and each six-month period from October 1 to March 31 or from April 1 to September 30 thereafter, the Company will pay contingent interest during the applicable interest period if the average trading price of a Note for the five consecutive trading days ending on the third trading day immediately preceding the first day of the relevant six-month period equals or exceeds 120% of the principal amount of the Convertible Notes. The contingent interest payable per Note in respect of any six-month period will equal 0.25% per annum calculated on the average trading price of a Note for the relevant five trading day period. This contingent interest feature represents an embedded derivative. Since it is in the control of the Company to call the Convertible Notes at any time after October 6, 2011, the value of the derivative was determined to be de minimis. Accordingly, no value has been assigned at issuance or at March 31, 2009.

The Convertible Notes mature on October 1, 2026 unless earlier redeemed, repurchased or converted. The Company may redeem the Convertible Notes for cash, either in whole or in part, anytime on or after October 6, 2011 at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Convertible Notes to be redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest, including contingent interest

Table of Contents

and additional amounts, if any, up to but not including the date of redemption. In addition, holders of the Convertible Notes will have the right to require the Company to repurchase for cash all or a portion of their Convertible Notes on October 1, 2011, 2016 and 2021, at a repurchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Convertible Notes to be repurchased plus accrued and unpaid interest, including contingent interest and additional amounts, if any, up to, but not including, the date of repurchase. The Convertible Notes are convertible into the Company's common stock at a rate equal to 18.3655 shares per \$1,000 principal amount of the Convertible Notes (equal to an initial conversion price of approximately \$54.45 per share), subject to adjustment as described in the Indenture. Upon conversion, the Company will deliver to the holder surrendering the Convertible Notes for conversion, for each \$1,000 principal amount of Convertible Notes, an amount consisting of cash equal to the lesser of \$1,000 and the Company's total conversion obligation and, to the extent that the Company's total conversion obligation exceeds \$1,000, at the Company's election, cash or shares of the Company's common stock in respect of the remainder.

The Convertible Notes are eligible for conversion upon meeting certain conditions as provided in the indenture agreement. For the periods from October 1, 2007 through December 31, 2007 and January 1, 2008 through March 31, 2008, the Convertible Notes were eligible for conversion; however, during this period, none of the Convertible Notes were converted.

To be included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share, the average price of the Company's common stock for the fiscal year must exceed the conversion price per share of \$54.45. The average price of the Company's stock for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010 and March 31, 2009 was \$46.68 and \$46.49, respectively. Therefore, no additional shares were included in the diluted earnings per share calculations for those fiscal years. The average price of the Company's stock for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 was \$68.95. Accordingly, 777,059 additional shares were included in the diluted earnings per share calculation.

If the Company undergoes a fundamental change, holders of the Convertible Notes will have the right, subject to certain conditions, to require the Company to repurchase for cash all or a portion of their Convertible Notes at a repurchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Convertible Notes to be repurchased plus accrued and unpaid interest, including contingent interest and additional amounts, if any.

During fiscal 2010, the Company paid \$4.0 million to purchase \$4.2 million in principal on the Convertible Notes, resulting in a reduction in the carrying amount of the Convertible Notes of \$3.8 million and a gain on extinguishment of less than \$0.1 million. During fiscal 2009, we paid \$15.4 million to purchase \$18.0 million of principal on the convertible senior subordinated notes, resulting in a reduction in the carrying amount of the Convertible Notes of \$16.3 million and a gain on early extinguishment of \$0.9 million.

The indentures under the Company's debt agreements and the Revolving Credit Facility contain restrictions and covenants which include limitations on the Company's ability to incur additional indebtedness, issue stock options or warrants, make certain restricted payments and acquisitions, create liens, enter into transactions with affiliates, sell substantial portions of its assets and pay cash dividends. Additional covenants require compliance with financial tests, including leverage and interest coverage ratio.

On April 18, 2008, the Company entered into a financing agreement amendment with the City of Shelbyville, Indiana related to the City of Shelbyville, Indiana Economic Development Revenue Bonds, Series 2005 (the "2005 Bonds"). The amendment divides the original \$6.3 million bond, of which \$5.8 million was drawn as of April 18, 2008, into two separate bonds, a floating rate bond and a fixed rate bond that replace the original bond in its entirety. Both bonds are due to mature on October 1, 2020. The floating rate bond, Series 2005A, is authorized to be issued in the aggregate principal amount of \$0.5 million, and bears interest at a variable rate equal to approximately ninety percent of the

Table of Contents

three-month LIBOR rate (the effective rate was 2.00% at June 30, 2010). The proceeds of the Series 2005A Bonds of up to \$0.5 million were used to fund the expansion of one of the Company's subsidiary's facility. The fixed rate bond, Series 2005B, is authorized to be issued in the aggregate principal amount of \$5.8 million, and bears interest at a fixed rate equal to 4.45%.

On April 18, 2008, the Company entered into a loan agreement with the Montgomery County Industrial Development Authority related to the Economic Development Revenue Bond, Series 2008 (the "2008 Bonds"). The proceeds of the 2008 Bonds of up to \$5.0 million were used to fund improvements to property and equipment at one of the Company's subsidiaries. The 2008 Bonds are due to mature on April 18, 2023 and bear interest at a variable rate equal to approximately ninety percent of the three-month LIBOR rate (the effective rate was 2.50% at June 30, 2010). As of June 30, 2010, \$2.1 million was drawn against the 2008 Bonds.

Capital expenditures were approximately \$31.7 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 and \$16.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010, primarily for manufacturing machinery and equipment. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, we funded these expenditures through borrowings under our 2009 Credit Facility and for the three months ended June 30, 2010, we funded these expenditures through cash generated from operations. We expect capital expenditures to be approximately \$80.0 to 90.0 million for our fiscal year ending March 31, 2011. The expenditures are expected to be used mainly to expand capacity or replace old equipment at several facilities.

The expected future cash flows for the next five years for long term debt, leases and other obligations are as follows:

Contractual Obligations	Total	Payments Due by Period			After 5 Years
		Less than 1 Year	1 - 3 Years	3 - 5 Years	
		(in thousands)			
Debt principal(1)	\$ 1,349,820	\$ 139,664	\$ 213,345	\$ 114,534	\$ 882,277
Debt-interest(2)	375,140	53,532	102,324	92,475	126,809
Operating leases	90,772	28,830	30,277	17,976	13,689
Contingent payments(3)	48,775	12,500	18,449	17,826	
Purchase obligations	901,470	562,145	338,168	1,108	49
Total	\$ 2,765,977	\$ 796,671	\$ 702,563	\$ 243,919	\$ 1,022,824

-
- (1) Included in the Company's consolidated balance sheet at June 30, 2010, plus discounts on the Convertible Notes, Term Loan Facility, the 2017 Notes and 2018 Notes of \$7.9 million and \$1.7 million, \$2.4 million and \$2.5 million, respectively, being amortized to expense through September 2011, July 2016, November 2017 and July 2018, respectively.
- (2) Includes fixed-rate interest only.
- (3) Includes unrecorded contingent payments in connection with the fiscal 2009 acquisitions.

The above table excludes unrecognized tax benefits of \$6.7 million as of June 30, 2010 since we cannot predict with reasonable certainty the timing of cash settlements with the respective taxing authorities.

The table also excludes our pension benefit obligations. We made contributions to our union pension plans of \$1.5 million and \$0.3 million in fiscal 2010 and 2009, respectively. As a result of the Vought Acquisition, we expect to make total pension and post-retirement plan contributions of \$165.0 million to our defined benefit plans during fiscal 2011. The Company is required to make minimum contributions to its defined benefit pension plans under the minimum funding requirements of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act, the Pension Funding Equity Act of 2004 and the Pension

Table of Contents

Protection Act of 2006. On June 25, 2010, the Preservation of Access to Care for Medical Beneficiaries and Pension Relief Act of 2010 (the "Relief Act"), was signed into law. The Relief Act provides for temporary, targeted funding relief (subject to certain terms and conditions) for single employer and multiemployer pension plans that suffered significant losses in asset value due to the steep market slide in 2008. The Relief Act could have a significant impact on plan contributions beyond fiscal 2011.

We believe that cash generated by operations and borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility will be sufficient to meet anticipated cash requirements for our current operations for the foreseeable future. However, we have a stated policy to grow through acquisitions and are continuously evaluating various acquisition opportunities. As a result, we currently are pursuing the potential purchase of a number of candidates. In the event that more than one of these transactions are successfully consummated, the availability under the Revolving Credit Facility might be fully utilized and additional funding sources may be needed. There can be no assurance that such funding sources will be available to us on terms favorable to us, if at all.

Critical Accounting Policies

Critical accounting policies are those accounting policies that can have a significant impact on the presentation of our financial condition and results of operations, and that require the use of complex and subjective estimates based upon past experience and management's judgment. Because of the uncertainty inherent in such estimates, actual results may differ from these estimates. Below are those policies applied in preparing our financial statements that management believes are the most dependent on the application of estimates and assumptions. For additional accounting policies, see Note 2 of "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements."

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Trade receivables are presented net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. In determining the appropriate allowance, we consider a combination of factors, such as industry trends, our customers' financial strength and credit standing, and payment and default history. The calculation of the required allowance requires a judgment as to the impact of these and other factors on the ultimate realization of our trade receivables. We believe that these estimates are reasonable and historically have not resulted in material adjustments in subsequent periods when the estimates are adjusted to actual amounts.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market using the average cost or specific identification methods. We write down our inventory for estimated obsolescence or unmarketable inventory equal to the difference between the cost of inventory and estimated market value based upon assumptions about future demand and market conditions. If actual market conditions are less favorable than those anticipated, inventory adjustments may be required. We believe that these estimates are reasonable and historically have not resulted in material adjustments in subsequent periods when the estimates are adjusted to actual amounts.

Revenue and Profit Recognition

Revenues are recognized in accordance with the contract terms when products are shipped, delivery has occurred or services have been rendered, pricing is fixed or determinable, and collection is reasonably assured.

A significant portion of our contracts are within the scope of the *Revenue Construction-Type and Production-Type Contracts* topic of the ASC and revenue and costs on contracts are recognized using percentage-of-completion methods of accounting. Accounting for the revenue and profit on a contract requires estimates of (1) the contract value or total contract revenue, (2) the total costs at completion,

Table of Contents

which is equal to the sum of the actual incurred costs to date on the contract and the estimated costs to complete the contract's scope of work and (3) the measurement of progress towards completion. Depending on the contract, we measure progress toward completion using either the cost-to-cost method or the units-of-delivery method.

Under the cost-to-cost method, progress toward completion is measured as the ratio of total costs incurred to our estimate of total costs at completion. We recognize costs as incurred. Profit is determined based on our estimated profit margin on the contract multiplied by our progress toward completion. Revenue represents the sum of our costs and profit on the contract for the period.

Under the units-of-delivery method, revenue on a contract is recorded as the units are delivered and accepted during the period at an amount equal to the contractual selling price of those units. The costs recorded on a contract under the units-of-delivery method are equal to the total costs at completion divided by the total units to be delivered. As our contracts can span multiple years, we often segment the contracts into production lots for the purposes of accumulating and allocating cost. Profit is recognized as the difference between revenue for the units delivered and the estimated costs for the units delivered.

Adjustments to original estimates for a contract's revenues, estimated costs at completion and estimated total profit are often required as work progresses under a contract, as experience is gained and as more information is obtained, even though the scope of work required under the contract may not change, or if contract modifications occur. These estimates are also sensitive to the assumed rate of production. Generally, the longer it takes to complete the contract quantity, the more relative overhead that contract will absorb. The impact of revisions in cost estimates is recognized on a cumulative catch-up basis in the period in which the revisions are made. Provisions for anticipated losses on contracts are recorded in the period in which they become evident ("forward losses") and are first offset against costs that are included in inventory, with any remaining amount reflected in accrued contract liabilities in accordance with the *Revenue Construction-Type and Production-Type Contracts* topic. Revisions in contract estimates, if significant, can materially affect our results of operations and cash flows, as well as our valuation of inventory. Furthermore, certain contracts are combined or segmented for revenue recognition in accordance with the *Revenue Construction-Type and Production-Type Contracts* topic.

Advance payments and progress payments received on contracts-in-process are first offset against related contract costs that are included in inventory, with any remaining amount reflected in current liabilities.

Amounts representing contract change orders or claims are only included in revenue when such change orders or claims have been settled with our customer and to the extent that units have been delivered. Additionally, some contracts may contain provisions for revenue sharing, price re-determination, requests for equitable adjustments, change orders or cost and/or performance incentives. Such amounts or incentives are included in contract value when the amounts can be reliably estimated and their realization is reasonably assured.

Although fixed-price contracts, which extend several years into the future, generally permit us to keep unexpected profits if costs are less than projected, we also bear the risk that increased or unexpected costs may reduce our profit or cause the Company to sustain losses on the contract. In a fixed-price contract, we must fully absorb cost overruns, notwithstanding the difficulty of estimating all of the costs we will incur in performing these contracts and in projecting the ultimate level of revenue that may otherwise be achieved.

Our failure to anticipate technical problems, estimate delivery reductions, estimate costs accurately or control costs during performance of a fixed price contract may reduce the profitability of a fixed price contract or cause a loss. We believe we have recorded adequate provisions in the financial

Table of Contents

statements for losses on fixed-price contracts, but we cannot be certain that the contract loss provisions will be adequate to cover all actual future losses.

The Aftermarket Services Segment provides repair and overhaul services, certain of which services are provided under long term power-by-the-hour contracts. The Company applies the proportional performance method to recognize revenue under these contracts. Revenue is recognized over the contract period as units are delivered based on the relative fair value in proportion to the total estimated contract consideration. In estimating the total contract consideration, we evaluate the projected utilization of our customer's fleet over the term of the contract, in connection with the related estimated repair and overhaul servicing requirements to the fleet based on such utilization. Changes in utilization of the fleet by our customers, among other factors, may have an impact on these estimates and require adjustments to our estimates of revenue to be realized.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives are not amortized; rather, they are tested for impairment on at least an annual basis. Additionally, intangible assets with finite lives continue to be amortized over their useful lives.

The Company's operating segments of Aerospace Systems and Aftermarket Services are also the reporting units under ASC 350, *Intangibles - Goodwill and Other*. The Chief Executive Officer, President and Chief Operating Officer and the Chief Financial Officer comprise the Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM"). The Company's CODM evaluates performance and allocates resources based upon review of segment information. Each of the operating segments is comprised of a number of operating units which are considered to be components under ASC 350. The operating units, for which discrete financial information exists, are aggregated for purposes of goodwill impairment testing. The Company's acquisition strategy is to acquire companies that complement and enhance the capabilities of the operating segments of the Company. Each acquisition is assigned to either the Aerospace Systems reporting unit or the Aftermarket Services reporting unit. The goodwill that results from each acquisition is also assigned to the reporting unit to which the acquisition is allocated, because it is that reporting unit which is intended to benefit from the synergies of the acquisition.

ASC 350 requires a two-step impairment test for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives. The first step is to compare the carrying amount of the reporting unit's assets to the fair value of the reporting unit. If the fair value exceeds the carrying value, no further work is required and no impairment loss is recognized. If the carrying amount exceeds the fair value, then the second step is required to be completed, which involves allocating the fair value of the reporting unit to each asset and liability, with the excess being implied goodwill. An impairment loss occurs if the amount of the recorded goodwill exceeds the implied goodwill. The determination of the fair value of our reporting units is based, among other things, on estimates of future operating performance of the reporting unit being valued. We are required to complete an impairment test for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives and record any resulting impairment losses at least annually. Changes in market conditions, among other factors, may have an impact on these estimates and require interim impairment assessments.

We completed our required annual impairment test in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010 and determined that there was no impairment. Our methodology for determining the fair value of a reporting unit includes the use of an income approach which discounts future net cash flows to their present value at a rate that reflects the Company's cost of capital, otherwise known as the discounted cash flow method ("DCF"). These estimated fair values are based on estimates of future cash flows of the businesses. Factors affecting these future cash flows include the continued market acceptance of the products and services offered by the businesses, the development of new products and services by the businesses and the underlying cost of development, the future cost structure of the businesses, and

Table of Contents

future technological changes. The Company also incorporated market multiples for comparable companies in determining the fair value of our reporting units. Any such impairment would be recognized in full in the reporting period in which it has been identified.

In fiscal 2010, we conducted additional sensitivity analysis to assess the risk for potential impairment based upon changes in the key assumptions in our goodwill valuation test. We reviewed the Aftermarket Services reporting unit since it had significant changes in its economic indicators and adjusted for select changes in the risk adjusted discount rate to consider both the current return requirements of the market and the risks inherent in the reporting unit, expected long-term growth rate and cash flow projections to determine if any decline in the estimated fair value of a reporting unit could result in a goodwill impairment. Based upon our additional analysis, it was determined that there was no impairment to be recognized, however, the fair value of our Aftermarket Services reporting unit was not substantially in excess of its carrying amount, as the fair value exceeded the carrying value by approximately 5%. The amount of goodwill for our Aftermarket Services reporting unit amounted to \$74.1 million at March 31, 2010. Going forward, we will continue to monitor the performance of this reporting unit in relation to the key assumptions in our analysis. If management determines that impairment exists, the impairment will be recognized in the period in which it is identified.

In the event that market multiples for stock price to EBITDA in the aerospace and defense markets decrease, or the expected EBITDA for our reporting units decreases, a goodwill impairment charge may be required, which would adversely affect our operating results and financial condition. No impairment charges have been incurred during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010, 2009 or 2008.

Finite-lived intangible assets are amortized over their useful lives ranging from 5 to 30 years. We continually evaluate whether events or circumstances have occurred that would indicate that the remaining estimated useful lives of our long-lived assets, including intangible assets, may warrant revision or that the remaining balance may not be recoverable. Intangible assets are evaluated for indicators of impairment. When factors indicate that long-lived assets, including intangible assets, should be evaluated for possible impairment, an estimate of the related undiscounted cash flows over the remaining life of the long-lived assets, including intangible assets, is used to measure recoverability. Some of the more important factors we consider include our financial performance relative to our expected and historical performance, significant changes in the way we manage our operations, negative events that have occurred, and negative industry and economic trends. If any impairment is indicated, measurement of the impairment will be based on the difference between the carrying value and fair value of the asset, generally determined based on the present value of expected future cash flows associated with the use of the asset. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, there were no reductions to the remaining useful lives and no write-downs of long-lived assets, including intangible assets, were required.

Post-retirement Plans

The liabilities and net periodic cost of our pension and other post-retirement plans are determined using methodologies that involve several actuarial assumptions, the most significant of which are the discount rate, the expected long-term rate of asset return, the assumed average rate of compensation increase and rate of growth for medical costs. The actuarial assumptions used to calculate these costs are reviewed annually or when a remeasurement is necessary. Assumptions are based upon management's best estimates, after consulting with outside investment advisors and actuaries, as of the measurement date.

The assumed discount rate utilized is based on a point in time estimate as of our annual measurement date or as of remeasurement dates as needed. This rate is determined based upon a review of yield rates associated with long-term, high quality corporate bonds as of the measurement

Table of Contents

date and use of models that discount projected benefit payments using the spot rates developed from the yields on selected long-term, high quality corporate bonds.

The assumed expected long-term rate of return on assets is the weighted average rate of earnings expected on the funds invested or to be invested to provide for the benefits included in the Projected Benefit Obligation ("PBO"). The expected average long-term rate of return on assets is based principally on the counsel of our outside investment advisors. This rate is based on actual historical returns and anticipated long-term performance of individual asset classes with consideration given to the related investment strategy. This rate is utilized principally in calculating the expected return on plan assets component of the annual pension expense. To the extent the actual rate of return on assets realized over the course of a year differs from the assumed rate, that year's annual pension expense is not affected. The gain or loss reduces or increases future pension expense over the average remaining service period of active plan participants expected to receive benefits.

The assumed average rate of compensation increase represents the average annual compensation increase expected over the remaining employment periods for the participating employees. This rate is utilized principally in calculating the PBO and annual pension expense.

In addition to our defined benefit pension plans, we provide certain healthcare and life insurance benefits for some retired employees. Such benefits are unfunded as of June 30, 2010. Employees achieve eligibility to participate in these contributory plans upon retirement from active service if they meet specified age and years of service requirements. Election to participate for eligible employees must be made at the date of retirement. Qualifying dependents at the date of retirement are also eligible for medical coverage. Current plan documents reserve our right to amend or terminate the plans at any time, subject to applicable collective bargaining requirements for represented employees. From time to time, we have made changes to the benefits provided to various groups of plan participants. Premiums charged to most retirees for medical coverage prior to age 65 are based on years of service and are adjusted annually for changes in the cost of the plans as determined by an independent actuary. In addition to this medical inflation cost-sharing feature, the plans also have provisions for deductibles, co-payments, coinsurance percentages, out-of-pocket limits, schedules of reasonable fees, preferred provider networks, coordination of benefits with other plans, and a Medicare carve-out.

In accordance with the *Compensation Retirement Benefits* topic of the ASC we recognized the funded status of our benefit obligation in our statement of financial position as of December 31, 2008. This funded status is remeasured as of our annual remeasurement date. The funded status is measured as the difference between the fair value of the plan's assets and the PBO or accumulated postretirement benefit obligation of the plan. In order to recognize the funded status, we determined the fair value of the plan assets. The majority of our plan assets are publicly traded investments which were valued based on the market price as of the date of remeasurement. Investments that are not publicly traded were valued based on the estimated fair value of those investments as of the remeasurement date based on our evaluation of data from fund managers and comparable market data.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued FASB Staff Position ("FSP") No. 157-1, which amends Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* ("SFAS 157") to exclude SFAS No. 13, *Accounting for Leases*, and other accounting pronouncements that address fair value measurements for lease transactions, and FSP No. 157-2, which primarily were codified into ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* ("ASC 820") and delayed the effective date of SFAS 157 as it relates to nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities until April 1, 2009 for the Company, except for items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the Company's financial statements on a recurring basis. The nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial

Table of Contents

liabilities for which the Company had previously not applied the fair value provisions of SFAS 157 include: goodwill; intangible and other long-lived asset impairment testing; asset retirement obligations; liabilities for exit or disposal activities; and business combinations. The adoption had no impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows as the Company did not have any non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities that were recognized or disclosed at fair value on a recurring basis at March 31, 2009.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP No. 157-4, *Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly*, which primarily was codified into ASC 820. The FSP requires entities to evaluate the significance and relevance of market factors for fair value inputs to determine if, due to reduced volume and market activity, the factors are still relevant and substantive measures of fair value. The FSP is effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, and the adoption did not have any effect on our financial position or results of operations.

In December 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS 132(R)-1, *Employers' Disclosures about Postretirement Benefit Plan Assets*, which primarily was codified into ASC 715, *Compensation and Benefits*. This FSP amends SFAS No. 132 (revised 2003), *Employers' Disclosures about Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits*, to provide guidance on an employer's disclosures about plan assets of a defined benefit pension or other postretirement plan on investment policies and strategies, major categories of plan assets, inputs and valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of plan assets and significant concentrations of risk within plan assets. This FSP was effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2009, with earlier application permitted. Upon initial application, the provisions of this FSP are not required for earlier periods that are presented for comparative purposes. The required disclosures under the FSP have been included in Note 14 of "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements."

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1, which was primarily codified into ASC 825, *Financial Instruments*. This FSP amends SFAS No. 107, *Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments*, to require disclosures about fair value of financial instruments not measured on the balance sheet at fair value in interim financial statements as well as in annual financial statements. Prior to this FSP, fair values for these assets and liabilities were only disclosed annually. This FSP applies to all financial instruments within the scope of SFAS 107 and requires all entities to disclose the method(s) and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value of financial instruments. This FSP was effective for interim periods ending after June 15, 2009, with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The Company adopted this FSP in the quarter ended December 31, 2009 and the adoption of this FSP did not have a material effect on its disclosures.

Effective April 1, 2009, the Company adopted SFAS No. 141(R), *Business Combinations* ("SFAS 141(R)") which was primarily codified into ASC 805, *Business Combinations*, and SFAS No. 160, *Accounting and Reporting of Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements*, an amendment of ARB No. 51 ("SFAS 160"), which was primarily codified into ASC 810, *Consolidations*. SFAS 141(R) and SFAS 160 significantly change the accounting for and reporting of business combination transactions and noncontrolling (minority) interests. The adoption of SFAS 141(R) and SFAS 160 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

**VOUGHT MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF VOUGHT'S
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The information contained in the following section does not reflect the consummation of the Vought Acquisition which occurred on June 16, 2010 and is substantially reproduced from Vought's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010 and Vought's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2010. The following discussion contains Vought management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations for Vought and should be read in conjunction with Vought's consolidated financial statements and the related notes and interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and the related notes which are incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

Overview

Vought is a leading global manufacturer and developer of aerostructures serving commercial, military and business jet aircraft. Its products are used on many of the largest and longest running programs in the aerospace industry. Vought is also a key supplier on newer platforms that Vought believes have high growth potential. Vought generates approximately 50% of its revenues from the commercial aircraft market but is also diversified across the military and business jet markets, which provide the balance of its revenues.

Vought's customer base consists of leading aerospace original equipment manufacturers or OEMs, including Airbus, Boeing, Cessna, Gulfstream, Hawker Beechcraft, Lockheed Martin, Northrop Grumman and Sikorsky, as well as the U.S. Air Force. Vought generates over 80% of its revenues from its three largest customers, Airbus, Boeing and Gulfstream.

Although the majority of its revenues are generated by sales in the U.S. market, Vought generates approximately 10% of its revenue from sales outside of the United States.

Most of Vought's revenues are generated under long-term contracts. Its customers typically place orders well in advance of required deliveries, which gives Vought considerable visibility with respect to its future revenues. These advance orders also generally create a significant backlog for Vought, which was approximately \$2.1 billion at December 31, 2009 and March 28, 2010. Vought's calculation of backlog includes only firm orders for commercial and business jet programs and funded orders for government programs, which causes its backlog to be substantially lower than the estimated aggregate dollar value of its contracts and may not be comparable to others in the industry.

