

SUNTEK CORP
Form S-4/A
February 05, 2002

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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 5, 2002

Registration No. 333-72992

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

AMENDMENT NO. 5

TO

FORM S-4

REGISTRATION STATEMENT

UNDER

THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

SUNTRON CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)

3672
(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)

86-1038668
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

2501 West Grandview Road
Phoenix, Arizona 85023
(602) 789-6600

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including
area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

JAMES K. BASS
President and Chief Executive Officer
Suntron Corporation
2501 West Grandview Road
Phoenix, Arizona 85023
(602) 789-6600

(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number,
including area code, of agent for service)

Copies to:

BRUCE E. MACDONOUGH, ESQ.
MICHAEL L. KAPLAN, ESQ.

Greenberg Traurig, LLP
2375 East Camelback Road, Suite 700
Phoenix, Arizona 85016
(602) 445-8000

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: 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. //

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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. //

The registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant 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 or until the Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

EFTC CORPORATION

February 11, 2002

Dear Stockholder:

You are cordially invited to attend a special meeting of stockholders of EFTC Corporation to be held at The Wyndham Garden Hotel, 2641 W. Union Hills Drive, Phoenix, Arizona 85027 on Thursday, February 28, 2002, at 10:00 a.m., local time.

At the EFTC special meeting, stockholders will be asked to approve and adopt a proposed combination transaction between EFTC and K*TEC Electronics Holding Corporation and a related Amended and Restated Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of May 3, 2001. Upon completion of the proposed combination:

EFTC will become a wholly owned subsidiary of a new holding company, Suntron Corporation (formerly known as Suntek Corporation and Express EMS Corporation);

Each outstanding share of EFTC common stock will be converted into .25 shares of Suntron common stock, resulting in EFTC stockholders receiving approximately 12,295,233 shares, or 45%, of the outstanding Suntron common stock in exchange for their EFTC stock;

Thayer-BLUM Funding II, L.L.C., the parent of K*TEC, will also become a wholly owned subsidiary of Suntron. K*TEC will become an indirect subsidiary of Suntron; and

Thayer-BLUM Funding III, L.L.C., the parent of Thayer-BLUM Funding II and an affiliate of EFTC's principal stockholder, will receive approximately 15,127,174 shares, or 55%, of the outstanding Suntron common stock in exchange for the outstanding membership units of Thayer-BLUM Funding II.

Thayer-BLUM Funding III and its affiliates will own approximately 90% of the Suntron common stock outstanding after the proposed combination.

Suntron has filed an application for its common stock to be quoted on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol "SNTX."

The board of directors of EFTC has decided that the proposed combination is fair to and in the best interests of the EFTC stockholders and unanimously recommends that you vote "FOR" the proposed combination at the special meeting. Although we face challenges due to overall softness from existing customers, we believe that the combined entity will be able to offer enhanced capabilities to our customers and increased value to our stockholders. For a more complete discussion of EFTC's reasons for the proposed combination, see pages 38 through 39.

We have enclosed our proxy statement relating to the special meeting, which also constitutes a Suntron prospectus covering the Suntron shares offered to you in exchange for your EFTC shares and the Suntron shares to be received by Thayer-BLUM in exchange for K*TEC. The proxy statement/prospectus includes important information regarding the proposed combination. Please read it carefully.

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On behalf of the board of EFTC, I thank you for your support and urge you to vote for the approval of the proposed combination.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ James K. Bass

James K. Bass
President and Chief Executive Officer

Consider the risks described on pages 17 through 27 of this document.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities regulators has approved or disapproved the stock to be issued under this document or determined if this document is accurate or adequate. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

This proxy statement/prospectus is dated February 11, 2002, and is first being mailed to stockholders of EFTC on February 11, 2002.

EFTC CORPORATION

2501 West Grandview Road
Phoenix, Arizona 85023

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS TO BE HELD FEBRUARY 28, 2002

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF EFTC CORPORATION:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that EFTC Corporation will hold a special meeting of stockholders on Thursday, February 28, 2002, at The Wyndham Garden Hotel, 2641 W. Union Hills Drive, Phoenix, Arizona 85027, at 10:00 a.m., local time (including any adjournments, postponements, continuations or reschedulings thereof) for the following purposes:

1. To consider and vote upon a proposal to approve and adopt the Amended and Restated Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of May 3, 2001, by and among EFTC, K*TEC Electronics Holding Corporation, Thayer-BLUM Funding II, L.L.C. and Suntron Corporation, and to approve the proposed combination of EFTC and K*TEC contemplated thereby.
2. To transact such other business, related solely to the business combination proposal, that may properly come before the special meeting or any adjournments, postponements, continuations or reschedulings thereof.

Only holders of record of EFTC common stock as of the close of business on January 24, 2002 are entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the special meeting and at any adjournment, postponement, continuation or rescheduling thereof. As of the record date there were 49,180,932 shares of EFTC common stock outstanding.

If you attend the meeting, you may vote your shares in person, which will revoke any previously executed proxy. **The affirmative vote of a majority of all votes entitled to be cast, as opposed to a majority of votes actually cast, is required to approve the merger agreement and the proposed combination. Therefore, failure to return a properly executed proxy card or to vote at the special meeting will generally have the same effect as a vote against the proposed combination.**

By Order of the Board of Directors,

/s/ James K. Bass

James K. Bass
President and Chief Executive Officer

Phoenix, Arizona
February 11, 2002

YOUR VOTE IS VERY IMPORTANT. WHETHER OR NOT YOU PLAN TO ATTEND THE SPECIAL MEETING, PLEASE COMPLETE, SIGN AND DATE YOUR PROXY CARD AND RETURN IT PROMPTLY IN THE ENCLOSED POSTAGE-PREPAID ENVELOPE.

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Appendix D	Suntron Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation
Appendix E	Suntron Bylaws

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE COMBINATION

Q:

Who are the parties to the business combination?

A:

EFTC Acquisition Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary of Suntron, will merge with and into EFTC (referred to as the EFTC Merger), and cease to exist. EFTC will remain as the surviving corporation after such merger and will be a wholly owned subsidiary of Suntron. After the business combination is completed, EFTC will reincorporate from Colorado to Delaware pursuant to another merger transaction.

K*TEC Acquisition Corp., also a wholly owned subsidiary of Suntron, will merge with and into Thayer-BLUM Funding II (referred to as the K*TEC Merger), and cease to exist. Thayer-BLUM will remain as the surviving entity after such merger and will be wholly owned by Suntron. Thayer-BLUM currently owns and will continue to own all of the outstanding capital stock of K*TEC.

Q:

What will EFTC stockholders receive?

A:

Holders of EFTC common stock will receive .25 shares of Suntron common stock for each share of EFTC common stock, plus cash instead of any fractional Suntron share.

Q:

How many EFTC shares will be converted into Suntron shares?

A:

The 49,180,932 outstanding shares of EFTC common stock, as of December 12, 2001, will be converted into about 12,295,233 shares of Suntron common stock in the proposed combination, which shares will represent about 45% of the outstanding common stock of Suntron following the proposed combination. Also, a maximum of 5,067,306 additional shares of EFTC common stock could be issued before the proposed combination upon exercise of warrants and employee and director stock options and would if so issued also be converted into shares of Suntron common stock.

Q:

Why is EFTC effecting the combination?

A:

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The EFTC board of directors unanimously approved the proposed combination as fair to and in the best interests of EFTC and its stockholders. Our plan is for Suntron to build on EFTC's and K*TEC's core competencies to offer a complete array of electronic manufacturing services. We also believe that Suntron will benefit from the diversified customer and industry base, broader geographic scope, increased purchasing power and other synergies resulting from the proposed combination, as well as several years of separate, but complementary efforts by EFTC and K*TEC to develop technologies, expertise and best practices needed to take advantage of outsourcing trends by original equipment manufacturers. For a full discussion of EFTC's reasons for the proposed combination, see pages 40 through 41.

Q:

What will happen to outstanding EFTC options?

A:

Suntron will assume EFTC's stock option plans and all outstanding options. Each EFTC option will become an option to acquire shares of Suntron common stock. The terms and conditions of the replacement Suntron option will be the same as the pre-existing EFTC option it replaces. The assumed options will be exercisable for .25 shares of Suntron common stock for each EFTC share that was purchasable immediately prior to the closing of the proposed combination. The exercise price per share of each assumed option immediately after the proposed combination will be multiplied by four. Although EFTC's option plan provides that the vesting schedule of options will automatically accelerate upon a change in control, the combination does not constitute a change in control as defined in the option plan and, accordingly, the vesting schedule will not automatically accelerate.

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Q:

What do I need to do now?

A:

Just indicate on your proxy card how you want to vote, sign the proxy card and mail it in the enclosed return envelope as soon as possible, so that your shares may be represented at the special meeting of EFTC stockholders. If you sign and send in your proxy card without marking a vote for or against, your proxy will be counted as a vote in favor of the proposed combination. Because approval of the proposed combination requires the affirmative vote of a majority of all votes entitled to be cast, if you do not vote, or you abstain, it will have the effect of a vote against the proposed combination.