For Vought's commercial and business jet programs, changes in the economic environment and the financial condition of airlines may cause its customers to increase or decrease deliveries, adjusting firm orders that would affect Vought's backlog. Also, volatility in the financial markets may impact the overall demand for Vought's commercial and business aircraft products. To the extent financial market conditions worsen, Vought could experience decline in the future on demand for its commercial and business aircraft products. For its military aircraft programs, the Department of Defense and other government agencies have the right to terminate both Vought's contracts and/or Vought's customers' contracts either for default or, if the government deems it to be in its best interest, for convenience.

The market for Vought's commercial, military and business jet programs has historically been cyclical. While the commercial, military and business jet markets experienced a period of increased production in recent years, the unprecedented global market and economic conditions along with tighter credit conditions resulted in reduced aircraft demand in 2009. These factors have led to a decrease in spending by businesses and consumers alike, and could continue to have an adverse effect on the demand for Vought's aerostructures by both Vought's commercial customers and the U.S. government for the next few years. Additionally, future volatility in the U.S. and international markets and economies and delayed recovery of business and consumer spending could adversely affect

Table of Contents

Vought's liquidity and financial condition, including its ability to refinance maturing liabilities and access the capital markets to meet liquidity needs and the liquidity and financial condition of its customers.

Commercial Aircraft. Sales to the commercial aircraft market are affected by the financial health of the commercial airline industry, passenger and cargo air traffic, the introduction of new aircraft models, and the availability and profile of used aircraft. Production rates slowed on many of Vought's commercial aircraft in 2009 and Vought expects those lower rates to continue through 2010 with a slow recovery thereafter.

Military Aircraft. U.S. national defense spending and procurement funding decisions, global geopolitical conditions, and current operational use of the existing military aircraft fleet drive sales in the military aircraft market. Vought believes that the demand for its rotorcraft programs, which are some of the key equipment being used in military operations, will experience some pressure during the next several years. Historically, the majority of Vought's military revenues and a significant portion of its total revenue have been generated from its C-17 program. The U.S. government has funded aircraft that would support C-17 production through mid-2012. However, Vought's business could be adversely impacted if the Government does not fund additional C-17 aircraft.

Business Jet Aircraft. Sales to the business jet aircraft market are driven by long-term economic expansion, the increasing inconvenience of commercial airline travel, growing international acceptance and demand for business jet travel, fractional ownership of business jets and the introduction of new business jet models. Reflecting the pressures in the financial and business markets in 2009, Vought experienced reduced production rates on several of its programs and was notified of the suspension of the Cessna Citation Columbus Model 850 program. Vought expects those reduced delivery rates to continue through the end of 2010 with slow recovery thereafter. In spite of these pressures, as a major supplier to the top-selling G350, G450, G500 and G550 and Citation X programs, Vought still believes it is well positioned to operate in key segments of the business jet market as macro-economic conditions continue to improve.

On July 30, 2009, Vought sold the assets and operations of its 787 business conducted at North Charleston, South Carolina to a wholly owned subsidiary of The Boeing Company. Concurrent with the closing of the transaction, Vought entered into an agreement terminating and resolving rights and obligations under the existing 787 supply agreement. Under a newly negotiated contract, Vought still manufactures certain components for the 787 program as well as provides engineering services to Boeing pursuant to an engineering services agreement. Vought is providing certain transition services to Boeing pursuant to a transition services agreement and performing new work scope on the Boeing 737 and 777 aircraft pursuant to a long-term supply agreement.

Under the terms of the senior credit facility, Vought is required to prepay or refinance any amounts outstanding of its \$270.0 million Senior Notes by the last business day of 2010 or it must repay the aggregate amount of loans outstanding at that time under the senior credit facility unless a lender waives such prepayment (so long as a majority of its lenders (voting on a class basis) agree to such waiver). Because of the requirement to refinance the Senior Notes, the amounts outstanding under Vought's senior credit facility have been classified as a current liability as of March 28, 2010.

On March 23, 2010, Vought entered into a merger agreement with Triumph Group, Inc. pursuant to which Vought will be acquired by Triumph. It is anticipated that in connection with that transaction all of Vought's currently outstanding material indebtedness will be repaid in full. The consummation of the acquisition is subject to, among other things, approval of Triumph's stockholders and other customary closing conditions, which may not be satisfied. In the event that the anticipated acquisition is not completed and such indebtedness remains outstanding, Vought plans to refinance its senior credit facility or the Senior Notes prior to the last business day of 2010. There are no assurances that Vought

Table of Contents

will be able to refinance on commercially reasonable terms or at all. This creates an uncertainty about Vought's ability to continue as a going concern. Notwithstanding this, the consolidated financial statements and related notes have been prepared assuming that Vought will continue as a going concern.

Basis of Presentation

The following provides a brief description of some of the items that appear in Vought's financial statements and general factors that impact these items. It is Vought's practice to close its books and records based on a thirteen-week quarter, which can lead to different period end dates for comparative purposes. The interim financial statements and tables of financial information included herein are labeled based on that convention. This practice only affects interim periods, as Vought's fiscal years end on December 31.

Revenue and Profit Recognition. Vought records revenue and profit for its long-term contracts using a percentage of completion method with, depending on the contract, either cost-to-cost or units-of-delivery as its basis to measure progress toward completing the contract.

Under the cost-to-cost method, progress toward completion is measured as the ratio of total costs incurred to Vought's estimate of total costs at completion. Vought recognizes costs as incurred. Profit is determined based on Vought's estimated profit margin on the contract multiplied by its progress toward completion. Revenue represents the sum of Vought's costs and profit on the contract for the period.

Under the units-of-delivery method, revenue on a contract is recorded as the units are delivered and accepted during the period at an amount equal to the contractual selling price of those units. The costs recorded on a contract under the units-of-delivery method are equal to the total costs at completion divided by the total units to be delivered. As Vought's contracts can span multiple years, it often segments the contracts into production lots for the purposes of accumulating and allocating cost. Profit is recognized as the difference between revenue for the units delivered and the estimated costs for the units delivered.

Amounts representing contract change orders or claims are only included in revenue when such change orders or claims have been settled with Vought's customer and to the extent that units have been delivered. Additionally, some of Vought's contracts may contain terms or provisions, such as price re-determination, requests for equitable adjustments or price escalation, which are included in its estimate of contract value when the amounts can be reliably estimated and their realization is reasonably assured.

The impact of revisions in estimates is recognized on the cumulative catch-up basis in the period in which such revisions are made. Changes in Vought's estimates of contract value or profit can impact revenue and/or cost of sales. For example, in the case of a customer settlement of a pending change order or claim, Vought may recognize additional revenue and/or margin depending on the production lot's stage of completion. Provisions for anticipated losses on contracts are recorded in the period in which they become evident ("forward losses").

For a further discussion of Vought's revenue recognition policy, see " Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates Revenue and Profit Recognition."

Cost of sales. Cost of sales includes direct production costs such as labor (including fringe benefits), material costs, manufacturing and engineering overhead and production tooling costs. Examples of costs included in overhead are costs related to quality assurance, information technology, indirect labor and fringe benefits, depreciation and amortization and other support costs such as supplies and utilities.

Table of Contents

Selling, general and administrative expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses include expenses for executive management, program management, business management, human resources, accounting, treasury, and legal. The major cost elements of selling, general and administrative expenses include salary and wages, fringe benefits, stock compensation expense, travel and supplies. In addition, these expenses include period expenses for non-recurring program development, such as research and development and other non-recurring activities, as well as costs that are not reimbursed under U.S. Government contract terms.

Interest expense, net. Interest expense, net reflects interest income and expense, and includes the amortization of capitalized debt origination costs and the amortization of the original issue discount on an additional \$200.0 million of term loans Vought borrowed pursuant to its existing senior credit facilities ("Incremental Facility").

Other income (loss). Other income (loss) represents miscellaneous items unrelated to Vought's core operations.

Equity in loss of joint venture. Equity in loss of joint venture reflected Vought's share of the loss from Global Aeronautica, a joint venture in which Vought formerly participated. As a result of the sale of its equity interest in Global Aeronautica in 2008, Vought's results of operations are no longer impacted by this joint venture.

Income tax benefit (expense). Income tax benefit (expense) represents federal income tax provided on Vought's net book income from continuing operations. For a further discussion of Vought's income tax provision, please see Note 15 Income Taxes in the notes to Vought's consolidated financial statements and Note 10 Income Taxes in the notes to Vought's interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax. Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax represents the revenue and expenses associated with Vought's 787 business conducted at North Charleston, South Carolina that was sold to Boeing Commercial Airplanes Charleston South Carolina, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of The Boeing Company on July 30, 2009 ("Sale of the Charleston 787 business"). Vought's gain on the sale of this business is also reflected as income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax. See Note 3 Discontinued Operations in the notes to Vought's consolidated financial statements and in the notes to Vought's interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents*Results of Operations***Quarter Ended March 28, 2010 Compared to Quarter ended March 29, 2009**

	Three Months Ended March 28, 2010	Three Months Ended March 29, 2009	\$ Change
(in millions)			
Revenue:			
Commercial	\$ 229.9	\$ 168.5	\$ 61.4
Military	172.9	146.2	26.7
Business jets	67.7	75.6	(7.9)
Total revenue	\$ 470.5	\$ 390.3	\$ 80.2
Costs and expenses:			
Cost of sales	391.5	324.8	66.7
Selling, general and administrative	39.7	28.5	11.2
Total costs and expenses	\$ 431.2	\$ 353.3	\$ 77.9
Operating income	39.3	37.0	2.3
Interest expense, net	(12.5)	(14.8)	2.3
Income tax expense			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 26.8	\$ 22.2	\$ 4.6
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax		(4.3)	4.3
Net Income	\$ 26.8	\$ 17.9	\$ 8.9

Revenues. Revenue for the three months ended March 28, 2010 was \$470.5 million, an increase of \$80.2 million, or 21%, compared with the same period in the prior year. When comparing the first quarter of 2010 with the same period in the prior year:

Commercial revenue increased \$61.4 million, or 36%, primarily due to increased sales for the 747-8 program.

Military revenue increased \$26.7 million, or 18% mainly due to increased deliveries for the V-22 and C-130 programs as well as higher spares deliveries for the C-17 program.

Business Jet revenue decreased \$7.9 million, or 10%, primarily due to the absence in 2010 of non-recurring sales for the Cessna Citation Columbus 850.

Operating income. Operating income from continuing operations for the three months ended March 28, 2010 was \$39.3 million, an increase of \$2.3 million, or 6%, compared with \$37.0 million for the comparable period in the prior year. This increase was largely due to increased deliveries on 747-8 program and the absence in 2010 of a pension and other post-employment benefits curtailment charge recognized in 2009 that resulted from the IAM collective bargaining agreement in Nashville partially offset by lower margins on military programs.

Interest expense, net. Interest expense, net for the three-month period ended March 28, 2010 was \$12.5 million, a decrease of \$2.3 million, or 16%, compared with \$14.8 million for the same period in the prior year. Interest expense decreased due to lower outstanding debt balances in 2010 as compared to 2009.

Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax. Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax for the three-month period ended March 29, 2009 was \$4.3 million reflecting the loss recognized on the operations of the 787 business during that period.

Table of Contents

Year Ended December 31, 2009 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2008

Revenue. Revenue for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$1,877.8 million, an increase of \$102.8 million, or 6%, compared with 2008. When comparing the current and the prior year:

Commercial revenue increased \$98.6 million, or 12%. Revenue for Vought's Boeing programs increased \$157.5 million primarily for the 747 program and the initial sales for the engineering and transition services agreements for the 787 program. Partially offsetting these increases was a \$58.9 million decrease in revenue for Vought's Airbus programs primarily due to the completion of an Airbus program in the second quarter of 2009.

Military revenue increased \$56.9 million, or 9%, primarily due to increased deliveries on the V-22 and, C-130 programs as well as increased spare part deliveries for the C-17 program.

Business Jet revenue decreased \$52.7 million, or 16%, primarily due to reduced delivery rates directed by Vought's customers.

Operating income (loss). Operating income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$160.4 million, an increase of \$13.6 million, or 9% compared to \$146.8 million in 2008. There were several unusual items in 2008 contributing to the 2009 increase in operating income as compared to 2008. Vought's operating income for 2009 excluded two specific items that affected 2008. Those items were the \$38.3 million of costs associated with the strike at Vought's Nashville facility and the \$17.3 million of higher future projected pension expenses applied to programs. These factors contributed to a reduction in operating income in 2008 as compared to 2009 and were partially offset by the release of \$22.6 million of purchase accounting reserves in 2008 reflecting the completion of the 747-400 model deliveries and non-recurring costs of \$9.6 million in 2009 reflecting the impact of the pension and other post-retirement benefits curtailment resulting from the 2009 collective bargaining agreement with the International Association of Machinists at Vought's Nashville, Tennessee facility.

Interest expense, net. Interest expense, net for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$56.3 million, a decrease of \$6.5 million compared with 2008. Interest expense decreased primarily due to the adjustment during 2009 to capitalize approximately \$5.6 million of interest costs to appropriately reflect the book value of Property, Plant and Equipment included in Vought's assets-under-construction balance in fiscal periods prior to 2009. The remainder of the decrease resulted from a reduction in the weighted average outstanding balance during 2009 partially offset by the acceleration of \$7.1 million of debt origination costs from the pay down of \$355.0 million of term loans outstanding.

Other income (loss). Other income for the year ended December 31, 2008 primarily reflected the \$47.1 million gain from the sale of Vought's equity interest in its Global Aeronautica joint venture. Vought did not have a similar transaction during 2009.

Income tax benefit (expense). Income tax benefit for the year ended December 31, 2009 primarily reflects a reversal of \$9.1 million of income tax expense due to a change in tax legislation. During the fourth quarter, the President signed into law the Workers, Homeownership and Business Assistance Act of 2009. The Law provides for a suspension of certain limitations on Alternative Minimum Tax net operating losses. Prior to the Law being enacted, Vought had estimated a \$9.1 million federal AMT liability incurred in connection with the sale of the Charleston 787 business, and had allocated that expense to discontinued operations. The Law has enabled the Company to fully utilize net operating losses and therefore Vought will not owe AMT for the year. The *Income Taxes* topic of the ASC requires that tax law changes be allocated to continuing operations; therefore Vought recorded a \$9.1 million benefit to offset the related expense in discontinued operations. Vought was also able to carryback its 2008 AMT net operating loss to recover \$0.4 million of previously paid AMT taxes and recorded a tax benefit in the tax provision.

Table of Contents

Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax. Income from discontinued operations, net of tax for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$213.6 million primarily due to the sale of the Charleston 787 business recorded during the period. This transaction included \$275.0 million of income recognized for the resolution of 787 contractual matters as well as a \$38.3 million loss on the sale of the Charleston 787 business.

Year Ended December 31, 2008 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2007

Revenue. Revenue for the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$1,775.0 million, an increase of \$161.9 million, or 10%, compared with the same period in the prior year. When comparing the current and the prior year:

Commercial revenue increased \$66.0 million, or 8%. Revenue for Vought's Boeing programs increased \$49.9 million primarily due to increased non-recurring sales for the 747-8 program and initial deliveries on the 787 program. In addition, revenue for Vought's Airbus programs increased \$16.1 million primarily due to higher deliveries.

Military revenue increased \$77.4 million, or 15%, primarily due to higher delivery rates on the H-60 and the V-22 programs.

Business Jet revenue increased \$18.5 million, or 6%, primarily due to increased deliveries to Gulfstream and the initial non-recurring revenue on the Cessna Columbus Model 850 program.

Operating income (loss). Operating income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$146.8 million, a decrease of \$48.2 million or 25% compared to 2007. During 2008, overall program margins were lower than the prior year primarily due to a \$38.3 million impact from costs associated with the strike at Vought's Nashville facility and a \$17.3 million impact related to higher future projected pension expenses applied to programs. The remaining difference in program margins was primarily due to the absence of favorable contract changes recorded in 2007, partially offset by the release of \$22.6 million of purchase accounting reserves reflecting the completion of the 747-400 model deliveries.

Interest expense, net. Interest expense, net for the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$62.8 million, an increase of \$3.8 million compared with the same period in the prior year. Interest expense increased primarily due to higher borrowings and related costs under the Incremental Facility partially offset by a reduction in the effective interest rate on Vought's other variable rate indebtedness.

Other income (loss). Other income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2008 primarily reflects Vought's \$47.1 million gain from the sale of its entire equity interest in Global Aeronautica.

Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax. Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax for the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$38.2 million, a decrease of \$47.3 million compared with 2007. The decrease was due to a reduction in non-recurring 787 program expenses as the start-up phase of that program ended.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As noted above, the following discussion contains Vought management's discussion and analysis of Vought's liquidity and capital resources on a stand-alone basis for the three months ended March 28, 2010 and the year ended December 31, 2009. In connection with the Vought Acquisition, Triumph retired substantially all of Vought's debt. Following the consummation of the Vought Acquisition on June 16, 2010, Triumph's Securitization Facility and the Revolving Credit Facility are available to finance Vought's liquidity requirements.

Table of Contents

Liquidity is an important factor in determining Vought's financial stability. Vought is committed to maintaining adequate liquidity. The primary sources of Vought's liquidity include cash flow from operations, borrowing capacity through its credit facility and the long-term capital markets and negotiated advances and progress payments from its customers. Vought's liquidity requirements and working capital needs depend on a number of factors, including the level of delivery rates under its contracts, the level of developmental expenditures related to new programs, growth and contractions in the business cycle, contributions to its pension plans as well as interest and debt payments. Vought's liquidity requirements fluctuate from period to period as a result of changes in the rate and amount of its investments in its programs, changes in delivery rates under existing contracts and production associated with new contracts.

For certain aircraft programs, milestone or advance payments from customers' finance working capital, which helps to improve Vought's liquidity. In addition, Vought may, in the ordinary course of business, settle outstanding claims or other contractual matters with customers or suppliers or Vought may receive payments for change orders not previously negotiated. Settlement of such matters can have a significant impact on its results of operations and cash flows.

Vought believes that cash flow from operations, cash and cash equivalents on hand and funds that will be raised as part of a refinancing or restructuring of its senior credit facility and Senior Notes will provide adequate funding for its ongoing working capital expenditures, pension contributions and capital investments required to meet its current contractual and legal commitments for at least the next twelve months. However, there is no assurance that Vought can refinance the Senior Notes or the senior credit facility prior to the last business day of 2010.

Vought's pension plan funding obligations also impact its liquidity and capital resources. In Vought's annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009, Vought provided estimates of its pension plan contributions for 2010 - 2014. Vought's future pension contributions are primarily driven by the funded level of its plans as of December 31 of each fiscal year. Two of the factors used in determining Vought's liability under its plan are the discount rate and the market value of the plan assets.

Macro-economic conditions, the corporate bond rates and the fluctuations in the fair value of Vought's plan assets as a result of the volatility in global financial markets will continue to impact its required contributions in future periods.

Vought's ability to refinance its indebtedness or obtain additional sources of financing will be affected by economic conditions and financial, business and other factors, some of which are beyond its control.

As of March 28, 2010, Vought's total outstanding debt was approximately \$590.4 million. This amount includes \$270.0 million of 8% Senior Notes due 2011 ("Senior Notes") and \$320.4 million of term loans outstanding under its senior credit facilities. Additionally, as of March 28, 2010, Vought had \$41.3 million in outstanding letters of credit with \$43.4 million of restricted cash as collateral for them. As of December 31, 2009, Vought's total outstanding indebtedness was approximately \$589.8 million. This amount included \$270.0 million of Senior Notes and \$322.2 million of term loans outstanding under its senior credit facility. Additionally, at December 31, 2009, Vought had \$41.3 million in outstanding letters of credit.

On July 30, 2009 Vought entered into an Amendment to its Credit Agreement ("Amendment") which modified the Credit Agreement to allow the sale of the Charleston 787 business (discussed in Note 3 Discontinued Operations in the notes to Vought's consolidated financial statements) and provided for use of cash proceeds from the transaction to (i) pay down \$355.0 million of term loans outstanding and (ii) repay outstanding amounts on its revolver of \$135.0 million and to permanently reduce revolving commitments under the Credit Agreement to \$100.0 million. The Amendment

Table of Contents

converted the synthetic letter of credit facility under the Credit Agreement into additional term loan of \$50.0 million, a portion of which is used as cash collateral for letters of credit previously issued under the synthetic letter of credit facility. This term loan is repayable on December 22, 2010. As of December 31, 2009, the cash restricted as collateral for outstanding letters of credit was \$43.8 million. The Amendment increased the interest rate on all loans to London Interbank Offering Rate (LIBOR) plus a margin of 4.00%, with a minimum LIBOR floor of 3.50%.

Vought's outstanding term loans, including amounts under the Incremental Facility, are repayable in equal quarterly installments of approximately \$1.5 million with the balance due on December 22, 2011. Vought's revolving commitments are scheduled to expire on December 22, 2010. However, Vought has an extension provision that allows it to extend its revolving commitments with lenders who agree to such extension to a date to be agreed. Vought is also obligated to pay an annual commitment fee on the unused portion of its revolver of 0.5% or less, based on its leverage ratio.

Under the terms of the senior credit facility, Vought is required to prepay or refinance any amounts outstanding of its \$270.0 million Senior Notes by the last business day of 2010 or Vought must repay the aggregate amount of loans outstanding at that time under the senior credit facility unless a lender waives such prepayment (so long as a majority of Vought's lenders (voting on a class basis) agree to such waiver). Because of the requirement to refinance the Senior Notes, the amounts outstanding under Vought's senior credit facility have been classified as a current liability as of March 28, 2010.

On March 23, 2010, Vought entered into a merger agreement with Triumph Group, Inc. pursuant to which Vought will be acquired by Triumph. It is anticipated that in connection with that transaction all of Vought's currently outstanding material indebtedness will be repaid in full. The consummation of the acquisition is subject to, among other things, approval of Triumph's stockholders and other customary closing conditions, which may not be satisfied. In the event that the anticipated acquisition is not completed and such indebtedness remains outstanding, Vought plans to refinance its senior credit facility or the Senior Notes prior to the last business day of 2010. There are no assurances that Vought will be able to refinance on commercially reasonable terms or at all. This creates an uncertainty about Vought's ability to continue as a going concern. Notwithstanding this, the consolidated financial statements and related notes have been prepared assuming that Vought will continue as a going concern.

Credit Agreements and Debt Covenants. The indenture governing Vought's Senior Notes and its credit agreement contain customary affirmative and negative covenants for facilities of this type, including limitations on its indebtedness, liens, investments, distributions, mergers and acquisitions, dispositions of assets, subordinated debt and transactions with affiliates. The credit agreement also requires that Vought maintains certain financial covenants including a leverage ratio, the requirement to maintain minimum interest coverage ratios, as defined in the agreement, and a limitation on its capital spending levels. The indenture governing Vought's Senior Notes also contains various restrictive covenants, including the incurrence of additional indebtedness unless the debt is otherwise permitted under the indenture. As of March 28, 2010, Vought was in compliance with the covenants in the indenture and its credit agreement.

Vought's senior credit facilities (including its Incremental Facility) are material to its financial condition and results of operations because those facilities are its primary source of liquidity for working capital. The indenture governing Vought's outstanding Senior Notes is material to its financial condition because it governs a significant portion of Vought's long-term capitalization while restricting Vought's ability to conduct its business.

Vought's senior credit facilities use Credit Agreement EBITDA to determine its compliance with two financial maintenance covenants. See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" below for a discussion of Credit Agreement EBITDA and reconciliation of that non-GAAP financial measure to net cash

Table of Contents

provided by (used in) operating activities. Vought is required not to permit its consolidated total leverage ratio, or the ratio of funded indebtedness (net of cash) at the end of each quarter to Credit Agreement EBITDA for the twelve months ending on the last day of that quarter, to exceed 4.00:1.00 for fiscal periods ending during 2009, 3.75:1.00 for fiscal periods during 2010 and 3.50:1.00 for fiscal periods thereafter. Vought also is required not to permit its consolidated net interest coverage ratio, or the ratio of Credit Agreement EBITDA for the twelve months ending on the last day of a quarter to Vought's consolidated net interest expense for the twelve months ending on the same day, to be less than 3.50:1.00 for fiscal periods ending during 2009 and for fiscal periods thereafter. Each of these covenants is tested quarterly, and Vought's failure to comply could result in a default and, potentially, an event of default under Vought's senior credit facilities. If not cured or waived, an event of default could result in acceleration of this indebtedness. Vought's credit facilities also use Credit Agreement EBITDA to determine the interest rates on Vought's borrowings, which are based on the consolidated total leverage ratio described above. Changes in Vought's leverage ratio may result in increases or decreases in the interest rate margin applicable to loans under Vought's senior credit facilities. Accordingly, a change in Vought's Credit Agreement EBITDA could increase or decrease its cost of funds. The actual results of the total leverage ratio and net interest coverage ratio for the three-month period ended March 28, 2010 were 1.61:1.00 and 5.39:1.00, respectively. The actual results of the total leverage ratio and net interest coverage ratio for the year ended December 31, 2009 were 1.69:1.00 and 5.28:1.00, respectively.