The special meeting will take place on February 28, 2002. You may attend the meeting and vote your shares in person, rather than signing and mailing your proxy card. In addition, you may take back your proxy up to and including the day of the special meeting by following the directions on page 31 and either change your vote or attend the meeting and vote in person.

Q:

When do you expect the combination to be completed?

A:

We expect to complete the proposed combination immediately following the EFTC special meeting, subject to satisfaction or waiver of all other conditions to closing.

Q:

What is the required vote to approve the combination?

A:

Approval of the proposed combination requires the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of EFTC common stock. Thayer-BLUM holds approximately 77% of EFTC's outstanding voting stock and has agreed to vote in favor of the proposed combination. Accordingly, stockholder approval of the proposed combination is assured regardless of the vote of any other EFTC stockholder.

Q:

If my broker holds my shares in "street name," will my broker vote my shares for me?

A:

You should instruct your broker to vote your shares according to your directions. Without instructions, your broker will not vote your shares on the combination proposal, which will have the effect of a vote against the proposed combination.

Q:

If I am not going to attend the special meeting, should I return my proxy card instead?

A:

Yes. Please fill out your proxy card and mail it to us in the enclosed return envelope as soon as possible. Returning your proxy card ensures that your shares will be represented at the special meeting.

Q:

What do I do if I want to change my vote?

A:

You should send in a later-dated, signed proxy card to EFTC's corporate secretary before the meeting or you should attend the meeting and vote in person.

Q:

Should I send in my EFTC stock certificates now?

A:

No. After the proposed combination has been completed, EFTC stockholders will receive written instructions for exchanging their EFTC stock certificates for Suntron stock certificates. Please do not send in your stock certificates with your proxy card.

Q:

Will the shares of Suntron common stock issued in the combination be listed for trading?

A:

Yes. The Suntron common stock to be issued in the proposed combination will be approved for quotation on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol "SNTX" at the time the combination is completed.

Q:

Who can help answer my questions?

A:

If you would like additional copies of this proxy statement/prospectus or if you have questions, you can call Peter W. Harper, EFTC's Chief Financial Officer, at (602) 789-6600.

SUMMARY

This summary, together with the preceding Questions and Answers section, highlights important information contained in this proxy statement/prospectus but may not contain all of the information that may be important to you. We urge you to read carefully this entire proxy statement/prospectus and the other documents to which it refers to understand fully the proposed combination and its consequences to you. See "Where You Can Find More Information" on page 112. Certain items in this summary include a page reference directing you to a more complete description of that item elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus.

The Companies

EFTC (page 82)

EFTC Corporation is an electronics manufacturing services company, focusing on high-mix solutions that target the aerospace, industrial controls and instrumentation, medical, semiconductor, networking and telecommunications industries. EFTC's high-mix manufacturing focus involves processing printed circuit board assemblies in small-lots (up to 100 assemblies per production run) in a flexible manufacturing environment. EFTC's services include assembling complex printed circuit boards, cables, electromechanical devices and finished products. Headquartered in Phoenix, Arizona, EFTC employs approximately 1,600 people at seven manufacturing sites nationwide. During the year ended December 31, 2000 and the nine months ended September 30, 2001, EFTC had net sales of approximately \$327.4 million and \$289.4 million,

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respectively. EFTC had third quarter 2001 net sales of \$84.1 million, an approximately 14% decrease from second quarter 2001 net sales of \$97.8 million. In addition, in November 2001 EFTC announced its expectation that net sales for the fourth quarter of 2001 might decline up to 40% sequentially from third quarter 2001 net sales. The principal executive offices of EFTC are located at 2501 West Grandview Road, Phoenix, Arizona 85023, and its telephone number is (602) 789-6600.

K*TEC (page 86)

K*TEC Electronics Holding Corporation is a privately held electronic manufacturing services company that provides vertically integrated electronic manufacturing services and products primarily to original equipment manufacturers in the semiconductor capital equipment and networking segments. K*TEC employs approximately 1,100 people at manufacturing sites located in Fremont, California and Austin and Sugar Land, Texas. K*TEC had pro forma net sales of approximately \$421.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2000, and net sales of \$200.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2001. K*TEC had third quarter 2001 net sales of \$50.2 million, an approximately 16% decrease from second quarter 2001 net sales of \$59.4 million. In addition, in December 2001 EFTC announced K*TEC's expectation that net sales for the fourth quarter of 2001 might decline up to 45% sequentially from third quarter 2001 net sales. The principal executive offices of K*TEC are located at 1111 Gillingham Lane, Sugar Land, Texas 77478, and its telephone number is (281) 243-5440.

Suntron (page 52)

Suntron Corporation (formerly known as Express EMS Corporation) is a wholly owned subsidiary of EFTC formed solely to effect the proposed combination with K*TEC. Suntron has had no operations to date. Suntron's audited financial statement is included in this proxy statement/prospectus beginning on page F-3. In the combination, each of EFTC and K*TEC will combine all of its business operations with Suntron and become indirect wholly owned subsidiaries of Suntron. The principal executive offices of Suntron are located at 2501 West Grandview Road, Phoenix, Arizona 85023 and its telephone number is (602) 789-6600.

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Thayer-BLUM

Thayer-BLUM Funding, L.L.C. is an entity established by affiliates of Thayer Capital Partners and BLUM Capital Partners to acquire a controlling interest in EFTC through a series of transactions in March to August 2000, and is controlled solely by such affiliates. These entities in turn are controlled by Thayer Capital Partners and BLUM Capital Partners.

Thayer-BLUM Funding II, L.L.C. is an entity established by affiliates of Thayer Capital Partners and BLUM Capital Partners to acquire K*TEC in October 2000 and is controlled solely by such affiliates. These entities in turn are controlled by Thayer Capital Partners and BLUM Capital Partners.

Thayer-BLUM Funding III, L.L.C. is an entity established by affiliates of Thayer Capital Partners and BLUM Capital Partners to hold membership interests in Thayer-BLUM Funding II, L.L.C. and is controlled solely by such affiliates. These entities in turn are controlled by Thayer Capital Partners and BLUM Capital Partners.

Thayer Capital Partners is a private equity investment firm based in Washington, DC. Thayer manages two private equity funds with more than \$1.2 billion under management. The firm focuses on leveraged buyouts and growth equity investments in the business service and growth manufacturing industries.

BLUM Capital Partners is a San Francisco-based private equity and strategic block investment firm, which manages in excess of \$4.0 billion in capital both domestically and internationally. BLUM has invested in a wide variety of businesses and has been successful initiating value-enhancing strategies, including going-private transactions, equity infusions to either restructure a balance sheet or provide growth capital, share repurchases, acquisition programs, and business unit divestitures.

The Special Meeting (page 28)

The EFTC special meeting will be held at The Wyndham Garden Hotel, 2641 W. Union Hills Drive, Phoenix, Arizona, 85027 on Thursday, February 28, 2002 at 10:00 a.m., local time. At the special meeting, you will be asked to approve and adopt the merger agreement and approve the proposed combination.

Recommendation to EFTC Stockholders Concerning the Combination (page 40)

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The board of directors of EFTC believes that the proposed combination is fair to you and in your best interests and unanimously recommends that you vote "FOR" the proposal to approve and adopt the merger agreement and approve the combination.

Record Date; Voting Power (page 28)

You are entitled to vote at the meeting if you owned shares of EFTC common stock as of the close of business on January 24, 2002, the record date for the special meeting.

On the record date, there were 49,180,932 shares of EFTC common stock allowed to vote at the special meeting. EFTC stockholders will have one vote for each share of EFTC common stock they owned at the record date.

Votes Required for the Combination (page 28)

Stockholders holding at least a majority of the shares of EFTC common stock outstanding on the record date must vote to approve and adopt the merger agreement and approve the proposed combination. Thayer-BLUM holds approximately 77% of EFTC's outstanding voting stock and has agreed to vote in favor of the proposed combination. Accordingly, stockholder approval of the proposed combination is assured regardless of the vote of any other EFTC stockholder.

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Thayer-BLUM's Ownership of EFTC (page 28)

On the record date, Thayer-BLUM Funding, L.L.C. beneficially owned and was allowed to vote 37,851,343 shares of EFTC common stock, constituting approximately 77% of the shares of EFTC common stock outstanding on the record date.

Thayer-BLUM Funding, L.L.C., in its capacity as a stockholder of EFTC, has executed a Stockholder Agreement with EFTC and Suntron in which it has agreed to vote its EFTC common stock "FOR" adoption and approval of the merger agreement and approval of the proposed combination. Please refer to page 67 for more information on the Stockholder Agreement.

The Merger Agreement (page 59)

The merger agreement is summarized on pages 59 through 66 and attached as Appendix A to this proxy statement/prospectus. We encourage you to read the merger agreement. It is the legal document governing the proposed combination.

To effect the proposed combination:

EFTC Acquisition Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary of Suntron, will merge with and into EFTC, and cease to exist. EFTC will remain as the surviving corporation after such merger and will be a wholly owned subsidiary of Suntron. After the proposed combination is completed, EFTC will reincorporate from Colorado to Delaware through another merger transaction.

K*TEC Acquisition Corp., also a wholly owned subsidiary of Suntron, will merge with and into Thayer-BLUM Funding II, and cease to exist. Thayer-BLUM will remain as the surviving entity after such merger and will be wholly owned by Suntron. Thayer-BLUM currently owns and will continue to own all of the outstanding capital stock of K*TEC.