The indenture governing Vought's outstanding Senior Notes contains a covenant that restricts its ability to incur additional indebtedness unless, among other things, Vought can comply with a fixed charge coverage ratio. Vought may incur additional indebtedness only if, after giving pro forma effect to that incurrence, its ratio of Credit Agreement EBITDA to total consolidated debt less cash on hand for the four fiscal quarters ending as of the most recent date for which internal financial statements are available meets certain levels or Vought has availability to incur such indebtedness under certain baskets in the indenture. Accordingly, Credit Agreement EBITDA is a key factor in determining how much additional indebtedness Vought may be able to incur from time to time to operate its business.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures. Vought has historically disclosed to investors Credit Agreement EBITDA, which is a non-GAAP financial measure that Vought's management uses to assess its compliance with the covenants in its senior credit agreement and its ongoing ability to meet its obligations and manage its levels of indebtedness. Credit Agreement EBITDA is calculated in accordance with Vought's senior credit agreement and includes adjustments that are material to Vought's operations but that its management does not consider reflective of its ongoing core operations. Pursuant to Vought's senior credit agreement, Credit Agreement EBITDA is calculated by making adjustments to Vought's net income (loss) to eliminate the effect of Vought's (1) income tax expense, (2) net interest expense, (3) any amortization or write-off of debt discount and debt issuance costs and commissions, discounts and other fees and charges associated with indebtedness, (4) depreciation and amortization expense, (5) any extraordinary, unusual or non-recurring expenses or gains/losses (including gains/losses on sales of assets outside of the ordinary course of business, non-recurring expenses associated with the 787 program and certain expenses associated with Vought's facilities consolidation efforts) net of any extraordinary, unusual or non-recurring income or gains, (6) any other non-cash charges, expenses or losses, restructuring and integration costs, (7) stock-option based compensation expenses and (8) all fees and expenses paid pursuant to Vought's Management Agreement with Carlyle. See Note 15 Related Party Transactions in the notes to Vought's interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. Credit Agreement EBITDA is not calculated on the same basis as EBITDA, which is used elsewhere in the section of this prospectus entitled "Triumph Management's Discussion and Analysis of Triumph's Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

Table of Contents

Adjusted EBITDA for the three-month period ended March 28, 2010 was \$60.7 million, a decrease of \$7.5 million from the same period in the prior year. The following table is a reconciliation of the non-GAAP measure from Vought's cash flows from operations:

Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Measure Credit Agreement EBITDA

	For the Three Months Ended	
	March 28, 2010	March 29, 2009
	(in millions)	
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 40.0	\$ (73.0)
Interest expense, net	12.5	14.8
Income tax expense (benefit)		
Stock compensation expense	(2.7)	(0.5)
Non-cash interest expense	(1.6)	(1.8)
787 tooling amortization		0.5
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	2.4	107.3
EBITDA	\$ 50.6	\$ 47.3
Non-recurring investment in Boeing 787(1)		3.1
Unusual charges & other non-recurring program costs(2)	6.9	7.2
Pension & OPEB curtailment and non-cash expense(3)		9.6
Other(4)	3.2	1.0
Credit Agreement EBITDA	\$ 60.7	\$ 68.2

(1) Investment in Boeing 787 The Boeing 787 program, described elsewhere in this quarterly report, required substantial start-up costs in prior periods as Vought built a new facility in South Carolina and invested in new manufacturing technologies dedicated to the program. These start-up investment costs were expensed in Vought's financial statements over several periods due to their magnitude and timing. Vought's credit agreement excludes its significant start-up investment in the Boeing 787 program because it represented an unusual significant investment in a major new program that was not indicative of ongoing core operations. Accordingly, the impact of the investment that was expensed during the period was excluded from the calculation of Credit Agreement EBITDA.

(2) Unusual charges and other non-recurring program costs Vought's senior credit agreement excludes its expenses for unusual events in its operations and non-recurring costs that are not indicative of ongoing core operating performance, and accordingly the charges that have been expensed during the period are added back to Credit Agreement EBITDA.

For the three-month periods ended March 28, 2010 and March 29, 2009, Vought incurred \$3.9 million and \$3.1 million, respectively, of non-recurring costs primarily related to a facilities rationalization initiative and \$3.0 million and \$0.3 million of non-recurring costs related to Information Systems implementation initiatives. Additionally, for the three-month period ended March 29, 2009, Vought recognized an additional \$3.8 million in non-recurring program costs related to the strike at Vought's Nashville facility.

(3) Pension and other post-retirement benefits curtailment and non-cash expense related to the Compensation Retirement Benefits topic of the ASC The credit agreement allows Vought to remove non-cash benefit expenses, so to the extent that the recorded expense

Table of Contents

exceeds the cash contributions to the plan it is reflected as an adjustment in calculating Adjusted EBITDA. During the three-month period ended March 29, 2009, Vought recognized \$9.6 million curtailment resulting from the new IAM collective bargaining agreement. For more information, please refer to Note 6 Pension and Other Post-Retirement Benefits to Vought's interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

(4)

Other Includes non-cash stock expense and related party management fees. Vought's credit agreement provides that these expenses are reflected as an adjustment in calculating Credit Agreement EBITDA.

Credit Agreement EBITDA for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 was \$254.7 million, \$263.9 million and \$277.4 million, respectively. The following table is a reconciliation of the non-GAAP measure from Vought's cash flows from operations:

	For the Years Ended		
	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
	(in millions)		
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 111.8	\$ (154.5)	\$ 34.2
Interest expense, net	56.3	62.8	59.0
Income tax expense (benefit)	(9.3)	0.2	0.1
Stock compensation expense	(2.5)	(1.1)	(5.2)
Equity in losses of joint venture		(0.6)	(4.0)
Gain (loss) from asset sales and other losses	(41.2)	49.8	(1.8)
Non-cash interest expense	(13.1)	(5.8)	(3.1)
787 tooling amortization	1.1	0.8	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	328.3	266.1	86.9
EBITDA	\$ 431.4	\$ 217.7	\$ 166.1
Investment in Boeing 787 and sale of the Charleston 787 business(1)	(213.6)	33.3	95.9
Unusual charges & other non-recurring program costs(2)	19.3	56.7	6.1
(Gain) loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment and other assets(3)	2.9	(48.2)	1.9
Pension & OPEB curtailment and non-cash expense(4)	10.3		
Other(5)	4.4	4.4	7.4
Credit Agreement EBITDA	\$ 254.7	\$ 263.9	\$ 277.4

(1)

Investment in Boeing 787 and sale of the Charleston 787 business The Boeing 787 program, described elsewhere in Vought's periodic reports, required substantial start-up costs in prior periods as Vought built a new facility in South Carolina and invested in new manufacturing technologies dedicated to the program. These start-up investment costs were expensed in Vought's financial statements over several periods due to their magnitude and timing. As a result of the sale of the Charleston 787 business to Boeing, Vought settled outstanding contractual matters with Boeing and recognized a loss on the sale of the related assets and liabilities of the business. Vought's credit agreement excludes all gains or losses recognized on the sale of assets and it excludes Vought's

Table of Contents

significant start-up investment in the Boeing 787 program because it represented an unusual significant investment in a major new program that was not indicative of ongoing core operations. Accordingly, the impact of the settlement of contractual matters, loss on the sale of the assets and liabilities and the investment that was expensed during the period was excluded from the calculation of Credit Agreement EBITDA. Also included in this adjustment is Vought's loss in its joint venture with Global Aeronautica. Vought's net loss was \$0.6 million and \$4.0 million for the fiscal years 2008 and 2007, respectively. On June 10, 2008, Vought sold its entire equity interest in Global Aeronautica to Boeing and as a result, in subsequent periods, Vought's Credit Agreement EBITDA calculation will not be impacted by this joint venture. For more information, please refer to Note 8 Investment in Joint Venture in Vought's consolidated financial statements.

(2)

Unusual charges and other non-recurring program costs Vought's senior credit agreement excludes Vought's expenses for unusual events in its operations and non-recurring costs that are not indicative of ongoing core operating performance, and accordingly the charges that have been expensed during the period are added back to Credit Agreement EBITDA. For the year ended December 31, 2008, Vought recognized an additional \$38.3 million in non-recurring program costs related to the strike at its Nashville facility and \$1.8 million in non-recurring program costs related to the Boeing strike. However, during the year ended December 31, 2009, Vought reversed \$(0.5) million in non-recurring program costs related to the strike at its Nashville facility because the actual strike-related costs incurred on those programs were lower than the original estimates. Vought incurred \$10.0 million, \$8.4 million and \$6.1 million of non-recurring costs related to a facilities rationalization initiative for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively, which have been added back to Credit Agreement EBITDA. Also, during the year ended December 31, 2009, Vought recognized \$1.8 million of non-recurring costs related to the suspension of the Cessna Citation Columbus Model 850 business jet program and \$8.0 million of non-recurring costs related to Information Systems implementation initiatives. Vought did not incur similar costs in 2008 and 2007. During the year ended December 31, 2008, Vought recorded \$8.2 million of non-recurring specific warranty costs. Vought did not incur similar costs in 2009 and 2007.

(3)

(Gain) loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment ("PP&E") and other assets On occasion, where the asset is no longer needed for Vought's business and ceases to offer sufficient value or utility to justify its retention of the asset, Vought chooses to sell the asset at a gain or loss. Typically, these assets are PP&E. However, in 2008, Vought sold its entire equity interest in Global Aeronautica to Boeing and as a result, recorded a \$47.1 million gain on the sale. Gains and losses resulting from the disposal of assets impact Vought's results of operations for the period in which the asset was sold. Vought's credit agreement provides that those gains and losses are reflected as an adjustment in calculating Credit Agreement EBITDA.

(4)

Pension and other post-retirement benefits curtailment and non-cash expense related to the *Compensation Retirement Benefits* topic of the ASC The credit agreement allows Vought to remove non-cash benefit expenses, so to the extent that the recorded expense exceeds the cash contributions to the plan it is reflected as an adjustment in calculating Credit Agreement EBITDA. During the year ended December 31, 2009, Vought recognized \$9.6 million curtailment resulting from the new IAM collective bargaining agreement. For more information, please refer to Note 14 Pension and Other Post-Retirement Benefits in Vought's consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

- (5) Other includes non-cash stock expense, related party management fees and costs associated with the preparation of documents in connection with a planned initial public equity offering. Vought's credit agreement provides that these expenses are reflected as an adjustment in calculating Credit Agreement EBITDA.

Vought believes that each of the adjustments made in order to calculate Credit Agreement EBITDA is meaningful to investors because it gives them the ability to assess Vought's compliance with the covenants in its senior credit agreement and its ongoing ability to meet its obligations and manage its levels of indebtedness.

The use of Credit Agreement EBITDA as an analytical tool has limitations and you should not consider it in isolation, or as a substitute for analysis of Vought's results of operations as reported in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Some of these limitations are:

it does not reflect Vought's cash expenditures, or future requirements, for all contractual commitments;

it does not reflect Vought's significant interest expense, or the cash requirements necessary to service its indebtedness;

it does not reflect cash requirements for the payment of income taxes when due;

it does not reflect working capital requirements;

although depreciation and amortization are non-cash charges, the assets being depreciated and amortized will often have to be replaced in the future and Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect any cash requirements for such replacements; and

it does not reflect the impact of earnings or charges resulting from matters Vought considers not to be indicative of its ongoing operations, but may nonetheless have a material impact on Vought's results of operations.

Because of these limitations, Credit Agreement EBITDA should not be considered as a measure of discretionary cash available to Vought to invest in the growth of Vought's business or as an alternative to net income or cash flow from operations determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Management compensates for these limitations by not viewing Credit Agreement EBITDA in isolation, and specifically by using other U.S. GAAP measures, such as cash flow provided by (used in) operating activities and capital expenditures, to measure Vought's liquidity. Vought's calculation of Credit Agreement EBITDA may not be comparable to the calculation of similarly titled measures reported by other companies and differs from the measure entitled "Adjusted EBITDA" presented elsewhere in this prospectus. See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures," "Summary Triumph Summary Historical and Pro Forma Consolidated Financial Data" and "Summary Vought Summary Historical Consolidated Financial Data."

Table of Contents**Cash Flow Summary**

	For the Three Months Ended			Change
	March 28, 2010	March 29, 2009		
	(in millions)			
Net income	\$ 26.8	\$ 17.9	\$ 8.9	
Non-cash items	15.6	16.4	(0.8)	
Changes in working capital	(2.4)	(107.3)	104.9	
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	40.0	(73.0)	113.0	
Net cash used in investing activities	(6.7)	(8.3)	1.6	
Net cash provided by financing activities	0.4	160.0	(159.6)	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	33.7	78.7	(45.0)	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	116.0	86.7	29.3	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 149.7	\$ 165.4	\$ (15.7)	

Net cash provided by operating activities for the three-month period ended March 28, 2010 was \$40.0 million, an increase of \$113.0 million compared to cash used of \$73.0 million for the same period in 2009. This change primarily resulted from the timing of customer payments for the 747-8 program and the timing of milestone payments for the C-17 program.

Net cash used in investing activities for the three months ended March 28, 2010 was \$6.7 million, a decrease of \$1.6 million compared to net cash used in investing activities of \$8.3 million for the same period in 2009. The change is due to fewer capital expenditures in 2010.

Net cash provided by financing activities for the three months ended March 28, 2010 was \$0.4 million, a change of \$159.6 million compared to cash provided of \$160.0 million for the same period in 2009. This change primarily resulted from the absence in 2010 of the \$135.0 million in revolver borrowings and the \$25.0 million conversion of the synthetic letter of credit facility to a term loan that occurred in 2009.

Cash Flow Summary

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
	(in millions)		
Net income (loss)	\$ 328.3	\$ 93.7	\$ 46.3
Non-cash items	111.8	17.9	74.8
Changes in working capital	(328.3)	(266.1)	(86.9)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	111.8	(154.5)	34.2
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	247.2	(14.2)	(49.6)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(329.7)	179.8	(2.4)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	29.3	11.1	(17.8)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	86.7	75.6	93.4
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 116.0	\$ 86.7	\$ 75.6

Table of Contents

Year Ended December 31, 2009 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2008

Net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$111.8 million, an increase of \$266.3 million compared to net cash used in operating activities of \$154.5 million for the prior year. This change primarily resulted from the settlement of contractual matters related to the 787 program partially offset by increased cash requirements for the 747-8 program.

Net cash provided by investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$247.2 million, an increase of \$261.4 million compared to net cash used in investing activities of \$14.2 million for the same period in 2008. The change was primarily due to the \$289.2 million, net of fees, of proceeds received for the sale of the Charleston 787 business and a \$27.3 million decrease in capital expenditures in 2009 offset by the \$55.1 million of proceeds from the sale of assets in 2008 including the sale to Boeing of Vought's equity interest in Global Aeronautica.

Net cash used in financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$329.7 million, a change of \$509.5 million compared with cash provided of \$179.8 million for 2008. This change primarily resulted from the \$184.6 million in net proceeds from the Incremental Facility in 2008, the use of \$355.0 million of proceeds from the sale of the Charleston 787 business to pay down outstanding term loans in 2009 and the restriction of \$43.8 million as collateral for outstanding letters of credit in 2009, partially offset by the conversion of the \$75.0 million of the synthetic letter of credit facility to a term loan in 2009.

Year Ended December 31, 2008 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2007

Net cash used in operating activities for year ended December 31, 2008 was \$154.5 million, a change of \$188.7 million compared to cash provided by operating activities of \$34.2 million for the prior year. The change primarily resulted from the following items: increased cash funding requirements of \$59.7 million for Vought's defined benefit pension plans; lower cash from the timing of milestone and advance payments from customers of approximately \$67.0 million; as well as \$62.0 million of higher working capital requirements in 2008 related to the ramp-up of the 787 program.

Net cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$14.2 million, a decrease of \$35.4 million compared to net cash used in investing activities of \$49.6 million for the prior year. This improvement is due to a \$30.8 million increase in proceeds provided by the sale of assets and a \$16.5 million decrease in contributions to Global Aeronautica partially offset by an \$11.9 million increase in capital expenditures.

Net cash provided by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$179.8 million, a change of \$182.2 million compared to net cash used in financing activities of \$2.4 million for the prior year. The change primarily resulted from the \$184.6 million in net proceeds provided by borrowings under the Incremental Facility.

Table of Contents**Contractual Obligations**

The following table summarizes the scheduled maturities of financial obligations and expiration dates of commitments as of December 31, 2009:

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Thereafter	Total
	(\$ in millions)						
Senior credit facilities							
Term loans	\$ 236.6	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 236.6
Incremental facility	85.6						85.6
Total senior credit facilities(1)							
	\$ 322.2	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 322.2
Operating leases	21.7	13.7	9.3	4.9	4.0	3.5	57.1
Senior notes		270.0					270.0
Purchase Obligations(2)							
	459.3	143.7	18.0	12.0			633.0
Total	\$ 803.2	\$ 427.4	\$ 27.3	\$ 16.9	\$ 4.0	\$ 3.5	\$ 1,282.3

- (1) In addition to the obligations in the table, at December 31, 2008, Vought had contractual interest payment obligations as follows: (a) variable interest rate payments on \$322.2 million outstanding under Vought's senior credit facilities based upon LIBOR plus a margin of 4.00%, which correlated to an interest rate of 7.50% at December 31, 2009 and (b) \$21.6 million per year on the Senior Notes.
- (2) Includes contractual obligations for which Vought is committed to purchase goods and services as of December 31, 2009. The most significant of these obligations relate to raw material and parts supply contracts for Vought's manufacturing programs and these amounts are primarily comprised of open purchase order commitments to vendors and subcontractors. Many of these agreements provide Vought the ability to alter or cancel orders and require its suppliers to mitigate the impact from any changes. Even where purchase orders specify determinable prices, quantities and delivery time frames, generally the purchase obligations remain subject to frequent modification and therefore are highly variable. As a result, Vought regularly experiences significant fluctuations in the aggregate amount of purchase obligations, and the amount reflected in the table above may not be indicative of its purchase obligations over time. The ultimate liability for these obligations may be reduced based upon modification or termination provisions included in some of Vought's purchase contracts, the costs incurred to date by vendors under these contracts or by recourse under normal termination clauses in firm contracts with Vought's customers.

In addition to the financial obligations detailed in the table above, Vought also had obligations related to its benefit plans at December 31, 2009 as detailed in the following table. Vought's other

Table of Contents

post-retirement benefits are not required to be funded in advance, so benefit payments are paid as they are incurred. Vought's expected net contributions and payments are included in the table below:

	Pension Benefits	Other Post-retirement Benefits
	(in millions)	
Benefit obligation at December 31, 2009	\$ 1,958.3	\$ 402.3
Plan assets at December 31, 2009	1,342.6	
Projected contributions		
2010	102.7	38.4
2011	176.8	38.9
2012	142.1	38.5
2013	123.0	37.9
2014	108.3	37.5
Total 2010 - 2014	\$ 652.9	\$ 191.2

Current plan documents reserve Vought's right to amend or terminate the plans at any time, subject to applicable collective bargaining requirements for represented employees.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

None.

Inflation

A majority of Vought's sales are conducted pursuant to long-term contracts that set fixed unit prices and some of which provide for price adjustment through escalation clauses. The effect of inflation on Vought's sales and earnings is minimal because the selling prices of those contracts, established for deliveries in the future, generally reflect estimated costs to be incurred in these future periods. Vought's estimated costs take into account a projected rate of inflation for the duration of the relevant contract.

Vought's supply base contracts are conducted on a fixed price basis in U.S. dollars. In some cases Vought's supplier arrangements contain escalation adjustment provisions based on accepted industry indices, with appropriate forecasting incorporated in program financial estimates. Raw materials price escalation has been mitigated through existing long-term agreements, which remain in place for several more years. Vought's expectations are that in the long-term, the demand for these materials will continue to put additional pressures on pricing. Strategic cost reduction plans will continue to focus on mitigating the effects of this demand curve on Vought's operations.

Critical Accounting Policies

Vought's discussion and analysis of its financial position and results of operations are based upon its consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses. Although Vought evaluates its estimates, which are based on the most current and best available information and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, on an ongoing basis, actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. Vought believes the following items are the critical accounting policies and most significant estimates and assumptions used

Table of Contents

in the preparation of its financial statements. These accounting policies conform to the accounting policies contained in the consolidated financial statements included in this annual report.

Accounting Estimates. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes and, in particular, estimates of contract costs and revenues used in the earnings recognition process. Vought has recorded all estimated contract losses that are reasonably estimable and probable. To enhance reliability in its estimates, Vought employs a rigorous estimating process that is reviewed and updated at least on a quarterly basis. However, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue and Profit Recognition. The majority of Vought's sales are made pursuant to written contractual arrangements or "contracts" to design, develop and manufacture aerostructures to the specifications of the customer under firm fixed price contracts. These contracts are within the scope of the *Revenue Construction-Type and Production-Type Contracts* topic of the ASC and revenue and costs on contracts are recognized using percentage-of-completion methods of accounting. Accounting for the revenue and profit on a contract requires estimates of (1) the contract value or total contract revenue, (2) the total costs at completion, which is equal to the sum of the actual incurred costs to date on the contract and the estimated costs to complete the contract's scope of work and (3) the measurement of progress towards completion. Depending on the contract, Vought measures progress toward completion using either the cost-to-cost method or the units-of-delivery method.

Under the cost-to-cost method, progress toward completion is measured as the ratio of total costs incurred to Vought's estimate of total costs at completion. Vought recognizes costs as incurred. Profit is determined based on its estimated profit margin on the contract multiplied by its progress toward completion. Revenue represents the sum of Vought's costs and profit on the contract for the period.

Under the units-of-delivery method, revenue on a contract is recorded as the units are delivered and accepted during the period at an amount equal to the contractual selling price of those units. The costs recorded on a contract under the units-of-delivery method are equal to the total costs at completion divided by the total units to be delivered. As its contracts can span multiple years, Vought often segments the contracts into production lots for the purposes of accumulating and allocating cost. Profit is recognized as the difference between revenue for the units delivered and the estimated costs for the units delivered.

Adjustments to original estimates for a contract's revenues, estimated costs at completion and estimated total profit are often required as work progresses under a contract, as experience is gained and as more information is obtained, even though the scope of work required under the contract may not change, or if contract modifications occur. These estimates are also sensitive to the assumed rate of production. Generally, the longer it takes to complete the contract quantity, the more relative overhead that contract will absorb. The impact of revisions in cost estimates is recognized on a cumulative catch-up basis in the period in which the revisions are made. Provisions for anticipated losses on contracts are recorded in the period in which they become evident ("forward losses") and are first offset against costs that are included in inventory, with any remaining amount reflected in accrued contract liabilities in accordance with the *Construction and Production-Type Contracts* topic. Revisions in contract estimates, if significant, can materially affect Vought's results of operations and cash flows, as well as Vought's valuation of inventory. Furthermore, certain contracts are combined or segmented for revenue recognition in accordance with the *Construction and Production-Type Contracts* topic.

Advance payments and progress payments received on contracts-in-process are first offset against related contract costs that are included in inventory, with any remaining amount reflected in current liabilities.

Table of Contents

Accrued contract liabilities consisted of the following:

	March 28, 2010	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
	(in millions)		
Advances and progress billings	\$ 34.2	\$ 59.4	\$ 126.8
Forward loss		1.7	6.4
Other	5.8	13.1	7.9
 Total accrued contract liabilities	 \$ 40.0	 \$ 74.2	 \$ 141.1

Amounts representing contract change orders or claims are only included in revenue when such change orders or claims have been settled with Vought's customer and to the extent that units have been delivered. Additionally, some contracts may contain provisions for revenue sharing, price re-determination, requests for equitable adjustments, change orders or cost and/or performance incentives. Such amounts or incentives are included in contract value when the amounts can be reliably estimated and their realization is reasonably assured.

Although fixed-price contracts, which extend several years into the future, generally permit Vought to keep unexpected profits if costs are less than projected, Vought also bears the risk that increased or unexpected costs may reduce its profit or cause the Company to sustain losses on the contract. In a fixed-price contract, Vought must fully absorb cost overruns, notwithstanding the difficulty of estimating all of the costs it will incur in performing these contracts and in projecting the ultimate level of revenue that may otherwise be achieved. Vought's failure to anticipate technical problems, estimate delivery reductions, estimate costs accurately or control costs during performance of a fixed-price contract may reduce the profitability of a fixed-price contract or cause a loss. Vought believes it has recorded adequate provisions in the financial statements for losses on fixed-price contracts, but it cannot be certain that the contract loss provisions will be adequate to cover all actual future losses.

As mentioned above, the vast majority of Vought's revenue is related to the sale of manufactured end item products and spare parts. Any revenue related to the provision of services is accounted for separately and is not material to Vought's results of operations.

Inventories. Inventoried costs primarily relate to work in process and represent accumulated contract costs less the portion of such costs allocated to delivered items. Accumulated contract costs include direct production costs, manufacturing and engineering overhead, production tooling costs, and certain general and administration expenses.

In accordance with industry practice, inventoried costs are classified as a current asset and include amounts related to contracts having production cycles longer than one year; therefore, a portion thereof will not be realized within one year. See Note 5 to Vought's consolidated financial statements.

Goodwill. Goodwill is tested for impairment, at least annually, in accordance with the provisions of the *Intangibles Goodwill and Other* topic of the ASC. Under this topic, the first step of the goodwill impairment test used to identify potential impairment compares the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying value. Vought has concluded that it is a single reporting unit. Accordingly, all assets and liabilities are used to determine Vought's carrying value. Based on review of its annual impairment tests, Vought did not recognize impairment charges in 2009, 2008 or 2007.

Additionally, in connection with the sale of the Charleston 787 business on July 30, 2009 (discussed in Note 3 Discontinued Operations in the notes to Vought's consolidated financial statements), \$122.9 million of Vought's goodwill balance was allocated to that business based on the relative fair value of its assets compared to the total value of the consolidated company. Subsequently, Vought performed an interim impairment test of its remaining Goodwill balance and determined the balance was not impaired.

Table of Contents

For this testing Vought uses an independent valuation firm to assist in the estimation of enterprise fair value using standard valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow, market multiples and comparable transactions. The discounted cash flow fair value estimates are based on management's projected future cash flows and the estimated weighted average cost of capital. The estimated weighted average cost of capital is based on a risk-free interest rate and other factors such as equity risk premiums and the ratio of total debt and equity capital.

Vought must make assumptions regarding estimated future cash flows and other factors used by the independent valuation firm to determine the fair value. If these estimates or the related assumptions change, Vought may be required to record non-cash impairment charges for goodwill in the future.

Post-Retirement Plans. The liabilities and net periodic cost of Vought's pension and other post-retirement plans are determined using methodologies that involve several actuarial assumptions, the most significant of which are the discount rate, the expected long-term rate of asset return, the assumed average rate of compensation increase and rate of growth for medical costs. The actuarial assumptions used to calculate these costs are reviewed annually or when a remeasurement is necessary. Assumptions are based upon management's best estimates, after consulting with outside investment advisors and actuaries, as of the measurement date.

The assumed discount rate utilized is based on a point in time estimate as of Vought's December 31 annual measurement date or as of remeasurement dates as needed. This rate is determined based upon a review of yield rates associated with long-term, high quality corporate bonds as of the measurement date and use of models that discount projected benefit payments using the spot rates developed from the yields on selected long-term, high quality corporate bonds.

The assumed expected long-term rate of return on assets is the weighted average rate of earnings expected on the funds invested or to be invested to provide for the benefits included in the Projected Benefit Obligation ("PBO"). The expected average long-term rate of return on assets is based principally on the counsel of Vought's outside investment advisors and was projected at 8.5% in 2009, 2008 and 2007. This rate is based on actual historical returns and anticipated long-term performance of individual asset classes with consideration given to the related investment strategy. This rate is utilized principally in calculating the expected return on the plan assets component of the annual pension expense. To the extent the actual rate of return on assets realized over the course of a year differs from the assumed rate, that year's annual pension expense is not affected. The gain or loss reduces or increases future pension expense over the average remaining service period of active plan participants expected to receive benefits.

The assumed average rate of compensation increase represents the average annual compensation increase expected over the remaining employment periods for the participating employees. This rate is estimated to be 4% and is utilized principally in calculating the PBO and annual pension expense.

In addition to its defined benefit pension plans, Vought provides certain healthcare and life insurance benefits for certain eligible retired employees. Such benefits were unfunded as of December 31, 2009 and March 28, 2010. Employees achieve eligibility to participate in these contributory plans upon retirement from active service if they meet specified age and years of service requirements. Election to participate for some employees must be made at the date of retirement. Qualifying dependents at the date of retirement are also eligible for medical coverage. Current plan documents reserve Vought's right to amend or terminate the plans at any time, subject to applicable collective bargaining requirements for represented employees. From time to time, Vought has made changes to the benefits provided to various groups of plan participants. Premiums charged to most retirees for medical coverage prior to age 65 are based on years of service and are adjusted annually for changes in the cost of the plans as determined by an independent actuary. In addition to this medical inflation cost-sharing feature, the plans also have provisions for deductibles, co-payments,

Table of Contents

coinsurance percentages, out-of-pocket limits, schedules of reasonable fees, preferred provider networks, coordination of benefits with other plans, and a Medicare carve-out. A one-percentage-point shift in the medical trend rate would have the effect shown in Note 14 to Vought's consolidated financial statements.

In accordance with the *Compensation Retirement Benefits* topic of the ASC Vought recognized the funded status of its benefit obligation in its statement of financial position as of December 31, 2008. This funded status was remeasured for some plans as of January 31, 2009 and September 27, 2009 due to plan amendments and for all plans as of December 31, 2009, Vought's annual remeasurement date. The funded status is measured as the difference between the fair value of the plan's assets and the PBO or accumulated postretirement benefit obligation of the plan. In order to recognize the funded status, Vought determined the fair value of the plan assets. The majority of Vought's plan assets are publicly traded investments which were valued based on the market price as of the date of remeasurement. Investments that are not publicly traded were valued based on the estimated fair value of those investments as of December 31, 2009 based on Vought's evaluation of data from fund managers and comparable market data.

Accounting Changes and Pronouncements

In December 2007, the FASB issued an accounting standard that provides revised guidance on how acquirors recognize and measure the consideration transferred, identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed, noncontrolling interests, and goodwill acquired in a business combination. This standard also expands required disclosures surrounding the nature and financial effects of business combinations. Vought adopted the guidance of this accounting standard, currently included in the *Business Combinations Topic* of the ASC on January 1, 2009. Vought considered the provisions of this accounting standard with respect to the sale of the Charleston 787 business (as discussed in Note 3 Discontinued Operations in the notes to Vought's consolidated financial statements).

FASB issued an accounting standard that requires enhanced disclosures about the plan assets of a company's defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans. The enhanced disclosures are intended to provide users of financial statements with a greater understanding of: (1) how investment allocation decisions are made, including the factors that are pertinent to an understanding of investment policies and strategies; (2) the major categories of plan assets; (3) the inputs and valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of plan assets; (4) the effect of fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) on changes in plan assets for the period; and (5) significant concentrations of risk within plan assets. Vought adopted the provisions of this accounting standard on January 1, 2009 and provided the required enhanced disclosures for its pension plan assets in Note 14 Pension and Other Post Retirement Benefits in the notes to Vought's consolidated financial statements.

In May 2009, the FASB issued an accounting standard that requires an entity to recognize in the financial statements the effects of all subsequent events that provide additional evidence about conditions that existed at the date of the balance sheet. For nonrecognized subsequent events that must be disclosed to keep the financial statements from being misleading, an entity is required to disclose the nature of the event as well as an estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made. Vought adopted this accounting standard for its fiscal period ending June 28, 2009 and it has not had a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued an accounting standard that establishes the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (the Codification) as the source of authoritative U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP). Vought adopted this accounting standard for Vought's fiscal period ending September 27, 2009.

Table of Contents

Following the Codification, the FASB will not issue new standards in the form of Statements, FASB Staff Positions or Emerging Issues Task Force Abstracts. Instead, it will issue Accounting Standards Updates (ASUs), which will serve to update the Codification, provide background information about the accounting guidance and provide the basis for conclusions on the changes to the Codification. GAAP is not intended to be changed as a result of the Codification, but it will change the way the accounting guidance is organized and presented. As a result, these changes have a significant impact on how Vought references GAAP in its financial statements and in its accounting policies for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009.

In Vought's annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009, it began the process of implementing the statement by removing references to FASB statement numbers in the footnotes that follow and explaining the adherence to authoritative accounting guidance in plain English, where appropriate.

In December 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2009-17, "Consolidations (Topic 810) Improvements to Financial Reporting by Enterprises Involved with Variable Interest Entities" ("ASU 2009-17"). ASU 2009-17 changes how a reporting entity determines when an entity that is insufficiently capitalized or is not controlled through voting (or similar rights) should be consolidated. The determination of whether a reporting entity is required to consolidate another entity is based on, among other things, the other entity's purpose and design and the reporting entity's ability to direct the activities of the other entity that most significantly impact the other entity's economic performance. ASU 2009-17 requires a reporting entity to provide additional disclosures about its involvement with variable interest entities and any significant changes in risk exposure due to that involvement. A reporting entity is required to disclose how its involvement with a variable interest entity affects the reporting entity's financial statements. ASU 2009-17 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2009, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Vought adopted ASU 2009-17 as of January 1, 2010, and its application had no impact on Vought's interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

In January 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-06, "Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements" ("ASU 2010-06"), which provides amendments to *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* Overall subtopic of the ASC. ASU 2010-06 requires additional disclosures and clarifications of existing disclosures for recurring and nonrecurring fair value measurements. Vought adopted this update for its fiscal year beginning January 1, 2010. ASU 2010-06 did not have a material impact on Vought's interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

BUSINESS

Our Company

We are a leading manufacturer of and provider of repair and maintenance services for aerospace systems and components, serving a broad spectrum of companies within the aerospace industry. We design, engineer, manufacture, repair and overhaul aircraft components and aerostructures. Our customers consist of original equipment manufacturers, or "OEMs," of commercial, military, regional and business aircraft and components, the U.S. military, commercial airlines and air cargo carriers, and include:

Boeing	Honeywell
Airbus (a division of EADS NV)	Lockheed Martin
Bell Helicopter (a division of Textron)	Northrop Grumman
Cessna (a division of Textron)	Raytheon
Gulfstream (a division of General Dynamics)	Rolls-Royce
General Electric	Sikorsky (a division of United Technologies)

Our diversification across OEMs and platforms, coupled with our ever-broadening product offerings, enables us to respond to the evolving needs of our customers. In addition, we are well positioned in a highly fragmented industry, as one of a limited number of companies worldwide that can offer a broad range of products, systems and services to the largest aerospace companies. For the year ended March 31, 2010 and the three months ended June 30, 2010, we generated net sales of \$1.3 billion and \$406.4 million, respectively. On a pro forma basis after giving effect to the Vought Acquisition, for the year ended March 31, 2010 and the three months ended June 30, 2010, we generated net sales of \$3.2 billion and \$763.4 million, respectively. As of June 30, 2010, we had a current backlog of approximately \$3.3 billion. See " Summary Consolidated Historical and Pro Forma Financial Data of Triumph."

We operate through a decentralized structure of 44 aerospace companies with 64 locations in the United States, Europe, Mexico and Thailand, while maintaining an integrated marketing and sales force for all of our operating companies. Through our decentralized structure, we are able to preserve specialized skills and distinct customer bases for many of our group companies, which enhances our diversification and increases our operating flexibility to better serve our customers. Our sales and marketing team serves as a single point of customer contact for our extensive range of products. The team consists of customer-focused sales professionals as well as specialists at individual operating companies who assist them with expertise and depth of knowledge in particular products.

Table of Contents

Aerospace End Markets and Platforms

Our customer base includes nearly all of the world's major OEMs, the U.S. military and a number of commercial airlines and air cargo carriers. The chart below presents our net sales by end market for the twelve months ended March 31, 2010 on a pro forma basis after giving effect to the Vought Acquisition. Amounts have been rounded where necessary.

Our End Markets

We provide products and services to the following platforms used in the commercial, military, business and regional aircraft end markets:

Commercial Aircraft Market.

Large wide-body aircraft with twin aisles (more than 200 seats). Wide-body aircraft for which we provide parts, assemblies and services include the Boeing 747-8, 767, 777 and 787 and the Airbus A330/340, A350 and A380, as well as the A350XWB, planned for entry into service in 2013.

Smaller narrow-body aircraft with single aisles (excluding regional aircraft) (100 to 200 seats). Narrow-body aircraft for which we provide parts, assemblies and services include the Boeing 737, the Airbus A320 family and the Bombardier C series.

Military Aircraft Market.

Fighter and Attack Aircraft Fighter aircraft are used to engage in air-to-air combat and to control the airspace over the battlefield, thereby enabling other allied forces to carry out their missions. Attack aircraft support ground troops in close air support roles and penetrating attacks. Fighter and attack aircraft platforms for which we provide parts, assemblies and services include the F/A-18 Hornet, the F-15 Eagle, the F-16 Fighting Falcon, the F-35 Lightning II and the E-2C Hawkeye.

Transport Aircraft or Cargo Aircraft Aircraft in this category are used to transport troops, equipment and humanitarian aid, and are able to operate from short and roughly prepared airfields and to perform airdrops of troops and equipment when landing is not an option. Transport and cargo aircraft platforms for which we provide parts, assemblies and services include the Boeing C-17 Globemaster III, and the Lockheed Martin C-130 Hercules.

Edgar Filing: TRIUMPH GROUP INC - Form S-4

Rotorcraft Rotorcraft have broad and varied uses including intra-theater cargo delivery, troop transport and rapid insertion, observation and patrol, ground attack and search and rescue and special operations. Rotorcraft have been critical to the U.S. military's efforts in Iraq and

Table of Contents

Afghanistan and their heavy usage has led to continued demand for new rotorcraft and repairs and refurbishments of existing military rotorcraft. Rotorcraft platforms for which we provide parts, assemblies and services include the UH-60 Black Hawk, V-22 Osprey, CH-47 Chinook and the AH-64 Apache.

Unmanned Air Vehicles ("UAVs") UAVs have generally been used for observation and command and control. This class of aircraft plays an important role in U.S. military strategy, and is also being increasingly used for weapons delivery and air combat. UAV platforms for which we provide parts, assemblies and services include the Global Hawk, the Predator and the Hunter.

Aerial Tanker Aircraft Tankers are used to deliver fuel to other aircraft while airborne and are essential to the effective use of combat and support aircraft. Tanker aircraft platforms for which we provide parts, assemblies and services include the KC-10 and KC-135. In addition, the U.S. Air Force recently issued a request for proposal ("RFP") for designs for the KC-X tanker, which will replace the KC-135. We provide parts, assemblies and services for the planned proposals of both Boeing (a modified version of its 767 commercial airframe) and EADS (the A330 Tanker).

In addition, we provide parts, assemblies and services to Space Vehicles, such as the Delta Launch Space Vehicle and International Space Station.

Business Jet Aircraft Market. The business jet market includes personal and business jet aircraft with a worldwide fleet today exceeding 14,000 aircraft. There are currently more than 40 different models of business jets in production or development, ranging from very light jets (VLJ) seating four passengers to transcontinental business jets that carry up to 19 passengers. The business jet market is generally classified into three major segments: light (which include VLJ, entry and light jets with sale prices ranging from approximately \$1 million to \$10 million per aircraft), medium (which include light-mid, medium and super-mid jets with sale prices ranging from approximately \$10 million to \$20 million per aircraft), and heavy (which include heavy, long range and ultra long range jets with sale prices ranging from approximately \$20 million to \$45 million per aircraft). Purchasers of business jets include U.S. and foreign corporations, fractional leasing companies, wealthy individuals and U.S. and foreign governments. Our business jet customers include Bombardier, Cessna, Dassault Aviation, Embraer, Gulfstream, Hawker Beechcraft and Learjet. We typically provide parts, assemblies and services to our business jet customers across all of their business jet platforms.

Regional Jet Aircraft Market. The regional jet market includes smaller commercial jet aircraft ranging in size from approximately 40 to 110 seats. Regional jet aircraft platforms for which we provide parts, assemblies and services include the Embraer EM145, the Bombardier/Canadair CRJ700, CRJ1000 and CRJ200, the Bombardier/DeHavilland DHC 8 series and the British Aerospace BAE146/AVRO RJ.

Our Business Segments

We currently offer our products and services through two operating segments: Aerospace Systems and Aftermarket Services.

Aerospace Systems

Aerospace Systems engages in the design, development, manufacture, repair, sales and lifecycle support of complete metallic structural assemblies, as well as mechanical, electromechanical, hydraulic and hydromechanical control systems. Aerospace Systems serves as a single point of customer contact for this extensive range of products, which we believe gives us a significant competitive advantage over many of our competitors. Aerospace System's products range from highly integrated systems and assemblies to kits of components to individual components and satisfy customer requirements at various stages of the manufacturing process. Aerospace Systems also performs complex machining processes,

Table of Contents

offers machining capabilities and structural component forming, and provides customers with the full range of structural components, as well as complete assemblies and subassemblies. Aerospace Systems' customers include aerospace OEMs and other tier one manufacturers who supply them, airlines, air cargo carriers, and domestic and foreign militaries. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 and the three months ended June 30, 2010, Aerospace Systems generated net sales before inter-segment eliminations of \$1,073.5 million and \$346.8 million, respectively.

The principal products and services of our Aerospace Systems segment prior to the Vought Acquisition are set forth below.

Acoustic insulation systems	Exhaust nozzles and ducting	Main engine gear box assemblies
Aircraft and engine mounted accessory drive	Floor beams	Primary and secondary flight control systems
Cockpit control levers	Heat exchangers	Stretch-formed leading edges and fuselage skins
Composite and metal bonding	High-lift actuation	Windows and window assemblies
Composite ducts and floor panels	Landing gear actuation systems	Wing spars and stringers
Control system valve bodies	Landing gear components and assemblies	

Acquisition of Vought Aircraft Industries, Inc.

On June 16, 2010, we completed our acquisition of Vought. The results of Vought are included in the Aerospace Systems segment from June 16, 2010 through June 30, 2010. Vought is a leading global manufacturer of aerostructure products for commercial, military and business jet aircraft. For the twelve months ended March 28, 2010, the commercial, military and business jet aircraft end markets accounted for \$1,008.1 million, \$691.0 million and \$258.9 million, respectively, of Vought's revenue, or 52%, 35%, and 13%, respectively, of Vought's total revenue. Vought develops and manufactures a wide range of complex aerostructures such as aircraft fuselages, wing and tail assemblies, engine nacelles, flight control surfaces as well as helicopter cabins. Vought's diverse and long-standing customer base consists of the leading aerospace OEMs, including Airbus, Boeing, Cessna, Gulfstream, Lockheed Martin, Northrop Grumman and Sikorsky, as well as the U.S. military. We believe that Vought's new product and program development expertise, engineering and composite capabilities, the importance of its aerostructure products to its OEM customer base and Vought's advanced manufacturing capabilities make Vought an important partner to its customers. Vought collaborates with its customers and provides the latest technologies to address their needs for complex, highly engineered aerostructures. Vought's products are used on many of the largest and longest running programs in the aerospace industry, including the Boeing 737, 747-8, 767 and 777, C-17 Globemaster III, CH-47 Chinook, the Airbus 330/340, Lockheed Martin C-130, Sikorsky H-60 and Gulfstream G350, G450, G500 and G550. Vought is also a key supplier to its customers on programs that it believes have high growth potential, such as the Northrop Grumman Global Hawk unmanned aerial vehicle, Boeing 787 and V-22 Osprey. For the twelve months ended March 28, 2010, Vought generated total revenue of approximately \$2.0 billion. See " Vought Summary Historical Consolidated Financial Data."

Vought designs, manufactures and supplies both metal and composite aerospace structural assemblies including the following:

fuselage sections (including upper and lower ramp assemblies, skin panels, aft sections, and pressure bulkheads);

wings and wing assemblies (including skin panels, spars, and leading edges);

empennages (tail assemblies, including horizontal and vertical stabilizers, horizontal and vertical leading edge assemblies, elevators and rudders);

nacelles and nacelle components (the structures around engines, including fan cowls, inlet cowls, pylons and exhaust nozzles);

Table of Contents

rotorcraft cabins and substructures;

detail parts (metallic and composite); and

control surfaces (including flaps, ailerons, rudders, spoilers and elevators).

The tables in the following three end markets summarize the major programs that Vought currently has under long-term contract by customer and product, indicating in each case whether Vought is a sole-source provider and the year of commencement of the program. For the purposes of the tables, Vought is considered a sole-source provider if it is currently the only provider of the structures it supplies for that program. The year of commencement of a program is the year a contract was signed with the OEM.

Commercial Aircraft Products. Vought produces a wide range of commercial aircraft products and participates in a number of major commercial programs for a variety of customers.

Vought is one of the largest independent manufacturers of aerostructures for Boeing Commercial Airplanes ("Boeing Commercial"). Vought is also one of the largest U.S. manufacturers of aerostructures for Airbus and has more than 20 years of commercial aircraft experience with the various Airbus entities. Vought's major commercial programs are summarized as follows:

Commercial Aircraft Customer/Platform	Product	Sole-Source	Year Program Commenced
<i>Airbus</i>			
A330/340	Upper skin panel assemblies, center spar and midrear spar, mid and outboard leading edge assemblies	ü	1988
A340-500/600	Upper skin panel, stringers, center spar and midrear spar, mid and outboard leading edge assemblies	ü	1998
<i>Boeing</i>			
737	Inboard flaps		2009
747	Fuselage panels and empennage (vertical stabilizer, horizontal stabilizer and aft body section)	ü	1966
767	Wing center section, horizontal stabilizer and aft fuselage section	ü	1980
777	1993 Inboard flaps, spoilers and spare requirements 2009 outboard flaps and ailerons	ü	1993, 2009
787	Detail parts and frame assembly	ü	2005

Table of Contents

Military Aircraft Products. Vought produces a broad array of products for military organizations both in the United States and around the world. In the United States, Vought provides aerostructures for a variety of military platforms, including transport, rotorcraft and unmanned aircraft utilized by all four branches of the U.S. military. Vought's major military programs are summarized as follows:

Military Aircraft Customer/Platform	Product	Sole-Source	Year Program Commenced
<i>Bell/Boeing</i>			
V-22 Osprey	Fuselage skin panels, empennage (sole-source) and ramp door assemblies		1993
<i>Boeing</i>			
C-17 Globemaster III	Empennage and nacelle components	ü	1983
<i>Lockheed Martin</i>			
C-130J Hercules	Empennage	ü	1953
<i>Northrop Grumman</i>			
Global Hawk	Integrated composite wing	ü	1999
<i>Sikorsky</i>			
H-60	Cabin structure		2004
<i>U.S. Air Force</i>			
C-5 Galaxy	Flaps, slats, elevators, wing tips and panels		2002

Business Jet Aircraft Products. Vought's customers in this market include primary business jet aircraft manufacturers such as Cessna, Gulfstream, and Hawker Beechcraft. We believe that Vought is the largest aerostructures supplier to Gulfstream for its G350, G450, G500, and G550 models. Vought's major business jet programs are summarized as follows:

Business Jet Aircraft Customer/Platform	Product	Sole-Source	Year Program Commenced
<i>Cessna</i>			
Citation X	Upper and lower wing skin assemblies	ü	1992
<i>Gulfstream</i>			
G350 and G450	Nacelle components and wing boxes	ü	1983
G500 and G550	Integrated wings	ü	1993
<i>Hawker Beechcraft</i>			
Hawker 800	Nacelle components	ü	1981

Aftermarket Services

Aftermarket Services performs maintenance, repair and overhaul services ("MRO") for commercial and military markets on components and assemblies manufactured by third parties. Aftermarket Services also designs, engineers, manufactures, repairs and overhauls aftermarket aerospace engine components. It offers comprehensive MRO solutions, and FAA-approved repairs and parts manufacturing options in addition to providing aftermarket parts and services to airlines, air cargo carriers and third-party overhaul facilities. In connection with its repair and overhaul activities, Aftermarket Services also provides leasing packages and exchange programs pursuant to which customers may lease replacement parts temporarily while their original equipment is repaired, or exchange them permanently. Aftermarket Services offers repair capability for FAA-approved assemblies which range from detailed components to complex subsystems, including APUs, thrust reversers, flight controls, engine accessories and avionics. Aftermarket Services also performs repair and overhaul services and supplies spare parts for various types of cockpit instruments and gauges for a broad range of commercial airlines on a worldwide basis. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 and the three months ended June 30, 2010, Aftermarket Services generated net sales before inter-segment eliminations of \$225.0 million and \$59.8 million, respectively.

Table of Contents

The principal products and services of our Aftermarket Services segment are set forth below.

Repairs and Overhauls:	Fabricates, Repairs and Overhauls:	Refurbishes and Airline Interior Products:
Air cycle machines	Blades and vanes	Light assemblies
APUs	Cabin interior panes, shades, light sensors and other plastic components	Overhead bins
Cockpit instrumentation	Combustors	Sidewalls
Constant speed drives	Stators	
Engine and airframe accessories	Transition ducts	
Flight control surfaces		
Integrated drive generators		
Nacelles		
Remote sensors		
Thrust reversers		

Segment Reporting

In anticipation of the acquisition of Vought in early fiscal 2011, management began to consider certain organizational changes in an effort to align the operations reporting units. Management is currently evaluating the impact of the reorganization on the Company's externally reported segments in accordance with ASC Topic 280, *Segment Reporting*.

Competitive Strengths

We believe that we will benefit from the following competitive strengths:

Diverse Business Mix. Through organic growth and disciplined acquisitions, we have diversified the end markets we serve in order to minimize the impact that any single segment, platform or product of the aerospace industry could have on our results. The Vought Acquisition will further diversify our product and customer base, by expanding our capabilities into complex aerostructure products and allowing us to leverage Vought's strong existing customer relationships which complement our own.

Broad Array of Products and Services. We provide aerospace customers a single point of purchase for a diverse array of technically complex products and services for a wide range of aerospace platforms and programs, which we believe gives us a competitive advantage in developing strategic partnerships with OEMs. We design, engineer and manufacture aircraft components to meet our customers' particular requirements. In some cases, we own the proprietary rights to these designs and, accordingly, our customers generally rely on us to regularly repair, overhaul or replace these components, which provides us with a recurring source of cash flow. For our customers, we also perform repair and overhaul services on various aviation components manufactured by third parties. Our acquisition of Vought will expand our presence in many of today's most important commercial platforms and in important fixed-wing and rotorcraft military aircraft. The success of these and other legacy programs provides a strong foundation for us and positions us for future growth on new commercial programs.

Advanced Manufacturing and Technical Capabilities. We are leading global manufacturers of some of the largest and most technologically advanced parts and assemblies for a diverse range of aircraft. Vought adds capabilities in aerostructures, precision assembly techniques, automated assembly processes and large-bed machining and fabrication of large composite fiber reinforced parts to our own capabilities, which include highly proprietary actuation products, geared products, structural components, thermal products and controls. We employ over 250 engineers supporting design programs and over 800 manufacturing engineers. Our manufacturing facilities have achieved ISO 9001 certification, a certification of internationally recognized quality standards for manufacturing.

Table of Contents

Significant Customer Relationships and Industry Presence. We believe that our strong customer relationships and market-leading industry positions are the result of our dedication to meeting our customers' complex specifications, our focus on quality control and our delivery of high quality products and services. Our customer base includes nearly all of the world's major OEMs (Boeing, Airbus, Bell Helicopter, Cessna, Gulfstream, General Electric, Honeywell, Lockheed Martin, Raytheon and Sikorsky), commercial airlines, the U.S. military and air cargo carriers, including Federal Express and United Parcel Service. We are an important supplier to many long-lived commercial and military platforms, including, Airbus 330/340, Boeing 737, 747-8, 767 and 777, C-17 Globemaster III and V-22 Osprey, Lockheed Martin C-130, Sikorsky H-60, Gulfstream G350, G450, G500 and G550, and are well positioned to capitalize on future growth in these established programs and other new program launches.

Robust Backlog. As of June 30, 2010, our backlog was approximately \$3.3 billion. Backlog is generally comprised of actual purchase orders with firm delivery dates or contract requirements generally within the next 24 months. The majority of our sales are from orders issued under long-term contracts, generally of a three to five-year duration. Our backlog increases our management's visibility on future business activity levels.

Strong Free Cash Flow Generation. Despite the economic challenges faced by the commercial airline industry over the last several years and the worldwide economic recession, we have been able to achieve strong and consistent cash flow generation over that time period. Legacy aircraft programs, such as the C-17, CH-47 Chinook, V-22, UH-60 Black Hawk, Global Hawk, 737, 767, 777 and A330/340 which require only moderate capital expenditures to support current delivery rates, provide us with a source of strong, recurring cash flow. We have generated this growth and consistency in our cash flow through a combination of improved expense management, prudent management of capital expenditures to meet changing industry conditions and effective management of working capital.

Conservative Balance Sheet and Financial Strategy. As of June 30, 2010, our total net debt to capitalization was 48.6%. In addition, as of June 30, 2010 we had \$35.7 million of cash and cash equivalents and \$403.1 million of availability under our revolving credit facility.

High Barriers to Entry. The FAA certification process and the prevalence of long-term sole source or preferred supplier contracts serve as significant barriers to entry in the aerospace component and aerostructures markets. Certification by the FAA and foreign regulatory authorities is rigorous and requires significant time and capital expenditures in order to develop the capabilities to design, manufacture, test and certify aerospace component and aerostructure parts and assemblies. To obtain the approvals necessary to compete for contracts, companies make substantial up-front investments as well as develop and demonstrate sophisticated manufacturing expertise and experienced-based industry and aircraft knowledge. In addition, OEMs frequently award long-term sole source or preferred supplier contracts for the provision of particular parts for a particular platform. As a result, with respect to many of the platforms we supply, we are the only currently qualified FAA-certified supplier of such parts. We have achieved this position by implementing the technology to enable us to meet these stringent regulatory requirements and the exacting standards of our customers.