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The diagram below illustrates the relationship of the parties before and after the combination.

What EFTC Stockholders Will Receive (page 59)

You will receive .25 shares of Suntron common stock for each share of common stock of EFTC. You should not send in your stock certificates until instructed to do so after the proposed combination is completed.

As more fully described in "The Combination Negotiations," beginning on page 35, there was a \$20 million distribution from K*TEC to Thayer-BLUM that resulted in an adjustment to the number of Suntron shares to be issued in exchange for membership interests in Thayer-BLUM Funding II.

Ownership of Suntron Following the Combination (page 46)

In the proposed combination, and by reason of its ownership of approximately 77% of EFTC and 100% of K*TEC, Thayer-BLUM will receive and own approximately 90% of the Suntron common stock outstanding after the proposed combination. Other EFTC stockholders will receive and own approximately 10% of the Suntron common stock outstanding after the proposed combination. Because the exact number of shares to be issued depends on the number of EFTC shares and EFTC options and warrants outstanding at closing, we will not be able to provide exact share amounts until then. However, based on the number of EFTC shares of common stock and EFTC options and warrants

outstanding as of October 11, 2001, as well as the number of outstanding K*TEC options, we anticipate that Suntron will have approximately 27,422,407 shares of common stock outstanding, and options and warrants outstanding to purchase 1,906,769 shares of common stock immediately after the proposed combination.

Federal Income Tax Consequences (page 47)

The exchange of shares by you is intended to be tax-free to you for federal income tax purposes. To review the tax consequences to you in greater detail, see pages 47 through 50.

Tax matters are very complicated, and the tax consequences of the proposed combination to you will depend in part on the facts of your own situation. You should consult your tax advisors for a full understanding of the tax consequences of the proposed combination to you.

Opinion of EFTC's Financial Advisor (page 40)

JPMorgan H&Q, a division of Chase Securities, Inc., has delivered to the special committee of the board of directors of EFTC its written opinion stating that, as of the date of the opinion and based upon and limited by matters stated in the opinion, the exchange ratio reflected in the merger agreement was fair, from a financial point of view, to the holders of EFTC common stock other than Thayer-BLUM and its affiliates. The written opinion was delivered to the special committee on May 4, 2001 and speaks only as of that date. As of that date, the trading price of EFTC common stock was \$3.15, and as of February , the most practicable date prior to the mailing of this proxy statement/prospectus, the trading price of EFTC common stock closed at \$. The full text of the written opinion of JPMorgan H&Q, which states the assumptions made, matters considered and limits on the review undertaken, is attached as Appendix C to this proxy statement/prospectus. We urge EFTC's stockholders to read the opinion carefully.

Projections of K*TEC's and EFTC's Management

As more fully described in "Risk Factors Risks Relating to the Combination The assumptions underlying the fairness opinion obtained by the Special Committee may no longer be valid," the actual financial performance of K*TEC and EFTC has fallen significantly short of the forecasted performance furnished to JPMorgan H&Q in connection with the fairness opinion. Events occurring after the date of JPMorgan H&Q's opinion could materially affect the assumptions used in preparing the opinion, and JPMorgan H&Q undertakes no duty or obligation and has no duty or obligation to update or amend its opinion to the special committee or otherwise advise the special committee, or any other party or person of the occurrence of any such events.

Accounting Treatment (page 50)

As a transaction involving entities under the common control of Thayer-BLUM, the proposed combination will be accounted for in a manner similar to the pooling-of-interests method of accounting. See "Pro Forma Combined Financial Statements" beginning on page F-67 for additional information related to the combination.

Listing of Suntron Stock (page 62)

The Suntron common stock to be issued in connection with the proposed combination will be approved for quotation on the Nasdaq National Market under the trading symbol "SNTX" at the time the combination is completed.

Comparison of Stockholders' Rights (page 68)

The rights of EFTC stockholders currently are governed by Colorado law and EFTC's articles of incorporation and bylaws. EFTC stockholders will receive Suntron common stock in the proposed combination, and their rights as Suntron stockholders will be governed by Delaware law and Suntron's certificate of incorporation and bylaws, which differ in material respects from Colorado law and EFTC's articles of incorporation and bylaws.

Resales of Suntron Common Stock (page 51)

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The shares of Suntron common stock to be issued in the proposed combination have been registered under the Securities Act of 1933 and therefore may be resold without restriction by all former stockholders of EFTC who are not deemed to be "affiliates" of either EFTC or K*TEC. An affiliate who receives shares of Suntron common stock in the combination would be unable to resell an unlimited number of shares in the absence of registration of such resales under the Securities Act or the availability of an exemption from such registration.

Agreement Not to Solicit Other Acquisition Proposals (page 61)

Each of EFTC and K*TEC has agreed that it will not solicit, initiate or encourage any inquiries or proposals that constitute, or could reasonably be expected to lead to, a merger, consolidation, business combination, sale of substantial assets, sale of capital stock or similar transaction.

Fees and Expenses (page 65)

In general, whether or not the proposed combination is completed, EFTC and K*TEC will each pay its own fees and expenses.

Conditions to the Closing of the Combination (page 64)

EFTC and K*TEC will complete the proposed combination only if they satisfy or (in some cases) waive several conditions, including the following:

the holders of at least a majority of the outstanding EFTC common stock approve the merger agreement and the proposed combination;

any governmental or regulatory requirements necessary to consummate the proposed combination are fulfilled;

review, if any, of this proxy statement/prospectus is completed by the SEC and the registration statement, of which this proxy statement/prospectus is a part, is effective under the Securities Act of 1933 and Suntron has received all required state securities laws authorizations;

the shares of Suntron common stock to be issued in the proposed combination are approved for quotation on the Nasdaq National Market;

the representations and warranties of each party contained in the merger agreement continue to be true and correct in all material respects, and each party has performed in all material respects all of its obligations under the merger agreement; and

each party has received an opinion of counsel to the effect that the proposed combination will be treated as a tax-free transaction.

Circumstances Where the Parties Can Terminate the Merger Agreement (page 65)

EFTC and Thayer-BLUM Funding II can jointly agree to terminate the merger agreement at any time without completing the proposed combination. In addition, either company can terminate the merger agreement under various circumstances, including if:

the proposed combination has not been completed by March 31, 2002 (and a breach by the company wanting to terminate is not the cause of the failure to close);

a court or governmental agency has taken a final action that prevents the proposed combination from occurring;

the other party fails to perform any material covenant or agreement or there shall have been one or more breaches of the other party's representations and warranties in the merger agreement that together cause a material adverse effect and the breaches have not been cured after notice; or

EFTC has failed to receive the necessary approval of EFTC stockholders.

No Appraisal Rights for EFTC Stockholders (page 51)

EFTC is incorporated under Colorado law. Pursuant to Colorado law, holders of EFTC common stock do not have rights to an appraisal of the value of their shares of EFTC common stock in connection with the proposed combination.

Board of Directors and Management of Suntron Following the Combination (page 52)

Upon consummation of the proposed combination, the board of directors of Suntron will consist of nine members, all of whom currently serve on the board of EFTC. The Chairman of the Board of Suntron will be Jeffrey W. Goettman, currently Chairman of each of the EFTC board and K*TEC board.

James K. Bass, currently President and Chief Executive Officer of EFTC, will become President and Chief Executive Officer of Suntron. The other officers of Suntron will consist of current officers of EFTC and K*TEC. Peter W. Harper, currently the Chief Financial Officer of EFTC, will become Chief Financial Officer of Suntron; Michael Eblin, currently the Senior Vice President of Operations of EFTC, will become a Vice President of Suntron and President of EFTC; and R. Michael Gibbons, currently the President and Chief Executive Officer of K*TEC, will become a Vice President of Suntron and remain as the President of K*TEC.

All officers of Suntron will hold office at the pleasure of the board of directors and until their successors have been duly elected and qualified, unless sooner removed. Any officer may be removed at any time by the board, subject to any severance rights contained in their employment agreements.

Interests of Certain Persons in the Combination and Possible Conflicts of Interest (page 46)

In considering the recommendation of EFTC board of directors that the merger agreement be adopted, EFTC stockholders should be aware that a number of EFTC affiliates have interests in the proposed combination that are, or may be, different from the interests of other EFTC stockholders. They include the following:

Both EFTC and K*TEC are controlled by affiliates of Thayer-BLUM, and such affiliates will beneficially own approximately 90% of the outstanding shares of Suntron common stock following the proposed combination. In addition, affiliates of Thayer-BLUM are parties to management and consulting agreements with EFTC and K*TEC. Upon consummation of the proposed combination, such existing arrangements will terminate, Suntron will enter into a new

management and consulting agreement with Thayer-BLUM that provides for the payment of \$0.75 million in annual fees to Thayer-BLUM. In addition, K*TEC will pay affiliates of Thayer-BLUM a one-time fee of approximately \$0.75 million for providing a variety of services and administrative support to K*TEC in connection with the proposed combination.

Upon completion of the proposed combination, Suntron will assume EFTC's obligations under EFTC's employee and director stock option plans, so that the outstanding EFTC options will become options to purchase Suntron shares in a number and at an exercise price adjusted to reflect the exchange ratio for the proposed combination.