Experienced Leadership. Our senior management team and directors are highly experienced in the aviation parts and services industry, operationally focused and maintain extensive business relationships from which we as a whole benefit. Our senior executives and directors have extensive experience in the aviation industry and have successfully managed our businesses through various industry cycles. The acquisition of Vought has provided us with additional management and directors with extensive industry experience and expertise. We believe our management has the vision, focus and experience to position us for success in the future.

Table of Contents

Business Strategy

Our business strategy is to sustain our high level of growth through internal product development and capability expansion, as well as through acquisitions. We are committed to pursuing the strategies established during our formation in 1993 in becoming the "vendor of choice" in the worldwide aviation industry. These five core strategies are as follows:

Develop Additional Products and Services. We offer integrated solutions for complex systems by integrating the capabilities of our operating companies, thereby adding greater value for our customers and their products. In addition, we place a high priority on the ongoing technological development and application of our products and services. We intend to continue to introduce new aviation products and services and to acquire select products and services to take advantage of opportunities in the aerospace industry and to respond to our customers' increasing demands. We plan to further expand our position as a consolidated point of purchase to our customers by capitalizing on the ongoing trend toward outsourcing and the reduction of approved suppliers and vendors by OEMs and airlines and air cargo carriers.

Market Complete Capabilities. As we continue to expand our product and service offerings, we plan to leverage our network of companies to cross-sell their capabilities to our existing customers and attract new customers. We strive to be our customers' most valued partner through excellence in product and process technologies and by providing modern and efficient production facilities. In addition, we strive to build on our reputation for quality and performance and to introduce best operating practices across our operations. Our network of companies will continue to share group marketing representatives and jointly bid on projects where appropriate, while still maintaining their individual identities. We believe that the breadth of our customer relationships, capabilities and experience, and our quality of service and support will enable us to win additional customer business.

Expand Operating Capacity. We plan to continue to increase our operating capacity to meet our expected internal growth and to meet expected growth in the aerospace industry. We intend to continue to prudently invest in state-of-the-art plants and equipment to improve our operating efficiencies and increase our operating margins.

Increase Our International Presence. We intend to continue to take advantage of the expanding international market for aviation products and services as worldwide air travel increases and foreign nations purchase used aircraft that require more frequent repair and maintenance. We currently supply products and services to substantially all major commercial passenger and air cargo airlines worldwide, have manufacturing and service facilities in France, Germany, Mexico, Thailand and the United Kingdom and retain independent sales representatives in a number of foreign countries. Furthermore, we intend to globalize our production processes through initiatives such as global sourcing. We believe that our initiatives will allow us to reduce costs, expand our capabilities and provide strategic benefits to our customers. We intend to build on our existing international presence through continued market penetration and, as appropriate opportunities arise, foreign acquisitions.

Pursue Complementary Acquisitions. We expect to continue to grow through acquisitions of other companies, assets or product lines that add to, complement, enhance or diversify our existing aviation products and services and program portfolio. We have successfully completed 33 acquisitions since 1996. We believe the fragmented nature of a large portion of the market for aircraft products and services will provide us with additional attractive acquisition opportunities. Through selective acquisitions, we aim to broaden our product offerings, add new specialized technologies, expand capacity for high-demand products and services, build on existing customer relationships and enter new markets.

Table of Contents

Sales, Marketing and Engineering

While each of our operating companies maintains responsibility for selling and marketing its specific products, we have developed two group marketing teams focused on cross-selling our broad capabilities. The focus of these two marketing organizations, one for the Aerospace Systems Group and one for the Aftermarket Services Group, is to sell systems, integrated assemblies and repair and overhaul services, reaching across our operating companies, to our OEM, military, airline and air cargo customers. We also conduct sales activities in the Wichita, Kansas area through Triumph Wichita Support Center, a third-party sales organization dedicated solely to a sales effort on behalf of Triumph Group companies, which is staffed by sales professionals focused on Boeing IDS, Spirit AeroSystems, Cessna, Bombardier/Learjet and Raytheon. In certain limited cases, we use independent, commission-based representatives to facilitate responsiveness to each customer's changing needs and current trends in each market/geographic region in which we operate.

All three of these marketing organizations operate as the front-end of the selling process, establishing or maintaining relationships, identifying opportunities to leverage our brand, and providing service for our customers. Each individual operating company is responsible for its own engineering and technical support, pricing, manufacturing and product support. Also, within the Aerospace Systems Group, we have created a group engineering function to provide integrated solutions to meet our customer needs by designing systems that integrate the capabilities of our companies.

A significant portion of our government and defense contracts are awarded on a competitive bidding basis. We generally do not bid or act as the primary government contractor, but will typically bid and act as a subcontractor on contracts on a fixed-fee basis. We generally sell to our other customers on a fixed-fee, negotiated-contract or purchase-order basis.

As a result of our integrated sales and marketing organization, a significant portion of our net sales are derived from sales where two or more Triumph companies work together to achieve a result neither could accomplish on its own. We offer our customers the ability to satisfy a broad range of requirements from a single source.

Customers

For the year ended March 31, 2010, the Boeing Company, or Boeing, represented approximately 30% of our net sales. Sales to Boeing are diversified, as we provide a variety of products and services to more than 10 major programs spread among Boeing's commercial airline, military and space businesses. No other customer accounted for more than 10% of our net sales. Our customer base includes nearly all of the world's major OEMs and commercial airlines, the U.S. military and a number of air cargo carriers. Our customer base includes companies that, among them, produce or operate the full range of aerospace platforms and other markets, including:

Large Commercial Jets, such as Boeing 737, 747, 767, 777, 787 and Airbus 319, 320, 321, 330, 350, 380;

Military Aircraft, such as Boeing C-17 Globemaster III, F/A-18 Hornet, V-22 Osprey, CH-47 Chinook, Sikorsky UH-60 Black Hawk, Lockheed Martin F-16 Fighting Falcon and F-35 Lightning II, Northrop Grumman E-2C Hawkeye 2000, and Space Vehicles, such as Delta Launch Space Vehicle and International Space Station;

Business Jets, such as Bombardier, Cessna, Challenger, Gulfstream, and Learjet; and

Regional Commercial Jets, such as Bombardier CRJ100/200, CRJ700 and Embraer ERJ 135/145, ERJ 170/190.

Table of Contents

On June 16, 2010, we completed the Vought acquisition. The Vought business generates a large proportion of its revenues from three large customers. The following table reports the total revenue from these customers relative to Vought's total revenue.

Customers	Year Ended December 31, 2009		Year Ended December 31, 2008		Year Ended December 31, 2007	
	Revenue	Percent of Total Revenue	Revenue	Percent of Total Revenue	Revenue	Percent of Total Revenue
	(\$ in millions)					
Airbus	\$ 163.4	9%	\$ 222.3	13%	\$ 206.2	13%
Boeing	1,188.8	63%	976.4	55%	919.0	57%
Gulfstream	244.0	13%	275.7	15%	259.1	16%
Total revenue to large customers	1,596.2	85%	1,474.4	83%	1,384.3	86%
Total revenue	\$ 1,877.8	100%	\$ 1,775.0	100%	\$ 1,613.1	100%

Backlog

We have a number of long-term agreements with several of our customers. These agreements generally describe the terms under which the customer may issue purchase orders to buy our products and services during the term of the agreement. These terms typically include a list of the products or repair services customers may purchase, initial pricing, anticipated quantities and, to the extent known, delivery dates. In tracking and reporting our backlog, however, we only include amounts for which we have actual purchase orders with firm delivery dates, contract requirements generally within the next 24 months or funded orders for government programs, which primarily relates to sales to our OEM customer base. Purchase orders issued by our aftermarket customers are usually completed within a short period of time. As a result, our backlog data relates primarily to the OEM customers. The backlog information set forth below does not include the sales that we expect to generate from long-term agreements for which we do not have actual purchase orders with firm delivery dates. As a result, our backlog may fluctuate at any given time depending on whether we have received significant new firm orders, funded orders or authorizations to proceed before the date of measurement. For example, our military funded orders or authorizations to proceed generally are awarded when the Department of Defense budget for the relevant year has been approved, resulting in a significant increase in backlog at that time.

As of June 30, 2010, our continuing operations had outstanding purchase orders representing an aggregate invoice price of approximately \$3,338 million, of which \$3,305 million and \$33 million relate to the Aerospace Systems Group and the Aftermarket Services Group, respectively. As of June 30 2009, our continuing operations had outstanding purchase orders representing an aggregated invoice price of approximately \$1,279 million, of which \$1,245 million and \$34 million relate to the Aerospace Systems Group and the Aftermarket Services Group, respectively. Of the backlog of \$3,338 million as of June 30, 2010, approximately \$389 million will not be shipped by June 30, 2011.

Proprietary Rights and Intellectual Property

We benefit from our proprietary rights relating to designs, engineering and manufacturing processes and repair and overhaul procedures. For some products, our particular manufacturing capabilities are required by the customer's specifications or designs, thereby necessitating reliance on us for the production of such specially designed products. We also hold two SFAR 36 certifications that permit us to develop proprietary repair procedures to be used in some repair and overhaul processes.

We view our name and mark as significant to our business as a whole. Our products are protected by a portfolio of patents, trademarks, licenses or other forms of intellectual property that expire at

Table of Contents

various dates in the future. We develop and acquire new intellectual property on an ongoing basis and consider all of our intellectual property to be valuable. However, based on the broad scope of our product lines, management believes that the loss or expiration of any single intellectual property right would not have a material effect on our results of operations, our financial position or our business segments. Our policy is to file applications and obtain patents for our new products as appropriate, including product modifications and improvements. While patents generally expire 20 years after the patent application filing date, new patents are issued to us on a regular basis.

In our overhaul and repair businesses, OEMs of equipment that we maintain for our customers increasingly include language in repair manuals that relate to their equipment asserting broad claims of proprietary rights to the contents of the manuals used in our operations. There can be no assurance that OEMs will not try to enforce such claims including the possible use of legal proceedings. In the event of such legal proceedings, there can be no assurance that such actions against the Company will be unsuccessful. However, we believe that our use of manufacture and repair manuals is lawful.

Operating Locations

We conduct our business through operating companies and divisions. The following chart describes the operations, customer base and certain other information with respect to our principal operating locations at June 30, 2010:

Operation	Subsidiary	Operating Location	Business	Type of Customers	Number of Employees
TRIUMPH AEROSPACE SYSTEMS GROUP					
Construction Brevetees d'Alfortville	Construction Brevetees d'Alfortville SAS	Alfortville, France	Manufactures mechanical ball bearing control assemblies for the aerospace, ground transportation, defense and marine industries.	Commercial and Military OEMs, Ground Transportation and Marine OEMs.	66
Triumph Actuation & Motion Control Systems	Triumph Actuation & Motion Control Systems UK, Ltd.	Buckley, UK	Designs and builds proprietary advanced control products for flight actuation and motor control applications in all electrical aircraft and Unmanned Aerial Vehicles ("UAVs").	Commercial, General Aviation, and Military OEMs.	48
Triumph Actuation Systems Clemmons(1) Triumph Actuation Systems Freeport	Triumph Actuation Systems, LLC	Clemmons, NC Freeport, NY	Designs, manufactures and repairs complex hydraulic and hydromechanical aircraft components and systems, such as variable displacement pumps and motors, linear actuators and valves, and cargo door actuation systems.	Commercial, General Aviation, and Military OEMs; Commercial Airlines, General Aviation and Military Aftermarket.	245
Triumph Actuation Systems Connecticut	Triumph Actuation Systems Connecticut, LLC	Bloomfield, CT East Lyme, CT Bethel, CT	Designs, manufactures and repairs complex hydraulic, hydromechanical and mechanical components and systems, such as nose wheel steering motors, helicopter blade lag dampers, mechanical hold open rods, coupling and latching devices, as well as mechanical and electromechanical actuation products.	Commercial, General Aviation, and Military OEMs; Military Aftermarket.	154
Triumph Actuation Systems Valencia(1)	Triumph Actuation Systems Valencia, Inc.	Valencia, CA	Designs, manufactures and repairs complex hydraulic and hydromechanical aircraft components and systems, such as accumulators, actuators, complex valve packages, and landing gear retract actuators.	Commercial, General Aviation, and Military OEMs.	197

Edgar Filing: TRIUMPH GROUP INC - Form S-4

Table of Contents

Operation	Subsidiary	Operating Location	Business	Type of Customers	Number of Employees
Triumph Aerospace Systems Newport News	Triumph Aerospace Systems Newport News, Inc.	Newport News, VA San Diego, CA Huntsville, AL New Haven, CT	Offers a fully integrated range of capabilities, including systems engineering, conceptual engineering, mechanical design and analysis, prototype and limited-rate production, and instrumentation assembly and testing services and complex structural composite design and manufacturing.	Commercial and Military OEMs; Commercial and Military Aftermarket.	132
Triumph Aerospace Systems Seattle	Triumph Actuation Systems Connecticut, LLC	Redmond, WA Rochester, NY	System engineering and integration for landing gear, hydraulic, deployment, cargo door and electro-mechanical type systems. Capabilities include design, analysis and testing to support these types of systems and components.	Commercial, General Aviation and Military OEMs.	73
Triumph Aerospace Systems Wichita(1)	Triumph Aerospace Systems Wichita, Inc.	Wichita, KS	Designs and manufactures aircraft windows, sheet metal assemblies (wing spars and leading edges), pilot/co-pilot control wheels, cockpit sun visors, and structural composite parts for the aerospace industry.	Commercial and General Aviation OEMs; General Aviation Aftermarket.	161
Triumph Aerostructures Vought Division(2) Triumph Aerostructures Vought Commercial Division Triumph Aerostructures Vought Integrated Programs Division	Triumph Aerostructures, LLC	Dallas, TX Grand Prairie, TX Hawthorne, CA Nashville, TN Stuart, FL(1) Milledgeville, GA	Designs and manufactures major airframe structures such as fuselage assemblies, wings, empennages, nacelles and other components for prime manufacturers of aircraft.	Commercial, General Aviation and Military OEMs.	5,715
Triumph Composite Systems	Triumph Composite Systems, Inc.	Spokane, WA	Manufactures interior non-structural composites for the aviation industry, including environmental control system ducting, floor panels, aisle stands and glare shields.	Commercial, General Aviation, and Military OEMs; Commercial Aftermarket.	457
Triumph Controls(1)	Triumph Controls, LLC	North Wales, PA Shelbyville, IN	Designs and manufactures mechanical and electromechanical control systems.	Commercial, General Aviation and Military OEMs and Aftermarket.	131
Triumph Controls Germany Triumph Controls UK	Triumph Controls Germany, GmbH Triumph Controls UK, Ltd.	Heiligenhaus, Germany Basildon, UK	Produces and repairs cable control systems for ground, flight, engine management and cabin comfort features in aircraft.	Commercial and Military OEMs.	37
Triumph Fabrications Fort Worth(1)	Triumph Fabrication Fort Worth, Inc.	Fort Worth, TX	Manufactures metallic/composite bonded components and assemblies.	Commercial, General Aviation and Military OEMs and Aftermarket.	111

Edgar Filing: TRIUMPH GROUP INC - Form S-4

Triumph Fabrications Hot Springs	Triumph Fabrications Hot Springs, Inc.	Hot Springs, AR	Produces complex sheet metal parts and assemblies, titanium hot forming, and performs chem-milling and other metal finishing processes.	Commercial, General Aviation and Military OEMs and Aftermarket.	355
--	--	-----------------	---	--	-----

Edgar Filing: TRIUMPH GROUP INC - Form S-4

Table of Contents

Operation	Subsidiary	Operating Location	Business	Type of Customers	Number of Employees
Triumph Fabrications Louis	St. Louis, Inc. (formerly Fabritech, Inc.) Triumph Fabrications Orangeburg, Inc.	St. East Alton, IL Orangeburg, SC	Provides maintenance and manufactured solutions for aviation drive train, mechanical, hydraulic and electrical hardware items including gearboxes, cargo hooks and vibration absorbers. Also, produces fabricated textile items such as seat cushions and sound insulation blankets for military rotary-wing platforms.	Commercial, General Aviation and Military Aftermarket.	62
Triumph Fabrications Shelbyville	The Triumph Group Operations, Inc.	Shelbyville, IN	Produces aircraft fuselage skins, leading edges and web assemblies through the stretch forming of sheet, extrusion, rolled shape and light plate metals.	Commercial, General Aviation and Military OEMs.	88
Triumph Fabrications San Diego(1) Triumph Fabrications Phoenix	Triumph Fabrications San Diego, Inc. Triumph Engineered Solutions, Inc.	San El Cajon, CA Chandler, AZ	Produces complex welded and riveted sheet metal assemblies for aerospace applications. Components include exhaust systems, ducting, doors, panels, control surfaces and engine components.	Commercial, General Aviation and Military OEMs.	198
Triumph Gear Systems Park City(1) Triumph Gear Systems Macomb(1)	Triumph Gear Systems, Inc. Triumph Gear Systems Macomb, Inc.	Park City, UT Macomb, MI	Specializes in the design, development, manufacture, sale and repair of gearboxes, high-lift flight control actuators, gear-driven actuators and gears for the aerospace industry.	Commercial and Military OEMs and Aftermarket.	437
Triumph Insulation Systems	Triumph Insulation Systems, LLC	Santa Ana, CA Mexicali, Mexico Beijing, China(3)	Designs, manufactures and repairs thermal-acoustic insulation systems for commercial aerospace applications.	Commercial and Military OEMs.	848
Triumph Group Mexico	Triumph Group Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Zacatecas, Mexico	Provides rough machining of gears, actuations and structure components, as well as assembly, fabrications, engineering and composites to Triumph companies and certain customers. Facility scheduled to open Summer of 2010.	Commercial and General Aviation OEMs.	8
Triumph Northwest	The Triumph Group Operations, Inc.	Albany, OR	Machines and fabricates refractory, reactive, heat and corrosion-resistant precision products.	Military, Medical and Electronic OEMs.	23
Triumph Processing	Triumph Processing, Inc.	Lynwood, CA	Provides high-quality finishing services to the aerospace, military and commercial industries.	Commercial, General Aviation, and Military OEMs.	87
Triumph Structures East Texas	Triumph Structures East Texas, Inc.	East Kilgore, TX	Manufactures structural components specializing in complex precision machining primarily for commercial and military aerospace programs.	Commercial and Military OEMs.	88
Triumph Structures Everett Triumph Structures Brea	Triumph Structures Everett, Inc.	Everett, WA Brea, CA	Produces airframe structures, such as skins, stringers, ribs, spars, straps and monolithic structures ranging in size from a few inches to 120 feet long. Specialized machining for complex structural components	Commercial, General Aviation and Military OEMs.	207

Edgar Filing: TRIUMPH GROUP INC - Form S-4

Triumph Structures	Kansas City	Triumph Structures Inc.	Kansas City,	Grandview, MO	Manufactures precision machined parts and mechanical assemblies for the aviation, aerospace and defense industries.	Commercial and Military OEMs.	124
Triumph Structures	Long Island	Triumph Structures Long Island, LLC	Long Island,	Westbury, NY	Manufactures high quality structural and dynamic parts and assemblies for commercial and military aerospace programs.	Commercial and Military OEMs.	116

Edgar Filing: TRIUMPH GROUP INC - Form S-4

Table of Contents

Operation	Subsidiary	Operating Location	Business	Type of Customers	Number of Employees
Triumph Structures Los Angeles	Triumph Structures Los Angeles, Inc.	Chatsworth, CA City of Industry, CA Walnut, CA	Manufactures long structural components, such as stringers, cords, floor beams and spars for the aviation industry. Machines, welds and assembles large complex precision structural components.	Commercial, General Aviation and Military OEMs.	286
Triumph Structures Wichita	Triumph Structures Wichita, Inc.	Wichita, KS	Specializes in complex, high speed monolithic precision machining, turning, subassemblies, and sheet metal fabrication, serving domestic and international aerospace customers.	Commercial and Military OEMs.	160
Triumph Thermal Systems(1)	Triumph Thermal Systems, Inc.	Forest, OH	Designs, manufactures and repairs aircraft thermal transfer components and systems.	Commercial, General Aviation and Military OEMs.	176
TRIUMPH AFTERMARKET SERVICES GROUP					
Triumph Accessory Services Wellington(1)	The Triumph Group Operations, Inc.	Wellington, KS Milwaukee, WI	Provides maintenance services for aircraft heavy accessories and airborne electrical power generation devices, including constant speed drives, integrated drive generators, air cycle machines and electrical generators.	Commercial, General Aviation and Military Aftermarket.	114
Triumph Accessory Services Grand Prairie(1)	Triumph Accessory Services Grand Prairie, Inc.	Grand Prairie, TX	Provides maintenance services for engine and air frame accessories including a variety of engine gearboxes, pneumatic starters, valves and drive units, hydraulic actuators, lube system pumps, fuel nozzles, fuel pumps and fuel controls.	Commercial and Military Aftermarket.	112
Triumph Air Repair(1)	The Triumph Group Operations, Inc.	Phoenix, AZ	Repairs and overhauls auxiliary power units (APUs) and related accessories; sells, leases and exchanges APUs, related components and other aircraft material.	Commercial, General Aviation and Military Aftermarket.	103
Triumph Airborne Structures(1)	Triumph Airborne Structures, Inc.	Hot Springs, AR	Repairs and overhauls fan reversers, nacelle components, flight control surfaces and other aerostructures.	Commercial Aftermarket.	125
Triumph Aviation Services Asia(1)	Triumph Aviation Services Asia Ltd.	Chonburi, Thailand	Repairs and overhauls complex aircraft operational components, such as auxiliary power units (APUs), nacelles, constant speed drives, fan reversers and related accessories.	Commercial Aftermarket.	108
Triumph Engines Tempe(1)	Triumph Engineered Solutions, Inc.	Tempe, AZ	Designs, engineers, manufactures, repairs and overhauls aftermarket aerospace gas turbine engine components and provides repair services and aftermarket parts and services to aircraft operators, maintenance providers, and third-party overhaul facilities.	Commercial, General Aviation and Military Aftermarket.	112
Triumph Instruments Burbank(1)	Triumph Instruments Burbank, Inc.	Burbank, CA Van Nuys, CA	Repairs and overhauls aircraft instrumentation, power systems and avionics. Distributes and repairs aircraft smoke detectors and industrial instrumentation.	Commercial, General Aviation and Military Aftermarket.	62
Triumph Instruments Ft. Lauderdale(1)	Triumph Instruments, Inc.	Ft. Lauderdale, FL	Specializes in the repair, overhaul and exchange of electromechanical and pneumatic aircraft instruments.	Commercial, General Aviation and Military	40

Edgar Filing: TRIUMPH GROUP INC - Form S-4

Table of Contents

Operation	Subsidiary	Operating Location	Business	Type of Customers	Number of Employees
Triumph Interiors	Triumph Interiors, LLC	Oakdale, PA(1), Grand Prairie, TX(1)	Refurbishes and repairs aircraft interiors such as sidewalls, ceiling panels, galleys and overhead storage bins and manufactures a full line of PMA interior lighting and plastic components.	Commercial Aftermarket.	104
Triumph San Antonio Support Center	The Triumph Group Operations, Inc.	San Antonio, TX	Provides maintenance services for aircraft ground support equipment.	Military Aftermarket.	30
DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS					
Triumph Precision Castings	Triumph Precision Castings Co.	Chandler, AZ	Applies advanced directionally solidified (polycrystal or single crystal) and Equiax investment casting processes to produce products for the commercial and defense gas turbine market.	Commercial and Military Aftermarket.	70

- (1) Designates FAA-certified repair station.
- (2) Triumph Aerostructures, LLC is the successor entity to Vought.
- (3) Through an affiliate, Triumph Insulation Systems, LLC manages a 50% interest in a joint venture operating in Beijing China, with Beijing Kailan Aviation Technology Co., Ltd., an unrelated party based in China. Our interest in the joint venture is accounted for in our consolidated financial statements on the equity method.

United States and International Operations

Our revenues from our continuing operations to customers in the United States for fiscal years 2010, 2009 and 2008 were approximately \$1,039.0 million, \$974.0 million and \$914.0 million, respectively. Our revenues from our continuing operations to customers in all other countries for fiscal years 2010, 2009 and 2008 were approximately \$256.0 million, \$267.0 million, and \$237.0 million, respectively.

As of March 31, 2010 and 2009, our long-lived assets for our continuing operations located in the United States were approximately \$855.0 million and \$851.0 million, respectively. As of March 31, 2010 and 2009, our long-lived assets for our continuing operations located in all other countries were approximately \$74.0 million and \$63.0 million, respectively.

On June 16, 2010, we completed the Vought acquisition. Although the majority of the revenues of the Vought business are generated by sales into the U.S. market, as shown on the following table, a significant portion of the revenues of the Vought business are generated by sales to OEMs located outside of the United States.

Revenue Source	Year Ended December 31, 2009		Year Ended December 31, 2008		Year Ended December 31, 2007	
	Revenue	Percent of Total Revenue	Revenue	Percent of Total Revenue	Revenue	Percent of Total Revenue
(\$ in millions)						
United States	\$ 1,713.9	91%	\$ 1,552.7	87%	\$ 1,406.9	87%
International(1)						
England	149.4	8%	153.3	9%	143.0	9%
Other	14.5	1%	69.0	4%	63.2	4%
Total International	163.9	9%	222.3	13%	206.2	13%
Total revenue	\$ 1,877.8	100%	\$ 1,775.0	100%	\$ 1,613.1	100%

Table of Contents

Raw Materials and Replacement Parts

We purchase raw materials, primarily consisting of extrusions, forgings, castings, aluminum and titanium sheets and shapes, from various vendors. We also purchase replacement parts which are utilized in our various repair and overhaul operations. We believe that the availability of raw materials to us is adequate to support our operations.

Competition

We compete primarily with the top-tier systems integrators and manufacturers that supply them, some of which are divisions or subsidiaries of other large companies, in the manufacture of aircraft systems components and subassemblies. OEMs are increasingly focusing on assembly activities while outsourcing more manufacturing and repair to third parties, and therefore are less of a competitive force than in previous years.