Market Price Information

EFTC common stock is traded on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol "EFTC." On May 2, 2001, the last trading day before the parties publicly announced the execution of the merger agreement, the last reported sale price of EFTC common stock was \$3.35.

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On February 1, 2002, the last trading day before the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, the last reported sale price of EFTC common stock was \$ 10.00.

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EFTC Summary Selected Financial Data (in thousands, except per share data)

We are providing the following information concerning EFTC to aid you in your analysis of the financial aspects of the proposed combination. EFTC derived this information from its audited consolidated financial statements for the fiscal years ended December 31, 1996 through December 31, 2000 and its unaudited consolidated financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2000 and 2001. This information is only a summary and should be read in conjunction with EFTC's consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes beginning on Page F-7 and EFTC Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations beginning on page 91. Results of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2001 are not indicative of the results for the full year. See "Risk Factors EFTC and K*TEC have each experienced declining net sales, and we expect fourth quarter net sales to decline."

	Year Ended December 31,					Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2000	2001
Statement of Operations Data:							
Net sales	\$ 60,910	\$ 122,079	\$ 226,780	\$ 221,864	\$ 327,444	\$ 225,751	\$ 289,409
Gross profit (loss)	4,633	19,913	26,199	(8,028)	15,959	6,801	30,245
Operating income (loss)	(2,009)	6,655	(2,793)	(44,072)	(19,811)	(22,329)	15,191
Net income (loss)	(1,618)	3,421	(4,178)	(73,703)	(25,013)	(25,257)	12,234
Net income (loss) per share applicable to common stockholders diluted	(.28)	.38	(.31)	(4.74)	(1.72)	(1.75)	.30
Other Financial Data:							
EBITDA(a)(c)	(657)	10,580	3,747	(57,765)	(7,042)	(11,664)	20,674
Adjusted EBITDA(b)(c)	634	9,424	7,937	(27,363)	166	(4,699)	21,827
Cash provided (used) by:							
Operating activities	(508)	(29,414)	(18,181)	(9,873)	(67,526)	(67,235)	41,428
Investing activities	(1,837)	(42,074)	(21,924)	17,752	7,682	7,271	(4,799)
Financing activities	2,049	72,958	38,851	(7,786)	59,171	59,304	(36,602)
	December 31, 1996	December 31, 1997	December 31, 1998	December 31, 1999	December 31, 2000	September 30, 2001	
Balance Sheet Data:							
Working capital	\$ 9,284	\$ 43,634	\$ 59,037	\$ 26,232	\$ 72,037	\$ 55,156	
Total assets	24,037	148,825	190,666	131,129	159,572	122,965	
Total debt	5,917	44,959	54,983	42,994	90,652		
Total stockholders' equity	13,850	75,221	94,979	21,278	14,205	86,388	

- (a) EBITDA represents net income (loss) before interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization. EBITDA is presented because we believe it is an indicator of our ability to incur and service debt and to fund capital expenditures. It is also used by our lenders in determining compliance with certain financial covenants.
- (b) Adjusted EBITDA represents EBITDA excluding recapitalization and merger transaction costs, severance, retention, closure and relocation costs, impairment of long-lived assets, litigation settlement and gain (loss) on sale of assets. Adjusted EBITDA is presented because it excludes charges and gains that we believe are not indicative of the core operating performance of the Company. We primarily use this data in conjunction with other industry and market indicators when we evaluate the Company's future prospects for purposes of setting performance goals.
- (c) The primary measure of operating performance is net income (loss). EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA should not be construed as alternatives to net income (loss), determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP, as an indicator of operating performance, as a

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measure of liquidity or as an alternative to cash flows from operating activities determined in accordance with GAAP. We believe the presentation of these additional financial performance indicators is beneficial to investors since they provide an additional perspective from which to evaluate the Company. In addition, the measure of EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA presented herein by EFTC may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies.

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Quarterly Data:

The following table sets forth unaudited quarterly operating data for each of the seven quarters ended September 30, 2001. In the opinion of EFTC's management, these data have been prepared substantially on the same basis as the audited EFTC financial statements appearing elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus, and include all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of the data. However, EFTC's operating results have fluctuated significantly in the past and EFTC expects that they will continue to fluctuate in the future. Future fluctuations may be a result of a variety of factors, including the timing and amount of orders EFTC receives from its customers. See "Risk Factors Our results of operations will be affected by a variety of factors, which could cause our results of operations to fail to meet expectations and our stock price to decline," and " EFTC and K*TEC have each experienced declining net sales, and we expect fourth quarter net sales to decline."

	Quarter Ended						
	March 31, 2000	June 30, 2000	September 30, 2000	December 31, 2000	April 1, 2001	July 1, 2001	September 30, 2001
Net sales	\$ 63,526	\$ 75,944	\$ 86,281	\$ 101,693	\$ 107,486	\$ 97,839	\$ 84,084
Gross profit (loss)	1,329	(276)	5,767	9,139	9,910	11,173	9,162
Gross profit margin	2.1%	(0.4)%	6.7%	9.0%	9.2%	11.4%	10.9%

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K*TEC Summary Selected Financial Data (in thousands)

We are providing the following information concerning K*TEC to aid you in your analysis of the financial aspects of the proposed combination. Prior to its October 10, 2000 acquisition by Thayer-BLUM, K*TEC was a division of Kent Electronics Corporation. The following information has been derived from (1) K*TEC's unaudited financial statements as of and for the fiscal years ended March 29, 1997 and March 28, 1998, (2) K*TEC's audited financial statements as of and for the fiscal years ended April 3, 1999 and April 1, 2000, and the period April 2, 2000 through October 9, 2000, (3) Thayer-BLUM Funding II's audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the period ended December 31, 2000, (4) K*TEC's unaudited financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2000, and (5) Thayer-BLUM Funding II's unaudited consolidated financial statements as of and for the nine months ended September 30, 2001. This information is only a summary and you should read it in conjunction with K*TEC's and Thayer-BLUM Funding II's financial statements and accompanying notes beginning on page F-35 and K*TEC Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations beginning on page 104. Results of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2001 are not indicative of the results for the full year. See "Risk Factors EFTC and K*TEC have each experienced declining net sales, and we expect fourth quarter net sales to decline." The financial statements of K*TEC prior to its October 10, 2000 acquisition by Thayer-BLUM Funding II are presented on a different basis of accounting than the subsequent consolidated financial statements of Thayer-BLUM Funding II, and, therefore, are not comparable in all respects. The financial statements of Thayer-BLUM Funding II reflect the impact of purchase accounting adjustments to reflect the acquisition of K*TEC.

Predecessor Company						Successor Company	
Fiscal Year Ended:				Period from		Period from	
March 29, 1997	March 28, 1998	April 3, 1999	April 1, 2000	April 2, 2000 to October 9, 2000	Nine Months Ended	September 14, 2000 to December 31, 2000(a)	Nine Months Ended
					September 30, 2000		September 30, 2001

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Predecessor Company

Statement of Operations

Data:																
Net sales	\$	177,704	\$	241,099	\$	174,255	\$	249,402	\$	215,163	\$	276,605	\$	135,686	\$	200,327
Gross profit (loss)		40,397		46,529		(520)		12,885		16,614		21,804		8,694		(20,097)
Operating income (loss)		29,492		32,784		(12,132)		168		4,657		7,075		1,514		(36,715)
Net income (loss)		18,377		20,078		(8,581)		(93)		2,880		4,181		466		(40,509)
Other Financial Data:																
EBITDA(b)(d)		34,492		39,353		(1,912)		11,639		10,922		16,393		6,302		(21,730)
Adjusted EBITDA(c)(d)		34,492		39,353		(2,021)		11,658		10,922		16,412		8,602		(19,450)
Cash provided (used) by:																
Operating activities		N/A		3,903		12,877		(7,041)		(34,742)		(33,684)		(16,536)		5,610
Investing activities		N/A		(27,752)		(12,343)		(4,238)		(3,315)		(4,593)		(179,110)		(9,092)
Financing activities		N/A		23,849		(534)		11,279		38,057		38,277		229,766		(30,274)
				March 29,		March 28,		April 3,		April 1,		December 31,		September 30,		
				1997		1998		1999		2000		2000		2001		

Balance Sheet Data:

Working capital	\$	41,788	\$	68,315	\$	59,017	\$	78,195	\$	144,379	\$	75,974
Total assets		115,203		158,074		155,553		178,659		375,873		241,935
Total debt										62,202(e)		52,230(f)
Owner's equity		93,845		137,772		128,657		139,843		230,466		169,957

- (a) Thayer-BLUM Funding II was organized on September 14, 2000, but conducted no operations until its acquisition of K*TEC on October 10, 2000.