Participants in the aerospace industry compete primarily on the basis of breadth of technical capabilities, quality, turnaround time, capacity and price. However, traditional factors affecting competition, such as price and quality of service, may not be significant determinants when OEMs decide whether to produce a part in-house or to outsource. OEMs may choose not to outsource production of parts and assemblies due to, among other things, their own direct labor and overhead considerations, capacity utilization at their own facilities and desire to retain critical or core skills.

When OEMs choose to outsource, they typically do so for one or more of the following reasons: lower cost; capacity limitations; a business need or desire to utilize others' unique engineering and design capabilities; a desire to share the required up-front investment; risk sharing; and strategic reasons in support of sales. Our ability to compete for large contracts depends upon: our underlying cost structure and ability to price competitively; the readiness and availability of our facilities, equipment and personnel to undertake and nimbly implement the programs; our engineering and design capabilities; our ability to manufacture or rapidly procure both metal and composite structures; our ability to support its customer's needs for strategic work placement; and our ability to finance the upfront costs of new contracts.

We compete with numerous U.S. and international companies on a worldwide basis. Primary competition comes from internal work completed by the operating units of OEMs including Airbus, Boeing, Gulfstream, Lockheed Martin, Northrop Grumman Raytheon and Sikorsky and independent aerostructures suppliers in the United States and overseas who, like us, provide services and products to the OEMs. Our principal competitors among independent aerostructures suppliers include: Alenia Aeronautica, Fuji Heavy Industries, GKN Westland Aerospace (U.K.), Goodrich Corp., Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Spirit AeroSystems and Stork Aerospace.

With respect to our repair and overhaul of aviation components, competition comes from three primary sources, some with greater financial and other resources than we have: OEMs, major commercial airlines and other independent repair and overhaul companies. Some major commercial airlines continue to own and operate their own service centers, while others have begun to sell or outsource their repair and overhaul services to other aircraft operators or third parties. Large domestic and foreign airlines that provide repair and overhaul services typically provide these services not only for their own aircraft but for other airlines as well. OEMs also maintain service centers which provide repair and overhaul services for the components they manufacture. Other independent service organizations also compete for the repair and overhaul business of other users of aircraft components.

Government Regulation and Industry Oversight

The aerospace industry is highly regulated in the United States by the FAA and in other countries by similar agencies. We must be certified by the FAA and, in some cases, by individual OEMs, in order to engineer and service parts and components used in specific aircraft models. If material

Table of Contents

authorizations or approvals were revoked or suspended, our operations would be adversely affected. New and more stringent government regulations may be adopted, or industry oversight heightened, in the future and these new regulations, if enacted, or any industry oversight, if heightened, may have an adverse impact on us. See "Risk Factors Risks Relating to Our Industry and Our Business Our international sales and operations are subject to applicable laws relating to trade, export controls and foreign corrupt practices, the violation of which could adversely affect our operations."

We must also satisfy the requirements of our customers, including OEMs, that are subject to FAA regulations, and provide these customers with products and repair services that comply with the government regulations applicable to aircraft components used in commercial flight operations. The FAA regulates commercial flight operations and requires that aircraft components meet its stringent standards. In addition, the FAA requires that various maintenance routines be performed on aircraft components, and we currently satisfy these maintenance standards in our repair and overhaul services. Several of our operating locations are FAA-approved repair stations.

Generally, the FAA only grants licenses for the manufacture or repair of a specific aircraft component, rather than the broader licenses that have been granted in the past. The FAA licensing process may be costly and time-consuming. In order to obtain an FAA license, an applicant must satisfy all applicable regulations of the FAA governing repair stations. These regulations require that an applicant have experienced personnel, inspection systems, suitable facilities and equipment. In addition, the applicant must demonstrate a need for the license. Because an applicant must procure manufacturing and repair manuals from third parties relating to each particular aircraft component in order to obtain a license with respect to that component, the application process may involve substantial cost.

The license approval processes for the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA was formed in 2002 and is handling most of the responsibilities of the national aviation authorities in Europe, such as the United Kingdom Civil Aviation Authority), which regulates this industry in the European Union, the Civil Aviation Administration of China, and other comparable foreign regulatory authorities are similarly stringent, involving potentially lengthy audits. In addition, use of foreign suppliers and sale to foreign customers, such as Airbus, and foreign governments may subject us and Vought to the requirements of the U.S. Export Administration Regulations and the International Trafficking in Arms Regulations.

The military aerospace industry is highly regulated by the U.S. Department of Defense. The Defense Contract Management Agency has certified certain of our companies to provide products to the U.S. military. These companies are subject to review by the Defense Contract Management Agency whether they contract directly with the U.S. Government or provide products to an OEM that contracts directly with the U.S. Government. The U.S. Government contracts held by us and our customers are subject to unique procurement and administrative rules based on laws and regulations. U.S. Government contracts are, by their terms, subject to termination by the U.S. Government either for its convenience or default by the contractor. In addition, U.S. Government contracts are conditioned upon the continuing availability of Congressional appropriations. Congress usually appropriates funds for a given program on a yearly basis, even though contract performance may take many years. Consequently, at the outset of a major program, the contract is usually partially funded, and additional monies are normally committed to the contract by the procuring agency only as appropriations are made by Congress for future years. Our operations are also subject to a variety of worker and community safety laws. For example, the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, or "OSHA," mandates general requirements for safe workplaces for all employees. In addition, OSHA provides special procedures and measures for the handling of hazardous and toxic substances. Specific safety standards have been promulgated for workplaces engaged in the treatment, disposal or storage of hazardous waste. We believe that our operations are in material compliance with OSHA's health and safety requirements.

Table of Contents

Environmental Matters

Our businesses, operations and facilities are subject to numerous stringent federal, state, local and foreign environmental laws and regulation by government agencies, including the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, or the "EPA." Among other matters, these regulatory authorities impose requirements that regulate the emission, discharge, generation, management, transportation and disposal of hazardous materials, pollutants and contaminants, govern public and private response actions to hazardous or regulated substances which may be or have been released to the environment, and require us to obtain and maintain licenses and permits in connection with our operations. This extensive regulatory framework imposes significant compliance burdens and risks on us. Although our management believes that our operations and facilities are in material compliance with such laws and regulations, future changes in these laws, regulations or interpretations thereof or the nature of our operations or regulatory enforcement actions which may arise, may require us to make significant additional capital expenditures to ensure compliance in the future.

Certain of our facilities, including facilities acquired and operated by us or one of our subsidiaries, have at one time or another been under active investigation for environmental contamination by federal or state agencies when acquired, and at least in some cases, continue to be under investigation or subject to remediation for potential or identified environmental contamination. We are frequently indemnified by prior owners or operators and/or present owners of the facilities for liabilities which we incur as a result of these investigations and the environmental contamination found which pre-dates our acquisition of these facilities, subject to certain limitations. We also maintain a pollution liability policy that provides coverage, subject to specified limitations, for specified material liabilities associated with the clean-up of certain on-site pollution conditions, as well as defense and indemnity for certain third party suits (including Superfund liabilities at third party sites), in each case, to the extent not otherwise indemnified. However, if we were required to pay the expenses related to environmental liabilities for which neither indemnification nor insurance coverage is available, these expenses could have a material adverse effect on us.

The facilities acquired by us from Vought as a result of the completion of the Vought acquisition have been previously owned and operated by other entities and remediation is currently taking place at several facilities in connection with contamination that occurred prior to Vought's ownership. In particular, Vought acquired several of its facilities from Northrop Grumman in July of 2000, including the Hawthorne, California facility, the Stuart, Florida facility, the Milledgeville, Georgia facility and three Texas facilities, at which remediation projects are underway.

The acquisition agreement between Northrop Grumman Corporation and Vought transferred certain pre-existing (as of July 24, 2000) environmental liabilities to Vought, which are now our liabilities as a result of the Vought Acquisition. We are liable for the first \$7.5 million and 20% of the amount between \$7.5 million and \$30 million for environmental costs incurred relating to pre-existing matters as of July 24, 2000. Pre-existing environmental liabilities at the formerly Northrop Grumman Corporation sites exceeding our \$12 million liability limit remain the responsibility of Northrop Grumman Corporation under the terms of the acquisition agreement, to the extent they are identified within 10 years from the acquisition date. Thereafter, to the extent environmental remediation is required for hazardous materials including asbestos, urea formaldehyde foam insulation or lead-based paints, used as construction materials in, on, or otherwise affixed to structures or improvements on property acquired from Northrop Grumman Corporation, we would be responsible. We do not believe that we have material outstanding or unasserted liabilities for hazardous materials on facilities we acquired from Vought.

As of June 30, 2010, our balance sheet included an accrued liability of \$2.1 million million for accrued environmental liabilities.

Table of Contents**Employees**

As of March 31, 2010, for our continuing operations we employed 5,991 persons, of whom 647 were management employees, 90 were sales and marketing personnel, 697 were technical personnel, 789 were administrative personnel and 3,768 were production workers. As of March 31, 2010, for our discontinued operations, we employed 30 persons, of whom 1 was a management employee, 1 was a sales and marketing employee, 4 were technical personnel, 3 were administrative personnel and 21 were production workers.

Several of our subsidiaries are parties to collective bargaining agreements with labor unions. Under those agreements, we currently employ approximately 590 full-time employees. As of March 31, 2010, approximately 9.8% of our permanent employees were represented by labor unions and approximately 20.0% of net sales were derived from the facilities at which at least some employees are unionized. We have not experienced any material labor-related work stoppage and consider our relations with our employees to be good.

Following completion of the Vought Acquisition on June 16, 2010, we also employ all of Vought's employees. As of December 31, 2009, Vought employed approximately 5,900 people. Of those employed at year-end, approximately 2,800, or 47%, were represented by four separate unions. Local 848 of the United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America represents approximately 2,100 of the employees located in Dallas and Grand Prairie, Texas. This union contract, which covers the majority of Vought's production and maintenance employees at its Dallas and Grand Prairie, Texas facilities, is in effect through October 3, 2010. Aero Lodge 735 of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers represents approximately 650 of the employees located in Nashville, Tennessee. This union contract is in effect through January 15, 2012.

We believe that Vought had constructive working relationships with its unions prior to the completion of the Vought Acquisition and Vought had generally been successful in negotiating collective bargaining agreements in the past. Before the 2008 strike at its Nashville facility by the employees represented by Local 735 of the IAM, Vought had not suffered an interruption of business as a result of a labor dispute since 1989.

Our inability to negotiate an acceptable contract with any of these labor unions could result in strikes by the affected workers and increased operating costs as a result of higher wages or benefits paid to union members. If the unionized workers were to engage in a strike or other work stoppage, or other employees were to become unionized, we could experience a significant disruption of our operations and higher ongoing labor costs, which could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Properties

Our executive offices are located in Wayne, Pennsylvania, where we lease 11,700 square feet of space. In addition, as of June 30, 2010, we owned or leased the following operating facilities.

Location	Description	Square Footage	Owned/Leased
TRIUMPH AEROSPACE SYSTEMS GROUP			
Hot Springs, AR	Manufacturing facility/office	217,300	Owned
Chandler, AZ	Manufacturing facility/office	34,300	Leased
Brea, CA	Manufacturing facility	90,000	Leased
Chatsworth, CA	Manufacturing facility/office	101,900	Owned
Chatsworth, CA	Manufacturing facility	21,600	Leased
City of Industry, CA	Manufacturing facility/office	75,000	Leased
El Cajon, CA	Manufacturing facility/office	122,400	Leased

Edgar Filing: TRIUMPH GROUP INC - Form S-4

Table of Contents

Location	Description	Square Footage	Owned/Leased
Hawthorne, CA	Manufacturing facility	1,348,659	Leased
Lynwood, CA	Processing and finishing facility/office	59,700	Leased
Lynwood, CA	Office/warehouse/aerospace metal processing	105,000	Leased
San Diego, CA	Force measurement systems facility	7,000	Leased
Santa Ana, CA	Office	15,300	Leased
Torrance, CA	Processing facility.	84,654	Leased
Valencia, CA	Manufacturing facility/office	87,000	Leased
Walnut, CA	Manufacturing facility/office	105,000	Leased
Bethel, CT	Office	1,700	Leased
Bloomfield, CT	Manufacturing facility/office	29,800	Leased
East Lyme, CT	Manufacturing facility/office	59,600	Owned
New Haven, CT	Engineering/manufacturing	2,400	Leased
Stuart, FL	Manufacturing facility	519,690	Leased
Alfortville, France	Manufacturing facility/office	7,500	Leased
Milledgeville, GA	Manufacturing facility/assembly facility	566,168	Owned
Heiligenhaus, Germany	Manufacturing facility/office	2,200	Leased
East Alton, IL	Machine shop/office	25,000	Leased
Shelbyville, IN	Manufacturing facility/office	193,900	Owned
Shelbyville, IN	Manufacturing facility/office	100,000	Owned
Wichita, KS	Manufacturing facility/office	145,200	Leased
Wichita, KS	Manufacturing facility/office	130,300	Leased
Macomb, MI	Manufacturing facility/office	86,000	Leased
Mexicali, Mexico	Manufacturing facility/office	261,000	Leased
Zacatecas, Mexico	Manufacturing facility/office	270,000	Leased
Grandview, MO	Manufacturing facility/office	78,000	Owned
Freeport, NY	Manufacturing facility/office/warehouse	29,000	Owned
Rochester, NY	Engineering Office	5,000	Leased
Westbury, NY	Manufacturing facility/office	93,500	Leased
Westbury, NY	Aerospace Metal Processing	12,500	Leased
Clemmons, NC	Manufacturing facility/repair/office	110,000	Owned
Forest, OH	Manufacturing facility/office	125,000	Owned
Albany, OR	Machine shop/office	25,000	Owned
North Wales, PA	Manufacturing facility/office	111,400	Owned
Orangeburg, SC	Machine shop	52,000	Owned
Nashville, TN	Manufacturing facility/assembly facility/office	2,198,740	Owned
Dallas, TX	High speed wind tunnel	28,878	Owned
Dallas, TX	Manufacturing facility/office	4,855,293	Leased
Grand Prairie, TX	Manufacturing facility	804,456	Leased
Fort Worth, TX	Manufacturing facility/office	114,100	Owned
Irving, TX	Office	16,168	Leased
Kilgore, TX	Manufacturing facility/office	83,000	Owned
Basildon, UK.	Manufacturing facility/office	1,900	Leased
Buckley, UK.	Manufacturing facility/office	8,000	Leased
Park City, UT	Manufacturing facility/office	180,000	Owned
Newport News, VA	Engineering/Manufacturing/office	93,000	Leased
Everett, WA	Manufacturing facility	153,000	Leased
Redmond, WA	Manufacturing facility/office	19,400	Leased
Spokane, WA	Manufacturing facility/office	392,000	Owned

Table of Contents

Location	Description	Square Footage	Owned/Leased
TRIUMPH AFTERMARKET SERVICES GROUP			
Hot Springs, AR	Machine shop/office	219,700	Owned
Chandler, AZ	Thermal processing facility/office	15,000	Leased
Phoenix, AZ	Repair and overhaul shop/office	50,000	Leased
Phoenix, AZ	Repair and overhaul/office	24,800	Leased
Tempe, AZ	Manufacturing facility/office	13,500	Owned
Tempe, AZ	Machine shop	9,300	Owned
Tempe, AZ	Machine shop	32,000	Owned
Burbank, CA	Instrument shop/warehouse/office	23,000	Leased
Ft. Lauderdale, FL	Instrument shop/warehouse/office	11,700	Leased
Wellington, KS	Repair and overhaul/office	65,000	Leased
Oakdale, PA	Production/warehouse/office	68,000	Leased
Dallas, TX	Production/office	28,600	Leased
Grand Prairie, TX	Repair and overhaul shop/office	60,000	Leased
San Antonio, TX	Repair and overhaul/office	30,000	Leased
Chonburi, Thailand	Repair and overhaul shop/office	85,000	Owned
Milwaukee, WI	Office	2,600	Leased
DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS			
Chandler, AZ	Casting facility/office	31,000	Leased

We believe that our properties are adequate to support our operations for the foreseeable future.

Legal Proceedings

On July 9, 2004, Eaton Corporation and several Eaton subsidiaries filed a complaint against us, our subsidiary, Frisby Aerospace, LLC (now named Triumph Actuation Systems, LLC), certain related subsidiaries and certain employees of ours and our subsidiaries. The complaint was filed in the Circuit Court of the First Judicial District of Hinds County, Mississippi and alleged nineteen causes of action under Mississippi law. In particular, the complaint alleged the misappropriation of trade secrets and intellectual property allegedly belonging to Eaton relating to hydraulic pumps and motors used in military and commercial aviation. Triumph Actuation Systems and the individual defendants filed separate responses to Eaton's claims. Triumph Actuation Systems filed counterclaims against Eaton alleging common law unfair competition, interference with existing and prospective contracts, abuse of process, defamation, violation of North Carolina's Unfair and Deceptive Trade Practices Act, and violation of the false advertising provisions of the Lanham Act. We and defendant Jeff Frisby, President of Triumph Actuation Systems at the time the engineer defendants were hired, moved to dismiss the complaint for lack of personal jurisdiction.

The above allegations also relate to alleged conduct that has been the subject of an investigation by the office of the U.S. Attorney in Jackson, Mississippi. On January 22, 2004, a search warrant was executed on the offices of Triumph Actuation Systems in connection with this investigation. Triumph Actuation Systems cooperated with the investigation. On December 20, 2006, five engineers of Triumph Actuation Systems who are former employees of Eaton Aerospace, LLC, were indicted by a grand jury sitting in the Southern District of Mississippi on five counts of trade secret misappropriation, conspiracy to misappropriate trade secrets, and mail and wire fraud. On June 15, 2007, all counts other than part of one count were dismissed by the court, leaving a charge of conspiracy to misappropriate trade secrets.

On October 11, 2007, the government obtained a new indictment against the same five engineer defendants raising new charges arising out of the same investigation, which were essentially reiterated in a second superseding indictment obtained on November 7, 2007. The defendant engineers

Table of Contents

subsequently filed pretrial motions, including motions to dismiss. On April 25, 2008, the court granted some of those motions and dismissed seven of the twelve counts of the second superseding indictment. The government appealed the dismissal with respect to three of the seven counts dismissed. On January 21, 2009, while the appeal was still pending, the government obtained a new indictment against the five engineers containing three counts stating essentially the same charges as those covered by the government's appeal. On February 9, 2009, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit unanimously affirmed the dismissal of one of the counts covered by the government's appeal and reversed as to the other two counts. (The government thereafter dismissed the two counts of the most recent indictment similar to the two counts restored by the appellate court.) On September 10, 2009, upon agreement of the government and the defendant engineers, the trial court entered an order continuing the case until after the trial in the civil case filed by Eaton and staying all proceedings except the issuance of orders related to previously filed motions and the parties' compliance with ongoing discovery obligations. The trial court has since disposed of all pending motions.

No charges have been brought against Triumph Actuation Systems or us, and we understand that neither Triumph Actuation Systems nor the Company is currently the subject of the criminal investigation.

In the civil case, following stays of most discovery while the parties litigated a motion to dismiss and a motion to protect the defendant engineers' Fifth Amendment rights, discovery recommenced in late August 2007. However, on January 4, 2008, the judge in the civil case, Judge Bobby DeLaughter, recused himself on his own motion. The case was reassigned to Chief Judge W. Swan Yerger.

On January 24, 2008, Triumph Actuation Systems filed a motion to stay all discovery in order to review and reconsider Judge DeLaughter's prior orders based on the ongoing federal investigation of an alleged ex parte and inappropriate relationship between Judge DeLaughter and Ed Peters, a lawyer representing Eaton for whom Judge DeLaughter had worked prior to his appointment to the bench. Judge DeLaughter was thereafter suspended from the bench and indicted by a federal grand jury sitting in the Northern District of Mississippi. On July 30, 2009, Judge DeLaughter pled guilty to a count of obstruction of justice contained in the indictment and, on November 13, 2009, was sentenced to 18 months in federal prison.

Triumph Actuation Systems filed other motions relating to this alleged inappropriate relationship with Mr. Peters, including a motion for sanctions. Judge Yerger ordered that this conduct be examined and has undertaken, along with a newly appointed Special Master, to review Judge DeLaughter's rulings in the case from the time Mr. Peters became involved. That review is ongoing. The court has stayed all other proceedings while conducting its review of the conduct of Mr. Peters, with the exception of the period between October 30, 2008 and March 4, 2009 when discovery on the merits was briefly reopened. The case has been removed from the court's trial calendar for the date previously set, and no alternative date has been assigned.

It is too early to determine what, if any, exposure to liability Triumph Actuation Systems or the Company might face as a result of the civil suit. We intend to continue to vigorously defend the allegations contained in Eaton's complaint and to vigorously prosecute the counterclaims brought by Triumph Actuation Systems.

In the ordinary course of our business, we are also involved in disputes, claims, lawsuits, and governmental and regulatory inquiries that we deem to be immaterial. Some may involve claims or potential claims of substantial damages, fines or penalties. While we cannot predict the outcome of any pending or future litigation or proceeding, we do not believe that any pending matter will have a material effect, individually or in the aggregate, on our financial position or results of operations, although no assurances can be given to that effect.

Table of Contents

DESCRIPTION OF CERTAIN INDEBTEDNESS

We summarize below the principal terms of certain agreements to which we are a party. This summary is not a complete description of all of the terms of the relevant agreements and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the actual terms of the respective documents.

Revolving Credit Facility

On May 10, 2010, the Company entered into a Credit Agreement among the Company, the lenders party thereto and PNC Bank, National Association, as administrative agent (the "Revolving Credit Agreement"). Borrowings under the Revolving Credit Agreement became available on June 16, 2010 in connection with the consummation of the Vought Acquisition. Simultaneously with the consummation of the Vought Acquisition, substantially all of the Company's domestic subsidiaries became parties to the Revolving Credit Agreement as borrowers and are jointly and severally liable for the obligations thereunder. The obligations under the Revolving Credit Agreement and related documents are secured by liens on substantially all assets of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries pursuant to a Guarantee and Collateral Agreement, dated as of June 16, 2010, among the Company, the subsidiaries of the Company party thereto and PNC Bank, National Association, as administrative agent under the Revolving Credit Agreement (the "Revolver Guarantee and Collateral Agreement"), and certain other collateral documents. Such liens are pari passu to the liens securing the Company's obligations under the Term Loan Facility described below pursuant to an intercreditor agreement dated June 16, 2010 among the agents under the Revolving Credit Agreement and the Term Loan Facility, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries that are borrowers and/or guarantors under the Revolving Credit Agreement and the Term Loan Facility (the "Intercreditor Agreement").

The Revolving Credit Agreement replaced and refinanced the Company's Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of August 14, 2009 (the "2009 Credit Facility"), which agreement was terminated and all obligations thereunder paid in full upon the consummation of the Vought Acquisition.

Pursuant to the Revolving Credit Agreement, the Company and its subsidiary borrowers can borrow, repay and re-borrow revolving credit loans, and cause to be issued letters of credit, in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$535.0 million outstanding at any time. The comparable limit under the 2009 Credit Facility was \$485.0 million. Approximately \$148.6 million in loans were drawn under the Revolving Credit Agreement in connection with the consummation of the Vought Acquisition.

Loans under the Revolving Credit Agreement bear interest, at the Company's option, by reference to a base rate or a rate based on LIBOR, in either case plus an applicable margin determined quarterly based on the Company's Total Leverage Ratio (as defined below) as of the last day of each fiscal quarter. The Company is also required to pay a quarterly commitment fee on the average daily unused portion of the Revolving Credit Agreement for each fiscal quarter and fees in connection with the issuance of letters of credit. All outstanding principal and interest under the Revolving Credit Agreement will be due and payable on the fourth anniversary of the Vought Acquisition.

The Revolving Credit Agreement contains representations, warranties, events of default and covenants customary for financings of this type including, without limitation, financial covenants under which the Company is obligated to maintain on a consolidated basis, as of the end of each fiscal quarter, a certain minimum Interest Coverage Ratio, maximum Total Leverage Ratio and maximum Senior Leverage Ratio (in each case as defined in the Revolving Credit Agreement).

In addition, on June 16, 2010, the Company entered into a First Amendment to the Revolving Credit Agreement (the "First Amendment") which, among other things, amended certain provisions of the Revolving Credit Agreement to permit collateral to be shared between the administrative agent for

Table of Contents

the benefit of the lenders under the Revolving Credit Agreement and certain other parties for the benefit of the holders of certain industrial revenue bond obligations of the Company and its subsidiaries.

At June 30, 2010, there were \$85.0 million in borrowings and \$46.9 million in letters of credit outstanding under the Revolving Credit Agreement. As of June 30, 2010, the Company had borrowing capacity under this facility of \$401.3 million, after reductions for borrowings and letters of credit outstanding under the facility.

Term Loan Facility

Simultaneously with the closing of the Vought Acquisition, the Company entered into a Credit Agreement dated as of June 16, 2010 with Royal Bank of Canada, as administrative agent, and the other parties thereto (the "Term Loan Facility"). The Term Loan Facility provides for a six-year term loan in a principal amount of \$350.0 million, repayable in equal quarterly installments at a rate of 1.00% of the original principal amount per year, with the balance payable on the final maturity date. The proceeds of the loans under the Term Loan Facility were used to consummate the Vought Acquisition.

The obligations under the Term Loan Facility are guaranteed by substantially all of the Company's domestic subsidiaries and secured by liens on substantially all of the Company's and the guarantors' assets pursuant to a Guarantee and Collateral Agreement, dated as of June 16, 2010, among the Company, the subsidiaries of the party thereto and Royal Bank of Canada, as administrative agent (the "Term Loan Guarantee and Collateral Agreement") and certain other collateral agreements, in each case subject to the Intercreditor Agreement. Borrowings under the Term Loan Facility bear interest, at the Company's option, at either the base rate (subject to a floor), plus an applicable margin, or at the Eurodollar Rate (subject to a floor), plus an applicable margin.

The Term Loan Facility contains certain covenants, restrictions and events of default, in each case substantially similar to those under the Revolving Credit Agreement including, but not limited to, a maximum total leverage ratio, a maximum Senior Leverage Ratio, and a minimum Interest Coverage Ratio. In addition, the Term Loan Facility provides for mandatory principal prepayments on the term loans outstanding thereunder under certain circumstances.