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- (b) EBITDA represents net income (loss) before interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization. EBITDA is presented because we believe it is an indicator of our ability to incur and service debt and to fund capital expenditures. It is also used by our lenders in determining compliance with certain financial covenants.
- (c) Adjusted EBITDA means EBITDA excluding acquisition expenses, merger costs and gain (loss) on sale of equipment. Adjusted EBITDA is presented because it excludes charges and gains that we believe are not indicative of the core operating performance of the Company. We primarily use this data in conjunction with other industry and market indicators when we evaluate the Company's future prospects for purposes of setting performance goals.
- (d) The primary measure of operating performance is net income (loss). EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA should not be construed as alternatives to net income (loss), determined in accordance with GAAP, as an indicator of operating performance, as a measure of liquidity, or as an alternative to cash flows from operating activities determined in accordance with GAAP. We believe the presentation of these additional financial performance indicators is beneficial to investors since they provide an additional perspective from which to evaluate the Company. In addition, the measure of EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA presented herein by K*TEC may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies.
- (e) Includes notes payable of \$50.0 million and \$12.2 million issued in connection with Thayer-BLUM Funding II's October 10, 2000 acquisition of K*TEC. See Note 2 of Thayer-BLUM Funding II's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus.
- (f) Includes a note payable of \$12.2 million issued in connection with Thayer-BLUM Funding II's October 10, 2000 acquisition of K*TEC. As more fully described in Note 2 of Thayer-BLUM Funding II's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus, \$18.6 million of the purchase price is subject to a dispute, which is expected to be settled through arbitration proceedings.

Quarterly Data:

The following table sets forth unaudited operating data for the period from January 2, 2000 through September 30, 2001. In the opinion of K*TEC's management, these data have been prepared substantially on the same basis as the audited K*TEC and Thayer-BLUM Funding II consolidated financial statements appearing elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus, and include all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of the data. However, K*TEC's operating results have fluctuated significantly in the past and K*TEC expects that they will continue to fluctuate in the future. Future fluctuations may be a result of a variety of factors, including the timing and amount of orders K*TEC receives from its customers. See "Risk Factors Our results of operations will be affected by a variety of factors, which could cause our results of operations to fail to meet expectations and our stock price to decline," and " EFTC and K*TEC have each experienced declining net sales, and we expect fourth quarter net sales to decline."

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	Predecessor Company				Successor Company			
	Quarter Ended			Period from October 1, 2000 to October 9, 2000	Period from September 14, 2000 to December 31, 2000(a)	Quarter Ended		
	April 1, 2000	July 1, 2000	September 30, 2000			April 1, 2001	July 1, 2001	September 30, 2001
Net sales	\$ 70,401	\$ 91,814	\$ 114,390	\$ 8,959	\$ 135,686	\$ 90,657	\$ 59,437	\$ 50,233
Gross profit (loss)	5,141	9,115	7,548	(49)	8,694	(1,666)	(10,080)	(8,351)
Gross profit margin	7.3%	9.9%	6.6%	(0.5)%	6.4%	(1.8)%	(17.0)%	(16.6)%

(a) Thayer-BLUM Funding II was organized on September 14, 2000, but conducted no operations until its acquisition of K*TEC on October 10, 2000.

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Summary Pro Forma Financial Data
(in thousands, except per share data)

The following unaudited summary pro forma combined financial data have been prepared to give effect to the proposed combination accounted for in a manner similar to the pooling-of-interests method of accounting. The pro forma combined statement of operations also gives effect to the acquisition of K*TEC by Thayer-BLUM Funding II as if it had occurred on January 1, 2000.

The unaudited summary pro forma combined statement of operations data give effect to the proposed combination as if it had occurred on January 1, 2000. For purposes of the unaudited summary pro forma combined statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2000, EFTC's consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2000 have been combined with K*TEC's consolidated statements of operations for the quarter ended April 1, 2000 and the period from April 2, 2000 through October 9, 2000, and Thayer-BLUM Funding II's consolidated statements of operations for the period from September 14, 2000 through December 31, 2000. The unaudited summary pro forma combined balance sheet data gives effect to the proposed combination as if it had occurred on September 30, 2001.

The information set forth below is only a summary and should be read together with the Suntron unaudited pro forma combined financial statements and accompanying notes contained elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus beginning on page F-67. The following table should also be read in conjunction with the historical consolidated financial statements of Suntron, EFTC, K*TEC and Thayer-BLUM Funding II included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus beginning on page F-3.

These pro forma amounts are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations of the combined company that would have actually occurred had we completed the combination on January 1, 2000 or of the financial condition of the combined company had we completed the combination on September 30, 2001 or of the future results of operations or financial condition of the combined company. See "Risk Factors" EFTC and K*TEC have each experienced declining net sales, and we expect fourth quarter net sales to decline."

	Year Ended December 31, 2000	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2001
Pro Forma Combined Statement of Operations Data:		
Net sales	\$ 748,694	\$ 489,736
Operating loss	(17,389)	(21,524)
Net loss	(28,266)	(28,275)
Loss applicable to common stockholders	(30,738)	(28,825)
Diluted loss per share applicable to common stockholders	(1.61)	(1.25)
Number of shares used for computation	19,122,000	22,981,000

	September 30, 2001
Pro Forma Combined Balance Sheet Data:	
Working capital	\$ 130,130
Total assets	363,796
Total debt	52,265
Stockholders' equity	254,843

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COMPARATIVE PER SHARE INFORMATION

The following table sets forth the historical net income (loss) and book value per share of EFTC in comparison with our unaudited pro forma combined net loss and book value per share after giving effect to the proposed combination of EFTC and K*TEC, assuming that .25 shares of Suntron are issued in exchange for one share of EFTC common stock and 15,127,174 shares of Suntron are issued in exchange for all outstanding membership interests in Thayer-BLUM Funding II. You should read this information in conjunction with the historical audited and unaudited financial statements of Suntron, EFTC, K*TEC and Thayer-BLUM Funding II included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus beginning on page F-3. The pro forma combined per share information is also derived from, and should also be read in conjunction with, the unaudited pro forma combined financial information beginning on page F-67. The unaudited pro forma combined information does not purport to represent what the actual results of operations of the combined company would have been had the proposed combination been completed on January 1, 2000 or of the financial condition of the combined company had we completed the proposed combination on September 30, 2001. Comparative per share data and pro forma statement of operations information are not presented for periods prior to 2000 because common control of EFTC and K*TEC did not exist before October 10, 2000.

	As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2000	As of and for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2001
Suntron Pro Forma Combined		
Diluted loss per share applicable to common stockholders	\$ (1.61)	\$ (1.25)
Dividends per common share(1)		
Book value per common share at September 30, 2001		9.37
EFTC equivalent diluted loss per share applicable to common stockholders(2)	(0.40)	(0.31)
EFTC equivalent book value per common share at September 30, 2001(2)		2.34
EFTC Historical		
Diluted net income (loss) per share applicable to common stockholders	\$ (1.72)	\$ 0.30
Dividends per common share(1)		
Book value per common share	\$ (0.03)(3)	1.79

- (1) EFTC has never declared or paid cash dividends on its common stock. Suntron's dividend policy will be set by its board of directors, but we do not anticipate that Suntron will pay any cash dividends on its common stock for the foreseeable future.
- (2) The EFTC equivalent per share information is calculated by adjusting the Suntron pro forma per share information for the exchange ratio of .25.
- (3)

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At December 31, 2000, EFTC's historical book value per common share was a negative \$0.03 per share. Giving retroactive effect to the May 31, 2001 issuance of 8,157,000 shares of common stock in exchange for convertible preferred stock and 22,904,000 shares of common stock in exchange for senior subordinated convertible notes outstanding at December 31, 2000, EFTC's pro forma book value per common share would have been \$1.56. Because of the significance of the May 31, 2001 conversion of debt and preferred stock to EFTC's capitalization, we believe the pro forma book value per share provides a more meaningful comparison. See Note 12 of EFTC's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. Following is the

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calculation of the historical and pro forma book value per common share (in thousands, except book value per share):

	Common Shares Outstanding	Shareholders' Equity	Book Value Per Share
Balances, December 31, 2000	15,933	\$ 14,205	
Less liquidation preference of convertible preferred stock		14,683	
Book value per common share	15,933	(478)	\$ (.03)
Give effect to May 31, 2001 issuances:			
Convertible preferred stock	8,157	14,683	
Convertible notes	22,904	59,093	
Pro forma book value per share	46,994	\$ 73,298	\$ 1.56

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RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the risk factors described below together with all of the other information included in this proxy statement/prospectus. If any of these risks actually occur, our business, financial condition and results of operations would likely suffer and the trading price of our common stock could fall. In addition, the following factors could cause our actual results to differ materially from those projected in our forward-looking statements, whether made in this proxy statement/prospectus, annual or quarterly reports to stockholders, future press releases, SEC filings or orally, whether in presentations, responses to questions or otherwise.

Risks Relating to the Combination

Our inability to successfully integrate our operations may adversely affect our ability to realize the anticipated benefits of the proposed combination.

The success of the proposed combination will depend on our ability to unite EFTC's business strategies and technologies with those of K*TEC. The difficulties of combining EFTC's operations with those of K*TEC include the necessity of coordinating geographically separated organizations and integrating personnel with diverse business backgrounds. Combining management from EFTC and K*TEC will result in changes affecting all employees and operations. Differences in management approach and corporate culture may strain employee relations. The process of integrating operations could cause an interruption of, or loss of momentum in, the activities of the combined businesses and the loss of key personnel. We may encounter difficulties in the process of integrating the businesses of EFTC and K*TEC, which could adversely affect our ability to realize the anticipated benefits of the proposed combination, including expected synergies from cost-cutting initiatives and cross-selling of products and services across customers and geographic regions. The diversion of management's attention and any delays or difficulties encountered in connection with the proposed combination and the integration of the two operations could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects after the proposed combination.

The business combination may result in a loss of customers and employees, which could harm our results of operations.

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The announcement and completion of the proposed combination could cause certain of EFTC's or K*TEC's customers to either seek alternative sources of product supply or service, or delay or change orders for products due to uncertainty over the integration of the two companies or the strategic position of the combined company. As a result, we may experience some customer attrition following the proposed combination. Any customer attrition could harm our results of operations. Difficulties in integrating the operations of EFTC and K*TEC, including the uncertainty related to organizational changes, could also negatively affect employee morale and result in the loss of key employees. We may not be able to retain EFTC's and K*TEC's key management, sales, marketing and technical personnel. Any steps taken by us to address customer and employee attrition may not be effective, and this attrition could negatively affect our results of operations.

Executive officers and directors who are asking you to approve the proposed combination have potential conflicts of interest because they will receive additional benefits in the combination.

Stockholders should be aware of potential conflicts of interest and the benefits available to executive officers and directors when considering the decision of the EFTC board of directors to approve the proposed combination. As discussed under "The Business Combination Interests of Certain Persons in the Combination and Potential Conflicts of Interest," beginning on page 46, executive officers and directors of EFTC will be executive officers and directors of Suntron following the proposed combination and will derive economic benefits that are different from, or in addition to, your interests as stockholders. Executive officers and directors of EFTC who hold options to purchase

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EFTC common stock will receive options to acquire Suntron common stock in exchange upon completion of the combination. In addition, Messrs. Goettman, McCormick, Medeiros and Walker are directors of EFTC and are affiliated with Thayer-BLUM, which owns 77% of the outstanding EFTC common stock and will own approximately 90% of the outstanding common stock of Suntron following the combination. Thayer-BLUM will also receive a fee of \$0.75 million from K*TEC upon consummation of the business combination and will enter into a new management and consulting agreement with Suntron to replace its existing agreements with EFTC and K*TEC. Neither the EFTC board of directors nor the special committee appointed by EFTC's board to evaluate the merits of and negotiate the terms and conditions of the combination considered any other potential transactions other than the proposed combination.

The assumptions underlying the fairness opinion obtained by the Special Committee may no longer be valid.

JPMorgan H&Q delivered its written fairness opinion to the Special Committee on May 4, 2001. As of that date, the trading price of EFTC common stock was \$3.15, and as of February , the most practicable date prior to the mailing of this proxy statement/prospectus, the trading price of EFTC common stock closed at \$. In preparing the opinion, JPMorgan H&Q relied on financial analyses and forecasts. The projections furnished to JPMorgan H&Q for EFTC and K*TEC were based on numerous assumptions that were inherently uncertain and may be beyond the control of EFTC's and K*TEC's management. Moreover, actual results since the preparation of such projections have varied and could continue to vary significantly from those set forth in the projections. For example, although a slight increase in K*TEC's net sales was projected by K*TEC's management for calendar year 2001 compared to 2000, actual net sales decreased significantly through the first nine months of 2001 compared to the comparable period in 2000, and K*TEC's management expects a further significant decrease in the fourth quarter of 2001. In addition, neither EFTC nor K*TEC currently expects that it will achieve the forecasted 2002 operating results previously provided to JPMorgan H&Q. Neither the Board nor the Special Committee has sought an updated opinion from JPMorgan.

The following table sets forth the extent to which K*TEC's operating results have fallen short of forecasts, based on both historical unaudited operating data for K*TEC and the forecasted data furnished to JPMorgan H&Q. Events occurring after the date of JPMorgan's opinion could materially affect the assumptions used in preparing the opinion, and JPMorgan H&Q undertakes no duty or obligation and has no duty or obligation to update or amend its opinion to the special committee or otherwise advise the special committee, or any other party or person of the occurrence of any such events.

	Quarter Ended	
	July 1, 2001	September 30, 2001
Net sales	(27.4)%	(55.0)%
Gross profit	(25,946.2)%	(216.3)%
Operating income	(166.9)%	(874.8)%
Net income	(157.2)%	(4,737.3)%
EBITDA	(595.0)%	(236.0)%

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K*TEC is currently in the process of compiling its operating results for the fourth quarter of 2001. However, in December 2001, EFTC announced K*TEC's expectation that net sales for the fourth quarter of 2001 might decline up to 45% sequentially from net sales for the third quarter of 2001. Based on this expectation, K*TEC's operating results for the fourth quarter of 2001 would fall short of the forecasted data furnished to JPMorgan H&Q by 80.6%.

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The following table sets forth the extent to which EFTC's operating results have fallen short of forecasts, based on both historical unaudited operating data for EFTC and the forecasted data furnished to JPMorgan H&Q. Events occurring after the date of JPMorgan's opinion could materially affect the assumptions used in preparing the opinion, and JPMorgan H&Q undertakes no duty or obligation and has no duty or obligation to update or amend its opinion to the special committee or otherwise advise the special committee, or any other party or person of the occurrence of any such events.

	Quarter Ended	
	July 1, 2001	September 30, 2001
Net sales	(1.8)%	(15.9)%
Gross profit	0.3%	(21.0)%
Operating income	7.4%	(16.5)%
Net income	6.0%	(6.6)%
EBITDA	16.4%	(12.7)%

EFTC is in the process of compiling its operating results for the fourth quarter of 2001. However, in November 2001, EFTC announced its expectation that net sales for the fourth quarter of 2001 might decline up to 40% sequentially from net sales for the third quarter of 2001. Based on this expectation, EFTC's operating results for the fourth quarter of 2001 would fall short of the forecasted data furnished to JPMorgan H&Q by 48.6%.

Risks Relating to our Business

EFTC and K*TEC have each experienced declining net sales, and we expect fourth quarter net sales to decline.

EFTC recently reported third quarter 2001 net sales of approximately \$84.1 million, an approximately 14% decrease from second quarter 2001 net sales of \$97.8 million. See "EFTC Summary Selected Financial Data Recent Developments" on page 10. In addition, in November 2001 EFTC announced its expectation that net sales for the fourth quarter of 2001 might decline up to 40% sequentially from third quarter 2001 net sales.

K*TEC recently reported third quarter 2001 net sales of \$50.2 million, an approximately 16% decrease from second quarter 2001 net sales of \$59.5 million. In December 2001, EFTC announced K*TEC's expectation that net sales for the fourth quarter of 2001 might decline up to 45% sequentially from third quarter 2001 net sales. Due to the uncertainty in the markets served by many of EFTC's and K*TEC's customers, we cannot provide guidance beyond the fourth quarter of 2001 with any degree of certainty.

We are dependent on the aerospace industry, and recent terrorist attacks may negatively impact our results of operations.

EFTC's principal customer is engaged in the aerospace market. See " We are dependent upon a small number of customers for a large portion of our net sales, and a decline in sales to major customers would harm our results of operations." Consequently, a significant percentage of our net sales will be derived from the aerospace segment of the electronics industry, and a significant decline in the aerospace market could have a negative impact on our results of operations. The recent terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon in Washington, D.C. using hijacked commercial aircraft have been highly publicized. The impacts that these events may have on the aerospace segment in the short term are reflected in our reduced net sales guidance for the fourth quarter of 2001. See " EFTC and K*TEC have each experienced declining net sales, and we expect

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fourth quarter net sales to decline." The long-term impact is not known at this time, but may include reduced demand for products of our aerospace customers, which would have a negative impact on our results of operations.

We are dependent upon the electronics industry and excess capacity or decreased demand for products produced by this industry could result in increased price competition as well as a decrease in our gross margins and unit volume sales.

Our business is heavily dependent on the electronics industry. A significant percentage of our net sales are generated from the industrial controls and instrumentation, medical equipment, semiconductor capital equipment, networking and telecommunications equipment segments of the electronics industry, which is characterized by intense competition, relatively short product life-cycles and significant fluctuations in product demand. Furthermore, these segments are subject to economic cycles and have experienced in the past, and are likely to experience in the future, recessionary periods. A recession or any other event leading to excess capacity or a downturn in these segments of the electronics industry could result in intensified price competition as well as a decrease in our gross margins and unit volume sales.

We are dependent upon a small number of customers for a large portion of our net sales, and a decline in sales to major customers would harm our results of operations.

A small number of customers will be responsible for a significant portion of our net sales. Sales to Honeywell represented approximately 73% of EFTC's 2000 net sales and approximately 82% of net sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2001. Sales to Applied Materials represented approximately 46% of K*TEC's pro forma net sales for the year ended December 31, 2000 and approximately 38% of net sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2001. Sales to Emulex represented 21% of K*TEC's pro forma net sales for the year ended December 31, 2000 and 26% of net sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2001. Sales to Honeywell, Applied Materials and Emulex represent 32%, 26% and 12%, respectively, of our pro forma combined net sales for the 12 months ended December 31, 2000 and 48%, 16% and 11%, respectively, for the nine months ended September 30, 2001. We expect a significant portion of our net sales will continue to be generated by a small number of customers.