Senior Subordinated Notes Due 2017

On November 16, 2009, Triumph issued \$175.0 million principal amount of 8% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2017 (the "2017 Notes"). The 2017 Notes were sold at 98.558% of principal amount and have an effective interest yield of 8.25%. Interest on the 2017 Notes is payable semi-annually in cash in arrears on May 15 and November 15 of each year. In connection with the issuance of the 2017 Notes, Triumph incurred approximately \$4.4 million of costs, which were deferred and are being amortized on the effective interest method over the term of the 2017 Notes.

The 2017 Notes are senior subordinated unsecured obligations of Triumph and rank subordinated to all of the existing and future senior indebtedness of Triumph and the Existing Note Guarantors (defined below), including the notes and borrowings under the Credit Facilities, and pari passu with Triumph's and the Existing Note Guarantors' existing and future senior subordinated indebtedness. The 2017 Notes are guaranteed, on a full, joint and several basis, by each of our domestic restricted subsidiaries that guarantees any of our debt or that of any of our restricted subsidiaries under our revolving credit facility, and in the future by any domestic restricted subsidiaries that guarantee any of our debt or that of any of our domestic restricted subsidiaries incurred under our Revolving Credit Facility and any facility that replaces or refinances it (collectively, the "Existing Note Guarantors"), in each case on a senior subordinated basis.

Table of Contents

Triumph has the option to redeem all or a portion of the 2017 Notes at any time prior to November 15, 2013 at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the 2017 Notes redeemed plus an applicable premium set forth in the indenture governing the 2017 Notes (the "2017 Indenture") and accrued and unpaid interest, if any. The 2017 Notes are also subject to redemption, in whole or in part, at any time on or after November 15, 2013, at redemption prices equal to (i) 104% of the principal amount of the 2017 Notes redeemed, if redeemed prior to November 15, 2014, (ii) 102% of the principal amount of the 2017 Notes redeemed, if redeemed prior to November 15, 2015 and (iii) 100% of the principal amount of the Notes redeemed, if redeemed thereafter, plus accrued and unpaid interest. In addition, at any time prior to November 15, 2012, Triumph may redeem up to 35% of the principal amount of the 2017 Notes with the net cash proceeds of qualified equity offerings at a redemption price equal to 108% of the aggregate principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, subject to certain limitations set forth in the 2017 Indenture.

Upon the occurrence of a change of control, Triumph must offer to purchase the 2017 Notes from holders at 101% of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of purchase.

The 2017 Indenture contains covenants that, among other things, limit Triumph's ability and the ability of certain of Triumph's subsidiaries to (i) grant liens on their assets, (ii) make dividend payments, other distributions or other restricted payments, (iii) incur restrictions on the ability of the certain subsidiaries to pay dividends or make other payments, (iv) enter into sale and leaseback transactions, (v) merge, consolidate, transfer or dispose of substantially all of their assets, (vi) incur additional indebtedness, (vii) use the proceeds from sales of assets, including capital stock of restricted subsidiaries, and (viii) enter into transactions with affiliates.

Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes

On September 18, 2006, Triumph issued \$201.3 million in convertible senior subordinated notes (the "Convertible Notes"). The Convertible Notes are direct, unsecured, senior subordinated obligations of Triumph, and rank (i) junior in right of payment to all of Triumph's existing and future senior indebtedness and (ii) equal in right of payment with any other future senior subordinated indebtedness. As a result of repurchases of the Convertible Notes since the issue date, approximately \$179.1 million of Convertible Notes remain outstanding.

The Convertible Notes bear interest at a fixed rate of 2.625% per annum, payable in cash semi-annually in arrears on each April 1 and October 1. During the period commencing on October 6, 2011 and ending on, but excluding, April 1, 2012 and each nine-month period from October 1 to March 31 or from April 1 to December 31 thereafter, Triumph will pay contingent interest during the applicable interest period if the average trading price of a Convertible Note for the five consecutive trading days ending on the third trading day immediately preceding the first day of the relevant nine-month period equals or exceeds 120% of the principal amount of the Convertible Notes. The contingent interest payable per Convertible Note in respect of any nine-month period will equal 0.25% per annum calculated on the average trading price of a Convertible Note for the relevant five trading day period.

The Convertible Notes mature on October 1, 2026 unless earlier redeemed, repurchased or converted. Triumph may redeem the Convertible Notes for cash, either in whole or in part, anytime on or after October 6, 2011 at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Convertible Notes to be redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest, including contingent interest and additional amounts, if any, up to but not including the date of redemption. In addition, holders of the Convertible Notes will have the right to require Triumph to repurchase for cash all or a portion of their Convertible Notes on October 1, 2011, 2016 and 2021, at a repurchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Convertible Notes to be repurchased plus accrued and unpaid interest, including contingent interest and additional amounts, if any, up to, but not including, the date of

Table of Contents

repurchase. The Convertible Notes are convertible into Triumph's common stock at a rate equal to 18.3655 shares per \$1,000 principal amount of the Convertible Notes (equal to an initial conversion price of approximately \$54.45 per share), subject to adjustment as described in the indenture governing the Convertible Notes. Upon conversion, Triumph will deliver to the holder surrendering the Convertible Notes for conversion, for each \$1,000 principal amount of Convertible Notes, an amount consisting of cash equal to the lesser of \$1,000 and Triumph's total conversion obligation and, to the extent that Triumph's total conversion obligation exceeds \$1,000, at Triumph's election, cash or shares of Triumph's common stock in respect of the remainder.

The Convertible Notes are eligible for conversion upon meeting certain conditions as provided in the indenture governing the Convertible Notes. For the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2010, the Convertible Notes were not eligible for conversion. Accordingly, Triumph has classified the Convertible Notes as long-term as of March 31, 2010.

Receivables Securitization Program

In June 2010, the Company entered into an amended receivable securitization facility (the "Securitization Facility"), increasing the purchase limit from \$125.0 million to \$175.0 million. In connection with the Securitization Facility, the Company sells on a revolving basis certain accounts receivable to Triumph Receivables, LLC, a wholly-owned special-purpose entity, which in turn sells a percentage ownership interest in the receivables to commercial paper conduits sponsored by financial institutions. The Company is the servicer of the accounts receivable under the Securitization Facility. As of June 30, 2010, the maximum amount available under the Securitization Facility was \$118.6 million. The Securitization Facility is due to expire in June 2011 and is subject to annual renewal through August 2013. Interest rates are based on prevailing market rates for short-term commercial paper plus a program fee and a commitment fee. The program fee is 0.50% on the amount outstanding under the Securitization Facility. Additionally, the commitment fee is 0.65% on 102% of the maximum amount available under the Securitization Facility. At June 30, 2010, there was \$120.0 million outstanding under the Securitization Facility. In connection with amending the Securitization Facility, the Company incurred approximately \$461,000 of financing costs. These costs, along with the \$540,000 of unamortized financing costs prior to the amendment, are being amortized over the life of the Securitization Facility. The Company securitizes its accounts receivable, which are generally non-interest bearing, in transactions that are accounted for as borrowings pursuant to the *Transfers and Servicing* topic of the ASC.

The agreement governing the Securitization Facility contains restrictions and covenants which include limitations on the making of certain restricted payments, creation of certain liens, and certain corporate acts such as mergers, consolidations and the sale of substantially all assets.

Equipment Leasing Facility

During March 2009, Triumph entered into a Master Leasing Facility, creating a seven-year capital lease of certain property and equipment of Triumph and its subsidiaries and resulting in net proceeds of \$58.5 million. The net proceeds from the facility were used to repay a portion of the outstanding indebtedness under the 2009 Credit Facility. The facility bears interest at a weighted-average fixed rate of 6.1% per annum.

Table of Contents

DESCRIPTION OF NEW NOTES

On June 16, 2010 we issued in a private placement \$350,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 8.625% senior notes due 2018. The old notes were not registered under the Securities Act and were issued, and the new notes will be issued, under an Indenture, dated as of June 16, 2010, among the Company, each Guarantor and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee (the "*Indenture*"). For purposes of this section of this prospectus, references to the "Company," "we," "us," "our" or similar terms refer solely to Triumph Group, Inc., and not its Subsidiaries. The term "notes" refers collectively to the new notes and the old notes.

The terms of the new notes are identical in all material respects with the old notes, except that:

the new notes have been registered under the U.S. federal securities laws and will not bear any legend restricting their transfer;

the new notes bear a different CUSIP number from the old notes;

the new notes generally will not be subject to transfer restrictions and will not be entitled to registration rights; and

the holders of the new notes will not be entitled to earn additional interest under circumstances relating to our registration obligations under the registration rights agreement.

The new notes will evidence the same debt as the old notes.

The terms of the new notes include those stated in the Indenture and those made part of the Indenture by reference to the Trust Indenture Act of 1939 (as amended, the "*Trust Indenture Act*"). The following description is only a summary of the material provisions of the Indenture and the new notes. We urge you to read the Indenture and the new notes because those documents, not this description, define your rights as holders of the new notes. You may request copies of the Indenture at our address set forth under the heading "Where you can find more information." Certain defined terms used in this description but not defined below under " Certain Definitions" have the meanings assigned to them in the Indenture.

General

The exchange offer for the new notes will be for \$350.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 8.625% senior notes due 2018. The Company may issue additional notes (the "*Additional Notes*") under the Indenture, subject to the limitations described below under the covenant "Limitation on Incurrence of Debt." The new notes, together with any old notes that remain outstanding after the exchange offer and any Additional Notes subsequently issued under the Indenture will be treated as a single class for all purposes of the Indenture, including, without limitation, waivers, consents, amendments, redemptions and offers to purchase. Unless the context otherwise requires, for all purposes of the Indenture and this "Description of New Notes," references to the new notes include any Additional Notes actually issued.

Principal, Maturity and Interest

Interest on the new notes will be accrue at 8.625% per annum. Interest on the new notes will be payable semi-annually in cash in arrears on January 15 and July 15, commencing on January 15, 2011. The Company will make each interest payment to the Holders of record of the new notes on the immediately preceding January 1 and July 1. Interest on the new notes will accrue from the most recent date to which interest has been paid or, if no interest has been paid, from and including the

Table of Contents

Issue Date. Interest will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year comprised of twelve 30-day months.

Principal of and premium, if any, and interest on the new notes will be payable, and the new notes will be exchangeable and transferable, at the office or agency of the Company maintained for such purposes, which, initially, will be the corporate trust office of the Trustee located at Two Liberty Place, 50 South 16th Street, Suite 2000, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102; *provided, however*, that payment of interest may be made at the option of the Company by check mailed to the Person entitled thereto as shown on the security register. The new notes will be issued only in fully registered form without coupons, in denominations of \$2,000 and any integral multiple of \$1,000 in excess thereof. No service charge will be made for any registration of transfer, exchange or redemption of the new notes, except in certain circumstances for any tax or other governmental charge that may be imposed in connection therewith.

Additional Interest may accrue and be payable under the circumstances set forth therein. See "Exchange Offer; Registration Rights." References herein to "interest" shall be deemed to include any such Additional Interest.

Guarantees

The new notes will be Guaranteed, on a full, joint and several basis, by the Guarantors pursuant to the Indenture (the "*Note Guarantees*"). On the Issue Date, each of our domestic Restricted Subsidiaries that (1) is a borrower under our Credit Agreement or (2) Guarantees any Debt of the Company or any of its domestic Restricted Subsidiaries, in each case incurred under our Credit Agreement, will Guarantee the new notes on a senior basis. After the Issue Date, the new notes will be guaranteed by any of our domestic Restricted Subsidiaries (other than any domestic Restricted Subsidiary that is a Receivables Subsidiary) that (1) becomes a borrower under any of our Credit Facilities or (2) Guarantees any of our Debt or any Debt of our domestic Restricted Subsidiaries, in each case incurred under any of our Credit Facilities. See " Additional Note Guarantees."

The Indenture provides that the Obligations of a Guarantor under its Note Guarantee will be limited to the maximum amount as will result in the Obligations of such Guarantor under the Note Guarantee not to be deemed to constitute a fraudulent conveyance or fraudulent transfer under federal or state law. See "Risk Factors Fraudulent conveyance laws may permit courts to void the guarantors' guarantees of the new notes in specific circumstances, which would interfere with the payment under the guarantors' guarantees." As of the Issue Date, all of our Subsidiaries will be "Restricted Subsidiaries" other than Triumph Receivables, LLC, Triumph Group Charitable Foundation, Triumph Interiors, Ltd, Saygrove Actuation & Motion Control Limited and Airframe Spares & Logistics GmbH, each of which will be Unrestricted Subsidiaries on the Issue Date. Under the circumstances described below under the subheading " Certain Covenants Limitation on Creation of Unrestricted Subsidiaries," other of our Subsidiaries in the future may be designated as "Unrestricted Subsidiaries." Unrestricted Subsidiaries will not be subject to many of the restrictive covenants in the Indenture and will not Guarantee the new notes.

The Indenture provides that in the event of a sale or other transfer or disposition of all of the Capital Interests in any Guarantor to any Person that is not an Affiliate of the Company in compliance with the terms of the Indenture, the occurrence of any other transaction permissible under the Indenture pursuant to which such Guarantor ceases to be a Subsidiary, the sale or other transfer of all or substantially all the assets of a Guarantor (including by way of merger or consolidation) to a Person that is not an Affiliate of the Company in compliance with the terms of the Indenture, or the release of a Guarantor of all of its Guarantee obligations in respect of the Credit Facilities, then such Guarantor shall be deemed automatically and unconditionally released and discharged of any obligations under its

Table of Contents

Note Guarantee. At the request of the Company, the Company, such Guarantor and the Trustee will execute a supplemental indenture evidencing such release and discharge; provided that the Company delivers an Officer's Certificate to the Trustee certifying that the conditions to such release have been satisfied.

Not all of our Subsidiaries will Guarantee the new notes. For the fiscal year ending March 31, 2010, on a pro forma basis after giving effect to the Transactions, the Company's non-Guarantor Subsidiaries would have generated net sales of \$79.0 million, or 2.5% of our consolidated net sales, and \$11.9 million, and as of June 30, 2010 such non-Guarantor Subsidiaries had total assets of \$277.8 million. As of June 30, 2010 such non-Guarantor Subsidiaries had \$134.9 million of indebtedness and other liabilities. In the event of a bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization of such non-Guarantor Subsidiaries, claims of creditors of such non-Guarantor Subsidiaries, including trade creditors, secured creditors and creditors holding Debt and Guarantees issued by those non-Guarantor Subsidiaries, and claims of preferred stockholders (if any) of those non-Guarantor Subsidiaries generally will have priority with respect to the assets of those non-Guarantor Subsidiaries over the claims of creditors of the Company, including Holders of the new notes.

Ranking

Ranking of the New Notes

The new notes will be senior unsecured obligations of the Company, and will rank:

equal in right of payment to any existing and future senior Debt of the Company, including Debt under the Credit Agreement;

senior in right of payment to all existing and future Subordinated Obligations of the Company;

effectively subordinated to the Company's secured Debt to the extent of the value of the assets securing such Debt, including Debt under the Credit Agreement to the extent of the value of the collateral therefor; and

structurally subordinated to all Debt and other liabilities of the Company's existing and future Subsidiaries that do not Guarantee the notes.

Ranking of the Note Guarantees

Each Note Guarantee will be a senior unsecured obligation of each Guarantor, and will rank:

equal in right of payment to any existing and future senior Debt of that Guarantor;

senior in right of payment to all existing and future Subordinated Obligations of that Guarantor; and

effectively subordinated to that Guarantor's secured Debt to the extent of the value of the assets securing such Debt, including the guarantee obligations of such Guarantor in respect of the Credit Agreement to the extent of the value of the collateral therefor.

Offers to Purchase; Open Market Purchases

We are not required to make any mandatory redemption or sinking fund payments with respect to the notes. However, under certain circumstances, we may be required to offer to purchase notes as described under the captions " Change of Control" and "Certain Covenants Limitation on Sales of

Table of Contents

Assets and Subsidiary Stock." We may at any time and from time to time purchase notes in the open market or otherwise.

Optional Redemption

The notes may be redeemed, in whole or in part, at any time prior to July 15, 2014, at the option of the Company upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' prior notice mailed by first class mail (and/or, to the extent permitted by applicable procedures or regulations, electronically) to each Holder's registered address, at a Redemption Price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes to be redeemed plus the Applicable Premium, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including, the applicable redemption date (subject to the right of registered Holders of the notes on a relevant record date to receive interest due on a relevant interest payment date). In addition, the notes are subject to redemption, at the option of the Company, in whole or in part, at any time on or after July 15, 2014, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice at the following Redemption Prices (expressed as percentages of the principal amount to be redeemed) set forth below, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including, the redemption date (subject to the right of registered Holders of the notes on a relevant record date to receive interest due on a relevant interest payment date), if redeemed during the 12-month period beginning on July 15 of the years indicated:

Year	Redemption Price
2014	104.313%
2015	102.156%
2016 and thereafter	100.000%

In addition to the optional redemption provisions of the notes in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraphs, prior to July 15, 2013, the Company may at its option, with the net proceeds of one or more Qualified Equity Offerings, redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding notes (including Additional Notes) at a Redemption Price equal to 108.625% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon, if any, to, but not including, the date of redemption (subject to the right of registered Holders of the notes on a relevant record date to receive interest due on a relevant interest payment date); provided that at least 65% of the principal amount of notes (including Additional Notes) issued under the Indenture remains outstanding immediately after the occurrence of any such redemption (excluding notes held by the Company or its Subsidiaries) and that any such redemption occurs within 90 days following the closing of any such Qualified Equity Offering.

Selection

If less than all of the notes are to be redeemed, the Trustee will select the notes or portions thereof to be redeemed by lot, pro rata or by any other method the Trustee shall deem fair and appropriate (subject to the Depository Trust Company procedures).

No notes of \$2,000 or less shall be redeemed in part. Notices of redemption shall be mailed by first class mail (and/or, to the extent permitted by applicable procedures or regulations, electronically) at least 30 but no more than 60 days before the redemption date to each Holder of notes to be redeemed at its registered address. If any note is to be redeemed in part only, the notice of redemption that relates to that note shall state the portion of the principal amount thereof to be redeemed. A new note in principal amount equal to the unredeemed portion of the original note, if any, will be issued in the name of the Holder thereof upon cancellation of the original note. New notes called for redemption become due on the date fixed for redemption. On and after the redemption date, interest ceases to accrue on notes or portions of them called for redemption.

Table of Contents

Change of Control

Upon the occurrence of a Change of Control, the Company will make an Offer to Purchase all of the outstanding notes at a Purchase Price in cash equal to 101% of the principal amount tendered, together with accrued interest, if any, to but not including the Purchase Date; *provided* that if the Company has exercised its right to redeem all of the notes as described above under the caption " Optional Redemption" prior to the time the Company would be required to make an Offer to Purchase, the Company shall not be required to make such Offer to Purchase. For purposes of the foregoing, an Offer to Purchase shall be deemed to have been made if (i) within 60 days following the date of the consummation of a transaction or series of transactions that constitutes a Change of Control, the Company commences an Offer to Purchase for all outstanding notes at the Purchase Price and (ii) all notes properly tendered pursuant to the Offer to Purchase are purchased on the terms of such Offer to Purchase.

Although there is a limited body of case law interpreting the phrase "all or substantially all," as used in the definition of "Change of Control," there is no precise established definition of the phrase under applicable law. As a consequence, in certain circumstances, there may be a degree of uncertainty as to whether a particular transaction would involve a disposition of "all or substantially all" of the assets of the Company. It may be unclear as to whether a Change of Control has occurred and whether a Holder of notes may require the Company to make an Offer to Purchase the notes as described above.

Subject to the limitations discussed below, the Company could, in the future, enter into a highly leveraged transaction, reorganization, restructuring, merger or similar transaction, that would not constitute a Change of Control under the Indenture, but that could increase the amount of Debt outstanding at such time or otherwise affect the Company's capital structure or credit ratings. The definition of Change of Control may be amended or modified with the written consent of a majority in aggregate principal amount of outstanding notes. See " Amendment, Supplement and Waiver." The Company will be required to comply with the requirements of Rule 14e-1 under the Exchange Act and any other applicable securities laws or regulations in connection with any repurchase of the notes as described above. To the extent that the provisions of any securities laws or regulations conflict with the Change of Control provisions of the Indenture, the Company will comply with the applicable securities laws and regulations and will be deemed to have complied with its obligations under the Change of Control provisions of the Indenture by virtue of such compliance.

The Company will not be required to make an Offer to Purchase upon a Change of Control if (i) a third party makes such Offer to Purchase contemporaneously with or upon a Change of Control in the manner, at the times and otherwise in compliance with the requirements of the Indenture and purchases all notes validly tendered and not withdrawn under such Offer to Purchase or (ii) a notice of redemption has been given pursuant to the Indenture as described above under the caption " Optional Redemption."

Holders of the notes may not be entitled to require the Company to purchase their notes in certain circumstances involving a significant change in the composition of the Board of Directors of the Company, including in connection with a proxy contest, where the Company's Board of Directors initially publicly opposes the election of a dissident slate of directors, but subsequently approves such directors for the purposes of the Indenture. This may result in a change in the composition of the Board of Directors of the Company that, but for such subsequent approval, would have otherwise constituted a Change of Control requiring a repurchase offer under the terms of the Indenture.

The Company's ability to repurchase notes pursuant to an Offer to Purchase may be limited by a number of factors. The occurrence of certain of the events that constitute a Change of Control would constitute a default under the Credit Agreement. In addition, certain events that may constitute a change of control under the Credit Agreement and cause a default under those agreements may not

Table of Contents

constitute a Change of Control under the Indenture. Future Debt of the Company and its Subsidiaries may also contain prohibitions of certain events that would constitute a Change of Control or require such Debt to be repurchased upon a Change of Control. Moreover, the exercise by the holders of their right to require the Company to repurchase the notes could cause a default under such Debt, even if the Change of Control itself does not, due to the financial effect of such repurchase on the Company. Finally, the Company's ability to pay cash to the holders upon a repurchase may be limited by the Company's then existing financial resources. There can be no assurance that sufficient funds will be available when necessary to make any required repurchases.

In the event that at the time of a Change of Control the terms of the Credit Agreement restrict or prohibit the repurchase of notes as contemplated in the Indenture, then prior to the electronic delivery or mailing of the Offer to Purchase required in connection with a Change of Control but in any event within 30 days following any Change of Control, the Company shall (i) repay in full all Debt under the applicable Credit Agreement or, if doing so will allow the purchase of notes, offer to repay in full all such Debt and repay such Debt of each lender who has accepted such offer, or (ii) obtain the requisite consent under the Credit Agreement to permit the repurchase of the notes as provided in the Indenture.

In addition, an Offer to Purchase may be made in advance of a Change of Control, conditional upon the occurrence of such Change of Control, if a definitive agreement is in place for the Change of Control at the time of launching the Offer to Purchase.

Certain Covenants

Set forth below are certain covenants contained in the Indenture:

Limitation on Incurrence of Debt

The Company will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, Incur any Debt (including Acquired Debt); *provided* that the Company and any of its Restricted Subsidiaries may Incur Debt (including Acquired Debt) if, immediately after giving effect to the Incurrence of such Debt and the receipt and application of the proceeds therefrom, (a) the Consolidated Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries, determined on a pro forma basis as if any such Debt (including any other Debt being Incurred contemporaneously), and any other Debt Incurred since the beginning of the Four Quarter Period (as defined below) had been Incurred and the proceeds thereof had been applied at the beginning of the Four Quarter Period, and any other Debt repaid since the beginning of the Four Quarter Period had been repaid at the beginning of the Four Quarter Period, would be greater than 2.25:1 and (b) no Default or Event of Default shall have occurred and be continuing at the time or as a consequence of the Incurrence of such Debt; *provided further*, that Restricted Subsidiaries that are not Guarantors may not Incur any Debt pursuant to this paragraph if the Secured Leverage Ratio of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries, determined on a pro forma basis as if any such Debt (including any other Debt being Incurred contemporaneously), and any other Debt Incurred since the beginning of the Four Quarter Period (as defined below) had been Incurred and the proceeds thereof had been applied at the beginning of the Four Quarter Period, and any other Debt repaid since the beginning of the Four Quarter Period had been repaid at the beginning of the Four Quarter Period, would be greater than 3.0:1.

Notwithstanding the immediately preceding paragraph, the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries may Incur Permitted Debt.

For purposes of determining any particular amount of Debt under this "Limitation on Incurrence of Debt" covenant, Guarantees or obligations with respect to letters of credit supporting Debt otherwise included in the determination of such particular amount shall not be included. For purposes of determining compliance with this "Limitation on Incurrence of Debt" covenant, in the event that an

Table of Contents

item of Debt meets the criteria of more than one of the types of Debt described above, including categories of Permitted Debt and under part (a) in the first paragraph of this "Limitation on Incurrence of Debt" covenant, the Company, in its sole discretion, shall classify, and from time to time may reclassify, all or any portion of such item of Debt, *provided* that Debt Incurred under the Credit Facilities on the Issue Date shall at all times be treated as Incurred pursuant to clause (i) of the definition of "Permitted Debt". The accrual of interest, the accretion or amortization of original issue discount and the payment of interest on Debt in the form of additional Debt or payment of dividends on Capital Interests in the forms of additional shares of Capital Interests with the same terms will not be deemed to be an Incurrence of Debt or issuance of Capital Interests for purposes of this covenant.