Our customer concentration could increase or decrease depending on future customer requirements, which will depend in large part on market conditions in the electronics industry segments in which our customers participate. The loss of one or more major customers or a decline in sales to our major customers could significantly harm our business and results of operations and lead to declines in the price of our common stock.

If we are not able to expand our customer base, we will continue to depend upon a small number of customers for a significant percentage of our net sales. Despite existing contractual arrangements, there can be no assurance that current customers, including Honeywell, Applied Materials and Emulex, or future customers will not terminate their manufacturing arrangements with us or significantly change, reduce or delay the amount of manufacturing services ordered from us.

In addition, we generate significant accounts receivable in connection with providing services to our customers. If one or more of our significant customers were to become insolvent or were otherwise unable or unwilling to pay for our services, our results of operations would be harmed.

Our customers may cancel their orders, change production quantities or delay production.

Electronics manufacturing service providers must provide increasingly rapid product turnaround for their customers. EFTC and K*TEC generally do not, and we do not expect to, obtain firm, long-term purchase commitments from our customers, and we expect to continue to experience reduced lead-times in customer orders. Customers may cancel their orders, change production quantities or

delay production for a number of reasons. Cancellations, reductions or delays by a significant customer or by a group of customers would seriously harm our results of operations. We purchase inventory based on customer forecasts and firm purchase orders, which we may be forced to write off to the extent customer orders are changed or cancelled. In addition, we may be forced to hold excess inventories and incur carrying costs as a result of delays, cancellations or reductions in orders or poor forecasting by our key customers.

In addition, we make significant decisions, including determining the levels of business that we seek and accept, production schedules, component procurement commitments, personnel needs and other resource requirements, based on estimates of customer requirements. The short-term nature of our customers' commitments and the possibility of rapid changes in demand for their products reduces our ability to estimate accurately future customer requirements. In addition, because many of our costs and operating expenses are relatively fixed, a reduction in customer demand could harm our gross margins and operating income. Conversely, customers may on occasion require rapid increases in production, which can stress our resources and reduce margins, and we may not have sufficient capacity at any given time to meet our

customers' demands.

Our results of operations will be affected by a variety of factors, which could cause our results of operations to fail to meet expectations and our stock price to decline.

EFTC's and K*TEC's results of operations have varied and, following the proposed combination, our results of operations may continue to fluctuate significantly from period to period, including on a quarterly basis. Our results of operations will be affected by a number of factors, including:

- timing of orders from and shipments to major customers;
- mix of products ordered by major customers;
- volume of orders as related to our capacity at individual locations;
- pricing and other competitive pressures;
- component shortages, which could cause us to be unable to meet customer delivery schedules;
- our ability to minimize inventory obsolescence and bad debt expense risk;
- our ability to manage effectively inventory and fixed asset levels;
- our ability to time expenditures in anticipation of future sales; and
- timing and level of goodwill amortization or asset impairments.

Our results of operations can also be significantly influenced by development and introduction of new products by our customers. From time to time, we may experience changes in the volume of sales to our principal customers, and results of operations may be affected on a period-to-period basis by these changes. See " Our customers may cancel their orders, change production quantities or delay production." Our results of operations for the first quarter of 2002 may also be adversely affected by the recognition of transitional impairment losses upon the initial application of recently issued accounting standards. See "K*TEC Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Statements." Results of operations in any period should not be considered indicative of the results to be expected for any future period. In addition, fluctuations in results of operations may also result in fluctuations in the price of our common stock.

Our level of indebtedness could adversely affect our financial health, and the restrictions imposed by the terms of our debt instruments may severely limit our ability to plan for or respond to changes in our business.

As of September 30, 2001, on a pro forma basis after giving effect to the combination, we would have had indebtedness of approximately \$52.2 million. In addition, subject to the restrictions under our various debt agreements, we may incur significant additional indebtedness from time to time to finance acquisitions or capital expenditures or for other purposes.

Our level of debt could have negative consequences. For example, it could:

- require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to repayment of debt, limiting the availability of cash for other purposes;
- increase our vulnerability to adverse general economic conditions by making it more difficult to borrow additional funds to maintain our operations if we suffer revenue shortfalls;
- limit our ability to attract new customers if we do not have sufficient liquidity to meet working capital needs;
- hinder our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and industry by preventing us from borrowing money to upgrade our equipment or facilities; and

limit or impair our ability to obtain additional financing in the future for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions or general corporate purposes.

If we are unable to respond to rapid technological change and process development, we may not be able to compete effectively.

The market for our products and services is characterized by rapidly changing technology and continual implementation of new production processes. The future success of our business will depend in large part upon our ability to maintain and enhance our technological capabilities, to develop and market products that meet changing customer needs and to successfully anticipate or respond to technological changes on a cost-effective and timely basis. We expect that the investment necessary to maintain our technological position will increase as customers make demands for products and services requiring more advanced technology on a quicker turnaround basis. We may not be able to borrow additional funds in order to respond to technological changes as quickly as our competitors.

In addition, the electronics manufacturing services industry could encounter competition from new or revised manufacturing and production technologies that render existing manufacturing and production technology less competitive or obsolete. We may not be able to respond effectively to the technological requirements of the changing market. If we need new technologies and equipment to remain competitive, the development, acquisition and implementation of those technologies and equipment may require us to make significant capital investments.

We are dependent on limited and sole source suppliers for electronic components and may experience component shortages, which would cause us to delay shipments to customers, resulting in potential declines in net sales and results of operations.

We are dependent on certain suppliers, including limited and sole source suppliers, to provide critical electronic components and other materials for our operations. At various times, there have been shortages of some of the electronic components we use, and suppliers of some components have lacked sufficient capacity to meet the demand for these components. For example, from time to time, some components used by EFTC and K*TEC, including semiconductors, capacitors and resistors, have been subject to shortages, and suppliers have been forced to allocate available quantities among their customers. Such shortages have disrupted EFTC's and K*TEC's operations in the past, which resulted in incomplete or late shipments of products to EFTC's and K*TEC's customers. Our inability to obtain

any needed components during future periods of allocations could cause delays in shipments to our customers. The inability to make scheduled shipments could in turn cause us to experience a shortfall in revenue. We could also experience negative customer goodwill due to the delay in shipment. Component shortages may also increase our cost of goods due to premium charges we may pay to purchase components in short supply. Accordingly, even though component shortages have not had a lasting negative impact on EFTC or K*TEC, component shortages could harm our results of operations for a particular fiscal period due to the resulting revenue shortfall or cost increases and could also damage customer relationships over a longer-term period.

If we experience excess capacity due to variability in customer demand, our gross margins may fall.

We may schedule certain of our production facilities at less than full capacity to retain our ability to respond to additional quick turnaround orders. However, if these orders are not made, we may forego some production and could experience excess capacity. When we experience excess capacity, our sales revenue may be insufficient to fully cover our fixed overhead expenses and our gross margins will fall. Conversely, we may not be able to capture all potential revenue in a given period if our customers' demands for quick turnaround services exceed our capacity during that period.

Our inability to expand our Web-based supply chain management system could negatively impact our future competitiveness.

Our future success depends in part on our ability to rapidly respond to changing customer needs by scaling operations to meet customers' requirements, shift capacity in response to product demand fluctuations, procure materials at advantageous prices, manage inventory and effectively distribute products to our customers. In order to continue to meet these customer requirements, we have developed a Web-based supply chain management system that enables us to collaborate with our customers on product content and to process engineering changes. We are currently implementing an enhanced version of our existing system, which will include real-time communications between our customers across all of our facilities. Our inability to expand this Web-based system, or delays or defects in such expansion could negatively impact our ability to manage our supply chain in an efficient and timely manner to meet customer demands, which could adversely affect our competitive position and negatively affect our ability to be competitive in the electronics manufacturing services industry.

We may expand our business into new products and services and may not be able to compete effectively with other companies who have been in these businesses longer than we have.

In the future, we may broaden our service offerings by providing new products and services. If we do this, we will likely compete with companies that have substantially greater financial and manufacturing resources than we have and who have been providing these services longer than we have. We may not be able to compete successfully on this basis with more established competitors.

Our industry is extremely competitive.

The electronics manufacturing services industry is extremely competitive and includes hundreds of companies. The contract manufacturing services we provide are available from many independent sources, and we compete with numerous domestic and foreign electronic manufacturing services firms, including Solecron Corporation; SMTC Corporation; Benchmark Electronics, Inc.; Pemstar, Inc.; Plexus Corp.; Group Technologies Corporation; Sanmina Corporation; Flextronics International Ltd.; ACT Manufacturing, Inc.; Manufacturers Services, Ltd.; Celestica Inc; Jabil Circuit, Inc. and others. Many of such competitors are more established in the industry and have substantially greater financial, manufacturing or marketing resources than us. We may be operating at a cost disadvantage as compared to our competitors that have greater direct buying power from component suppliers, distributors, and raw material suppliers and have lower cost structures. In addition, certain of our

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competitors have broader geographic presence, including manufacturing facilities in foreign countries. We believe that the principal competitive factors in our targeted market are quality, reliability, ability to meet delivery schedules, technological sophistication, geographic location and price. We also face competition from our current and potential customers, who are continually evaluating the relative merits of internal manufacturing versus contract manufacturing for various products.