Limitation on Restricted Payments

The Company will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, directly or indirectly, make any Restricted Payment unless, at the time of and after giving effect to the proposed Restricted Payment:

- (a) no Default or Event of Default shall have occurred and be continuing or will occur as a consequence thereof;
- (b) after giving effect to such Restricted Payment on a pro forma basis, the Company would be permitted to Incur at least \$1.00 of additional Debt pursuant to the provisions described in the first paragraph under the "Limitation on Incurrence of Debt" covenant; and
- (c) after giving effect to such Restricted Payment on a pro forma basis, the aggregate amount expended or declared for all Restricted Payments made on or after the Reference Date (excluding Restricted Payments permitted by clauses (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi) (vii), (viii), (ix), (xi), (xii) and (xiii) of the next succeeding paragraph) shall not exceed the sum (without duplication) of:
 - (1) 50% of the Consolidated Net Income (or, if Consolidated Net Income shall be a deficit, minus 100% of such deficit) of the Company accrued on a cumulative basis during the period (taken as one accounting period) from the Reference Date and ending on the last day of the fiscal quarter immediately preceding the date of such proposed Restricted Payment, plus
 - (2) 100% of the aggregate net proceeds (including the Fair Market Value of property other than cash) received by the Company subsequent to the Reference Date either (i) as a contribution to its common equity capital or (ii) from the issuance and sale (other than to a Subsidiary) of its Qualified Capital Interests (excluding any Qualified Capital Interests issued in connection with the Company's acquisition of Vought Aircraft Industries, Inc.), including Qualified Capital Interests issued upon the conversion or exchange of Debt or Redeemable Capital Interests of the Company, and from the exercise of options, warrants or other rights to purchase such Qualified Capital Interests (other than, in each case, Capital Interests or Debt sold to a Subsidiary of the Company), plus
 - (3) 100% of the net reduction in Investments (other than Permitted Investments), made by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary subsequent to the Reference Date, in any Person, resulting from (i) payments of interest on Debt, dividends, repayments of loans or advances, or any sale or disposition of such Investments (but only to the extent such items are not included in the calculation of Consolidated Net Income), or (ii) the redesignation of an Unrestricted Subsidiary as a Restricted Subsidiary (or the causing of a Person that is not a Subsidiary to become a Restricted Subsidiary), not to exceed in the case of any Person the amount of Investments previously made by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary in such Person subsequent to the Reference Date.

Table of Contents

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries may take the following actions, *provided* that, at the time of and after giving effect to the proposed Restricted Payment, no Default or Event of Default shall have occurred and be continuing or will occur as a consequence thereof:

(i) the payment of any dividend on Capital Interests in the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary or the consummation of any irrevocable redemption within 60 days after declaration thereof or the giving of such irrevocable notice, as applicable, if, at the declaration date or notice thereof, such payment was permitted by the foregoing provisions of this covenant;

(ii) the purchase, repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement of any Capital Interests of the Company by conversion into, or by or in exchange for, Qualified Capital Interests, or out of Net Cash Proceeds of the substantially concurrent sale (other than to a Subsidiary of the Company) of Qualified Capital Interests of the Company; *provided, however*, that the Net Cash Proceeds from such sale of Qualifying Capital Interests will be excluded from clause (c)(2) of the preceding paragraph to the extent applied to any such purchase, repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement;

(iii) the redemption, defeasance, repurchase or acquisition or retirement for value of any Debt of the Company or a Guarantor that is subordinate in right of payment to the notes or the applicable Note Guarantee out of the Net Cash Proceeds of a substantially concurrent issue and sale (other than to a Subsidiary of the Company) of (x) new Refinancing Debt of the Company or such Guarantor, as the case may be, Incurred in accordance with the Indenture or (y) Qualified Capital Interests of the Company;

(iv) the purchase, redemption, retirement or other acquisition for value of Capital Interests in the Company or any direct or indirect parent of the Company (or any payments to a direct or indirect parent company of the Company for the purposes of permitting any such repurchase) held by directors, employees, former directors or former employees of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary (or their estates or beneficiaries under their estates) upon death, disability, retirement or termination of employment or alteration of employment status or pursuant to the terms of any agreement under which such Capital Interests were issued; *provided* that the aggregate cash consideration paid for such purchase, redemption, retirement or other acquisition of such Capital Interests does not exceed \$2.5 million in any calendar year; *provided, further*, that any unused amounts in any calendar year may be carried forward to one or more future periods subject to a maximum aggregate amount of repurchases made pursuant to this clause (iv) not to exceed \$5.0 million in any calendar year; *provided, however*, that such amount in any calendar year may be increased by an amount not to exceed (A) the cash proceeds received by the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries from the sale of Qualified Capital Interests of the Company or any direct or indirect parent company of the Company (to the extent contributed to the Company) to employees of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries that occurs after the Issue Date; *provided, however*, that the amount of such cash proceeds utilized for any such repurchase, retirement, other acquisition or dividend will not increase the amount available for Restricted Payments under clause (c) of the first paragraph of this covenant; plus (B) the cash proceeds of key man life insurance policies received by the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries after the Issue Date (*provided, however*, that the Company may elect to apply all or any portion of the aggregate increase contemplated by the proviso of this clause (iv) in any calendar year and, to the extent any payment described under this clause (iv) is made by delivery of Debt and not in cash, such payment shall be deemed to occur only when, and to the extent, the obligor on such Debt makes payments with respect to such Debt);

(v) repurchase of Capital Interests deemed to occur upon the exercise of stock options, warrants or other convertible or exchangeable securities or the vesting of restricted stock units;

Table of Contents

(vi) the extension of credit that constitutes intercompany Debt, the Incurrence of which was permitted pursuant to the covenant described under " Limitation on Incurrence of Debt" pursuant to clauses (v) and (xii) of the definition of "Permitted Debt";

(vii) cash payment, in lieu of issuance of fractional shares in connection with the exercise of warrants, options or other securities convertible into or exchangeable for the Capital Interests of the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary;

(viii) the declaration and payment of dividends to holders of any class or series of Redeemable Capital Interests of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary issued or Incurred in compliance with the covenant described above under " Limitation on Incurrence of Debt" to the extent such dividends are included in the definition of Consolidated Fixed Charges;

(ix) the purchase, repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement for value of any Subordinated Obligation (i) at a purchase price not greater than 101% of the principal amount of such Subordinated Obligation in the event of a change of control in accordance with provisions similar to the "Change of Control" covenant or (ii) at a purchase price not greater than 100% of the principal amount thereof in accordance with provisions similar to the "Limitation on Asset Sales" covenant; *provided* that, prior to or simultaneously with such purchase, repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement, the Company has made the Offer to Purchase upon a Change of Control or Offer to Purchase to the extent provided in the Indenture with respect to the notes and has completed the repurchase or redemption of all notes validly tendered for payment in connection with such Offer to Purchase;

(x) the payment of regular cash quarterly dividends on the Company's common stock not to exceed \$10.0 million in any calendar year;

(xi) other Restricted Payments not in excess of \$50.0 million in the aggregate since the Reference Date;

(xii) any refinancing, redemption, repayment, defeasance or purchase of the Convertible notes; and

(xiii) any payments made in connection with the Transactions pursuant to any agreements or documents related to the Transactions described in the Offering Memorandum (without giving effect to subsequent amendments, waivers or other modifications to such agreements or documents).

If the Company makes a Restricted Payment which, at the time of the making of such Restricted Payment, in the good faith determination of the Company, would be permitted under the requirements of the Indenture, such Restricted Payment shall be deemed to have been made in compliance with the Indenture notwithstanding any subsequent adjustment made in good faith to the Company's financial statements affecting Consolidated Net Income.

As of June 30, 2010, the Company would have been able to make Restricted Payments in the amount of \$25.5 million pursuant to clause (c) of the first paragraph of this covenant.

Limitation on Liens

The Company will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to create, incur, assume or otherwise cause or suffer to exist or become effective any Lien of any kind securing Debt (other than Permitted Liens) upon any of their property or assets, now owned or hereafter acquired, unless all payments due under the Indenture and the notes are secured on an equal and ratable basis with the obligations so secured (or in the case of Subordinated Obligations, prior or senior thereto, with the same relative priority as the notes shall have with respect to such Subordinated Obligations) until such time as such obligations are no longer secured by a Lien. For purposes of this covenant, the

Table of Contents

Receivables Transaction Amount relating to any Qualified Receivables Transaction shall be deemed to be Debt secured by a Lien on the applicable accounts receivable and related assets and such accounts receivable and related assets shall be deemed to be assets of the originator thereof.

Limitation on Dividend and Other Payment Restrictions Affecting Restricted Subsidiaries

The Company will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, directly or indirectly, cause or suffer to exist or become effective or enter into any encumbrance or restriction (other than pursuant to the Indenture or any law, rule, regulation or order) on the ability of any Restricted Subsidiary to (i) pay dividends or make any other distributions on its Capital Interests to the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary or pay any Debt owed to the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary, (ii) make loans or advances to the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary or (iii) transfer any of its property or assets to the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary.

However, the preceding restrictions will not apply to the following encumbrances or restrictions existing under or by reason of:

- (a) any encumbrance or restriction in existence on the Issue Date, including those under the Credit Agreement, the Existing Receivables Facility or the Leasing Facility and any amendments, modifications, restatements, renewals, increases, supplements, refundings, replacements, refinancings thereof; *provided* that the amendments, modifications, restatements, renewals, increases, supplements, refundings, replacement or refinancings, in the good faith judgment of the Company, are no more restrictive in any material respect, taken as a whole, with respect to such dividend or other payment restrictions than those contained in these agreements on the Issue Date or refinancings thereof;
- (b) any encumbrance or restriction which exists with respect to an acquired property in existence at the time of such acquisition pursuant to an agreement, so long as the encumbrances or restrictions in any such agreement relate solely to the property so acquired (and are not or were not created in anticipation of or in connection with the acquisition thereof);
- (c) any encumbrance or restriction which exists with respect to a Person that becomes a Restricted Subsidiary or merges with or into a Restricted Subsidiary of the Company on or after the Issue Date, which is in existence at the time such Person becomes a Restricted Subsidiary, but not created in connection with or in anticipation of such Person becoming a Restricted Subsidiary, and which is not applicable to any Person or the property or assets of any Person other than such Person or the property or assets of such Person becoming a Restricted Subsidiary;
- (d) any encumbrance or restriction pursuant to an agreement effecting a permitted renewal, refunding, replacement, refinancing or extension of Debt Incurred pursuant to an agreement containing any encumbrance or restriction referred to in the foregoing clauses (a) through (c), so long as the encumbrances and restrictions contained in any such refinancing agreement are no less favorable in any material respect to the Holders than the encumbrances and restrictions contained in the agreements governing the Debt being renewed, refunded, replaced, refinanced or extended in the good faith judgment of the Company;
- (e) customary provisions restricting subletting or assignment of any lease, contract, or license of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary or provisions in agreements that restrict the assignment of such agreement or any rights thereunder;
- (f) any encumbrance or restriction by reason of applicable law, rule, regulation or order;
- (g) any encumbrance or restriction under the Indenture, the notes and the Note Guarantees;
- (h) any encumbrance or restriction under a contract for the sale or other disposition of assets or Capital Interests, including, without limitation, any agreement for the sale or other disposition of a Subsidiary, that restricts distributions of the applicable assets or Capital Interests to be sold, or of any assets of a Subsidiary to be sold, pending such sale or other disposition;

Table of Contents

- (i) restrictions on cash and other deposits or net worth imposed by customers under contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business;
- (j) customary provisions with respect to the disposition or distribution of assets or property in joint venture agreements, asset sale agreements, stock sale agreements, sale leaseback agreements and other similar agreements;
- (k) any restriction with respect to the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary (or any of its property or assets) imposed by customary provisions in Hedging Obligations or Swap Contracts, in each case, not entered into for speculative purposes;
- (l) Purchase Money Debt and Capital Lease Obligations permitted under the Indenture for property acquired in the ordinary course of business that impose restrictions on that property so acquired of the nature described in clause (iii) of the first paragraph hereof;
- (m) Liens securing Debt otherwise permitted to be incurred under the Indenture, including the provisions of the covenant described above under the caption " Limitation on Liens" that limit the right of the debtor to dispose of the assets subject to such Liens;
- (n) any Non-Recourse Receivable Subsidiary Indebtedness or other contractual requirements of a Receivable Subsidiary that is a Restricted Subsidiary in connection with a Qualified Receivables Transaction; *provided* that such restrictions apply only to such Receivable Subsidiary or the receivables and related assets described in the definition of Qualified Receivables Transaction which are subject to such Qualified Receivables Transaction; and
- (o) any other agreement governing Debt entered into after the Issue Date that contains encumbrances and restrictions that are not materially more restrictive with respect to any Restricted Subsidiary than those in effect on the Issue Date with respect to that Restricted Subsidiary pursuant to agreements in effect on the Issue Date.

Nothing contained in this "Limitation on Dividends and Other Payments Affecting Restricted Subsidiaries" covenant shall prevent the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary from (i) creating, incurring, assuming or suffering to exist any Liens otherwise permitted in the "Limitation on Liens" covenant or (ii) restricting the sale or other disposition of property or assets of the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries that secure Debt of the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries Incurred in accordance with the "Limitation on Incurrence of Debt" and "Limitation on Liens" covenants in the Indenture.

Limitation on Asset Sales

The Company will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, consummate an Asset Sale unless:

- (1) the Company (or the Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be) receives consideration at the time of the Asset Sale at least equal to the Fair Market Value (such Fair Market Value to be determined at the time of contractually agreeing to such Asset Sale) of the assets or Capital Interests issued or sold or otherwise disposed of;
- (2) at least 75% of the consideration received in the Asset Sale by the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary is in the form of cash or Eligible Cash Equivalents. For purposes of this provision, each of the following will be deemed to be cash:
 - (a) any liabilities, as shown on the most recent consolidated balance sheet of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary (other than contingent liabilities and liabilities that are by their terms subordinated to the notes or any Note Guarantee) that are assumed by the

Table of Contents

transferee of any such assets pursuant to a customary assignment and assumption agreement that releases the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary from further liability; and

(b) any securities, notes or other obligations received by the Company or any such Restricted Subsidiary from such transferee that are converted by the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary into cash within 180 days of their receipt to the extent of the cash received in that conversion.

Within 360 days after the receipt of any Net Cash Proceeds from an Asset Sale, the Company (or the applicable Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be) may apply such Net Cash Proceeds at its option:

(1) to prepay, repay, redeem or purchase any secured Debt (other than Subordinated Obligations) of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary and cause such Debt to be permanently retired and the related commitment (if any) to be permanently reduced in an amount equal to the principal amount so prepaid, repaid, redeemed or repurchased;

(2) to prepay, repay, redeem or purchase any unsecured Debt (other than Subordinated Obligations) of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary and cause such Debt to be permanently retired and the related commitment (if any) to be permanently reduced in an amount equal to the principal amount so prepaid, repaid, redeemed or repurchased; provided that to the extent the Company repays any such Debt, the Company shall equally and ratably repay the notes as provided under the caption " Optional Redemption," through open-market purchases (to the extent such purchases are at or above 100% of the principal amount thereof) or by making an Offer to Purchase (in accordance with the procedures set forth below relating to Asset Sales) to all Holders of notes to purchase their notes at 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued but unpaid interest to the date of purchase;

(3) to acquire all or substantially all of the assets of, or any Capital Interests of, another Permitted Business, if, after giving effect to any such acquisition of Capital Interests, the Permitted Business is or becomes a Restricted Subsidiary of the Company;

(4) to make a capital expenditure in or that is used or useful (as determined in the good faith judgment of the Company) in a Permitted Business or to make expenditures for maintenance, repair or improvement of existing properties and assets in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture;

(5) to acquire other assets that are not classified as current assets under GAAP and that are used or useful (as determined in the good faith judgment of the Company) in a Permitted Business; or

(6) any combination of the foregoing.

Any Net Cash Proceeds from Asset Sales that are not applied or invested as provided in the preceding paragraph of this covenant will constitute "*Excess Proceeds*." When the aggregate amount of Excess Proceeds exceeds \$10.0 million, the Company will, within 30 days, make an Offer to Purchase to all Holders of notes (on a *pro rata* basis to each series of notes), and to all holders of other Debt ranking *pari passu* with the notes containing provisions similar to those set forth in the Indenture with respect to assets sales, in an amount equal to the Excess Proceeds. The offer price in any Offer to Purchase will be equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of purchase, and will be payable in cash. If any Excess Proceeds remain after consummation of an Offer to Purchase; the Company may use those funds for any purpose not otherwise prohibited by the Indenture and they will no longer constitute Excess Proceeds. If the aggregate principal amount of notes and other *pari passu* debt tendered into such Offer to Purchase exceeds the amount of Excess

Table of Contents

Proceeds, the Trustee will select the notes to be purchased on a pro rata basis among each series. Upon completion of each Offer to Purchase, the amount of Excess Proceeds will be reset at zero.

Pending the final application of any Net Cash Proceeds pursuant to this covenant, such Net Cash Proceeds may be applied temporarily to reduce Indebtedness outstanding under a revolving credit facility or may otherwise be invested in any manner not prohibited by the Indenture.

The Company will comply with the requirements of Rule 14e-1 under the Exchange Act and any other applicable securities laws and regulations thereunder to the extent those laws and regulations are applicable in connection with each repurchase of notes pursuant to an Offer to Purchase. To the extent that the provisions of any securities laws or regulations conflict with the Asset Sale provisions of the Indenture, the Company will comply with the applicable securities laws and regulations and will be deemed to have complied with its obligations under the Asset Sale provisions of the Indenture by virtue of such compliance.

The agreements governing our other Debt contain, and future agreements may contain, restrictions on the conduct of our business, including restrictions on our ability to conduct Asset Sales and on our ability to apply the proceeds of any permitted Asset Sale to payment of the notes.

Limitation on Transactions with Affiliates

The Company will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, directly or indirectly, make any payment to, or sell, lease, transfer or otherwise dispose of any of its properties or assets to, or purchase any property or assets from, or enter into or make or amend any transaction or series of related transactions, contract, agreement, loan, advance or Guarantee with, or for the benefit of, any Affiliate of the Company (each of the foregoing, an "*Affiliate Transaction*"), unless:

(i) such Affiliate Transaction is on terms that are not materially less favorable to the Company or the relevant Subsidiary than those that could reasonably have been obtained in a comparable arm's length transaction by the Company or such Subsidiary with a Person who is not an Affiliate;

(ii) with respect to any Affiliate Transaction or series of related Affiliate Transactions involving aggregate consideration in excess of \$5.0 million, the Company delivers to the Trustee a resolution adopted in good faith by the majority of the Board of Directors of the Company approving such Affiliate Transaction and set forth in an Officer's Certificate certifying that such Affiliate Transaction complies with clause (i) above; and

(iii) with respect to any Affiliate Transaction or series of related Affiliate Transactions involving aggregate consideration in excess of \$15.0 million, the Company must obtain and deliver to the Trustee a written opinion of a nationally recognized investment banking, accounting or appraisal firm (an "*Independent Financial Advisor*") stating that the transaction is fair to the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, from a financial point of view.

The foregoing limitation does not limit, and shall not apply to:

(1) Restricted Payments that are permitted by the provisions of the Indenture described above under " Limitation on Restricted Payments" and Investments permitted pursuant to the definition of Permitted Investments (other than pursuant to clause (f) of such definition);

(2) the payment of reasonable and customary fees and indemnities and other benefits to members of the Board of Directors of the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary who are outside directors;

(3) the payment of reasonable and customary compensation and other benefits (including retirement, health, option, deferred compensation and other benefit plans) and indemnities to

Table of Contents

officers and employees of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary as determined by the Board of Directors thereof in good faith;

(4) transactions between or among the Company and/or its Restricted Subsidiaries;

(5) any agreement or arrangement as in effect on the Issue Date and any amendment or modification thereto so long as such amendment or modification is not more disadvantageous to the Holders of the notes in any material respect, including, without limitation, (i) transactions with Triumph Receivables, LLC in connection with the Existing Receivables Facility and (ii) transactions with Carlyle as set forth in Note 15 to the Interim Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of Vought Aircraft Industries, Inc. for the quarter ended March 28, 2010 incorporated by reference in this Offering Memorandum from Vought Aircraft Industries, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 28, 2010;

(6) any contribution of capital to the Company;

(7) transactions permitted by, and complying with, the provisions of the Indenture described below under " Consolidation, Merger, Conveyance, Transfer or Lease";

(8) any transaction with a joint venture, partnership, limited liability company or other entity (other than an Unrestricted Subsidiary) that would constitute an Affiliate Transaction solely because the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary owns an equity interest in such joint venture, partnership, limited liability company or other entity;

(9) transactions with customers, clients, suppliers or purchasers or sellers of goods or services, in each case, in the ordinary course of business and consistent with past practice and on terms that are not materially less favorable to the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, as determined in good faith by the Company, than those that could be obtained in a comparable arm's length transaction with a Person that is not an Affiliate of the Company; and

(10) transactions effected as part of a Qualified Receivables Transaction.

Limitation on Sale and Leaseback Transactions

The Company will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, enter into any Sale and Leaseback Transaction unless:

(i) the consideration received in such Sale and Leaseback Transaction is at least equal to the Fair Market Value of the property sold,

(ii) prior to and after giving effect to the Attributable Debt in respect of such Sale and Leaseback Transaction, the Company and such Restricted Subsidiary comply with the "Limitation on Incurrence of Debt" covenant contained herein, and

(iii) at or after such time the Company and such Restricted Subsidiary also comply with the "Limitation on Asset Sales" covenant contained herein.

Provision of Financial Information

Whether or not required by the Commission, so long as any notes are outstanding, the Company will furnish to the Holders of notes, or file electronically with the Commission through the Commission's Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis and Retrieval System (or any successor system), within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and regulations:

(1) all quarterly and annual financial information that would be required to be contained in a filing with the Commission on Forms 10-Q and 10-K if the Company were required to file such Forms, including a "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of

Table of Contents

Operations" and, with respect to the annual information only, a report on the annual financial statements by the Company's certified independent accountants; and

(2) all current reports that would be required to be filed with the Commission on Form 8-K if the Company were required to file such reports.

In addition, whether or not required by the Commission, the Company will file a copy of all of the information and reports referred to in clauses (1) and (2) above with the Commission for public availability within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and regulations (unless the Commission will not accept such a filing) and make such information available to prospective investors. If the Commission will not accept the Company's filings for any reason, the Company will post the reports referred to in the preceding paragraph on our website within the time periods that would apply if the Company were required to file those reports with the Commission.

In addition, the Company and the Subsidiary Guarantors have agreed that, for so long as any notes remain outstanding, they will furnish to the Holders and to prospective investors, upon their request, the information required to be delivered pursuant to Rule 144A(d)(4) under the Securities Act.

If the Company has designated any of its Subsidiaries as Unrestricted Subsidiaries, then the quarterly and annual financial information required by the preceding paragraph shall include a reasonably detailed presentation, either on the face of the financial statements or in the footnotes thereto, and in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," of the financial condition and results of operations of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries separate from the financial condition and results of operations of the Unrestricted Subsidiaries of the Company.

Additional Note Guarantees

On the Issue Date, each of the Guarantors will Guarantee the notes in the manner and on the terms set forth in the Indenture.

After the Issue Date, the Company will cause each of its domestic Restricted Subsidiaries (other than any domestic Restricted Subsidiary that is a Receivables Subsidiary) that (1) is a borrower under any Credit Facility or (2) Guarantees any Debt of the Company or any of its domestic Restricted Subsidiaries incurred under any Credit Facility to Guarantee the notes.

Each Note Guarantee will state that it will be limited to an amount not to exceed the maximum amount that can be Guaranteed by that Restricted Subsidiary without rendering the Guarantee, as it relates to such Restricted Subsidiary, voidable under applicable law relating to fraudulent conveyance or fraudulent transfer or similar laws affecting the rights of creditors generally.

Each Guarantee will be released in accordance with the provisions of the indenture described under " Guarantees" above.

Limitation on Creation of Unrestricted Subsidiaries

Triumph Receivables, LLC, Triumph Group Charitable Foundation, Triumph Interiors, Ltd, Saygrove Actuation & Motion Control Limited and Airframe Spares & Logistics GmbH will be Unrestricted Subsidiaries on the Issue Date. After the Issue Date, the Company may designate any other Subsidiary of the Company to be an "Unrestricted Subsidiary" as provided below, in which event such Subsidiary and each other Person that is then or thereafter becomes a Subsidiary of such Subsidiary will be deemed to be an Unrestricted Subsidiary.

Table of Contents

"Unrestricted Subsidiary" means:

- (1) any Subsidiary designated as such in the Indenture or, after the Issue Date, by the Board of Directors of the Company in an Officer's Certificate in the manner set forth below; and
- (2) any Subsidiary of an Unrestricted Subsidiary.

The Company may designate any Subsidiary (including any newly acquired or newly formed Subsidiary or a Person becoming a Subsidiary through merger or consolidation or Investment therein) to be an Unrestricted Subsidiary after the Issue Date only if:

- (i) neither the Company nor any of its Restricted Subsidiaries:
 - (A) provides credit support for, or Guarantee of, any Debt of such Subsidiary or any Subsidiary of such Subsidiary (including any undertaking, agreement or instrument evidencing such Debt, but excluding, in the case of a Receivable Subsidiary, any Standard Securitization Undertakings);
 - (B) is directly or indirectly liable for any Debt of such Subsidiary or any Subsidiary of such Subsidiary (except, in the case of a Receivable Subsidiary any Standard Securitization Undertakings); or
 - (C) has any direct or indirect obligation to maintain or preserve such Person's financial condition or to cause such Person to achieve any specified levels of operating results, including by way of subscription for additional Capital Interests of such Person;
- (ii) such Subsidiary does not own any Capital Interests of, or own or hold any Lien on any property of, any Restricted Subsidiary of the Company; and
- (iii) either:
 - (A) the Subsidiary to be so designated has total assets of \$1,000 or less; or
 - (B) the Company could make a Restricted Payment at the time of designation in an amount equal to the greater of the Fair Market Value or net book value of such Subsidiary pursuant to the "Limitation on Restricted Payments" covenant (and such amount is thereafter treated as a Restricted Payment for the purpose of calculating the amount available for Restricted Payments thereunder).

An Unrestricted Subsidiary may be designated as a Restricted Subsidiary if (i) all the Debt of such Unrestricted Subsidiary could be Incurred under the "Limitation on Incurrence of Debt" covenant and (ii) all the Liens on the property and assets of such Unrestricted Subsidiary could be incurred pursuant to the "Limitation on Liens" covenant.

Consolidation, Merger, Conveyance, Transfer or Lease

The Company will not in any transaction or series of transactions, consolidate with or merge into any other Person (other than a merger of a Restricted Subsidiary into the Company in which the Company is the continuing Person), or sell, assign, convey, transfer, lease or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company and its Restricted