In recent years, many participants in our industry have substantially expanded their manufacturing capacity. If overall demand for electronics manufacturing services decreases, this increased capacity could result in substantial pricing pressures, which could seriously harm our operating results.

We may be subject to risks associated with acquisitions, and these risks could harm our results of operations and cause our stock price to decline.

We anticipate that, after the combination, we may seek to identify and acquire suitable businesses in the electronics manufacturing services industry. Acquisitions of companies and businesses and expansion of operations involve certain risks, including the following:

- the potential inability to successfully integrate acquired operations and businesses or to realize anticipated synergies, economies of scale or other value;

- diversion of management's attention;

- difficulties in scaling up production and coordinating management of operations at new sites;

- the possible need to restructure, modify or terminate customer relationships of the acquired business;

- loss of key employees of acquired operations; and

- the potential liabilities of the acquired businesses.

Accordingly, we may experience problems in integrating the operations associated with any future acquisition. We therefore cannot assure you that any future acquisition will result in a positive contribution to our results of operations. In particular, the successful combination with any businesses we acquire in the future will require substantial effort from each company, including the integration and coordination of sales and marketing efforts. The diversion of the attention of management and any difficulties encountered in the transition process, including the interruption of, or a loss of momentum in, the activities of any business acquired, problems associated with integration of management information and reporting systems, and delays in implementation of consolidation plans, could harm our ability to realize the anticipated benefits of any future acquisition. Any failure to realize the anticipated benefits of our acquisitions could harm our business and results of operations, and could cause the price of our common stock to decline. In addition, future acquisitions may result in dilutive issuances of equity securities, the incurrence of additional debt, large one-time write-offs and the creation of goodwill or other intangible assets that could result in increased

amortization or impairment expense. These factors could harm our business and results of operations and cause the price of our common stock to decline.

Products we manufacture may contain design or manufacturing defects, which could result in reduced demand for our services and liability claims.

We manufacture products to our customers' specifications, which are highly complex and may contain design or manufacturing errors or failures despite our quality control and quality assurance efforts. Defects in the products we manufacture, whether caused by a design, manufacturing or component failure or error, may result in delayed shipments, customer dissatisfaction, or a reduction or cancellation of purchase orders. If these defects occur either in large quantities or too frequently, our business reputation may be impaired. Because our products are used in products that are integral to our customers' businesses, errors, defects or other performance problems could result in financial or

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other damages to our customers, for which we may be legally required to compensate them. Product liability litigation against us, even if it were unsuccessful, would be time consuming and costly to defend.

Our management team has not worked together as a combined unit, which may make it more difficult to conduct and grow our business.

Our management team has not worked together as a combined unit. In addition, EFTC's senior management team has only been working together since July 2000 after the completion of the initial stage of EFTC's recapitalization by Thayer-BLUM. If our management team cannot successfully work together, we may not be able to execute our business strategy or compete effectively. Any failure to manage the combined operations of EFTC and K*TEC could harm our business and limit our ability to realize the anticipated benefits of the combination.

Our major stockholder will control us and could prevent a change of control or other business combination.

Following the business combination, Thayer-BLUM will own approximately 90% of our common stock, and four of our nine directors will be representatives of Thayer-BLUM. The interests of Thayer-BLUM may not always coincide with those of our other stockholders, particularly if Thayer-BLUM decides to sell its controlling interest. In addition, Thayer-BLUM will have sufficient voting power (without the approval of Suntron's other stockholders) to elect the entire Board of Directors of Suntron and, in general, to determine the outcome of various matters submitted to stockholders for approval, including fundamental corporate transactions. Thayer-BLUM could cause us to take actions that we would not consider absent Thayer-BLUM's influence, or could delay, deter or prevent a change of control or other business combination that might otherwise be beneficial to our public stockholders.

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Our major stockholder could affect a "short form" merger without the approval of other stockholders.

Following the business combination, Thayer-BLUM will own approximately 90% of our common stock. Thayer-BLUM could contribute its Suntron stock to a newly formed subsidiary corporation which, as a 90% stockholder, would have the ability under Delaware law to merge with or into Suntron without the approval of the other Suntron stockholders. In the event of such a "short-form" merger, Suntron stockholders would have the right to assert appraisal/dissenters' rights to receive cash in the amount of the fair market value of their shares in lieu of the consideration they would have otherwise received from the transaction.

Our inability to manage our growth successfully may divert our resources and harm our results of operations.

Our future results of operations will be affected by our ability to manage expected growth successfully. Our future results may also be impacted by our ability to execute future acquisitions and integrate the operations of acquired companies with our operations. Any further growth is likely to continue to place a significant strain on our managerial, operational, financial and other resources. This growth will require us to implement additional management information systems, to further develop our operating, administrative, financial and accounting systems and controls and to maintain close coordination among our accounting, finance, sales and marketing and customer service and support departments. In addition, we may be required to retain additional personnel to adequately support our growth. If we cannot effectively manage our expanding operations, we may not be able to continue to grow, or we may grow at a slower pace. Any failure to successfully manage growth and to develop financial controls and accounting and operating systems or to add and retain personnel that adequately support growth could harm our business and financial results.

We may need additional capital in the future and it may not be available on acceptable terms, or at all.

We may need to raise additional funds for the following purposes:

to fund our operations;

to fund any growth we experience;

to enhance or expand the range of services we offer;

to increase our promotional and marketing activities; or

to respond to competitive pressures or perceived opportunities, such as investment, acquisition and international expansion activities.

If such funds are not available when required or on acceptable terms, our business and financial results could suffer.

Our manufacturing processes depend on the collective industry experience of our employees. If these employees were to leave and take this knowledge with them, our manufacturing processes may suffer and we may not be able to compete effectively.

We have no patent or trade secret protection for our manufacturing processes, but instead rely on the collective experience of our employees to ensure that we continuously evaluate and adopt new technologies in our industry. Although we are not dependent on any one employee or a small number of employees, if a significant number of our employees involved in our manufacturing processes were to leave our employment and we are not able to replace these people with new employees with

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comparable experience, our manufacturing processes may suffer as we may be unable to keep up with innovations in the industry. As a result, we may not be able to continue to compete effectively.

We depend on our key personnel and may have difficulty attracting and retaining skilled employees.

Our future success will depend to a significant degree upon the continued contributions of our key management, marketing, technical and operational personnel, including James K. Bass, our President and Chief Executive Officer. There can be no guarantee that current employees of EFTC or K*TEC will remain our employees following the combination. In addition, we do not have employment agreements with any of our key employees, except Mr. Bass. The loss of the services of one or more key employees could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. We also believe that our future success will depend in large part upon our ability to attract and retain additional highly skilled management, technical, marketing, product development, operational personnel and consultants. Competition for such personnel is intense. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in attracting and retaining such personnel. In addition, recent and potential future facility shutdowns and workforce reductions by EFTC and K*TEC may have a negative impact on employee recruiting and retention.

Our failure to comply with the requirements of environmental laws could result in fines and revocation of permits necessary to our manufacturing processes.

Our operations are regulated under a number of federal, state and foreign environmental and safety laws and regulations that govern, among other things, the discharge of hazardous materials into the air and water, as well as the handling, storage and disposal of such materials. These laws and regulations include the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, as well as analogous state and foreign laws. Compliance with these environmental laws is a major consideration for us because our manufacturing processes use and generate materials classified as hazardous such as ammoniacal etching solutions, copper and nickel. In addition, because we use hazardous materials and generate hazardous wastes in our manufacturing processes, we may be subject to potential financial liability for costs associated with the investigation and remediation of our own sites, or sites at which we have arranged for the disposal of hazardous wastes, if such sites become contaminated. Even if we fully comply with applicable environmental laws and are not directly at fault for the contamination, we may still be liable. The wastes we generate include spent ammoniacal

etching solutions, solder stripping solutions and hydrochloric acid solutions containing palladium; waste water which contains heavy metals, acids, cleaners and conditioners; and filter cake from equipment used for on-site waste treatment. Neither K*TEC nor EFTC have incurred significant costs related to compliance with environmental laws and regulations in the prior three years, and we believe that EFTC's and K*TEC's operations substantially comply with all applicable environmental laws. However, any material violations of environmental laws by us could subject us to revocation of our effluent discharge and other environmental permits. Any such revocations could require us to cease or limit production at one or more of our facilities, negatively impacting our net sales and causing our common stock price to decline. Even if we ultimately prevail, environmental lawsuits against us would be time consuming and costly to defend.

Environmental laws could also become more stringent over time, imposing greater compliance costs and increasing risks and penalties associated with violation. We operate in environmentally sensitive locations and are subject to potentially conflicting and changing regulatory agendas of political, business and environmental groups. Changes or restrictions on discharge limits, emissions levels, or material storage, handling or disposal might require a high level of unplanned capital

investment or relocation. It is possible that environmental compliance costs and penalties from new or existing regulations may harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may be exposed to intellectual property infringement claims by third parties that could be costly to defend, could divert management's attention and resources and, if successful, could result in liability.

We could be subject to legal proceedings and claims for alleged infringement of third party proprietary rights, such as patents, from time to time in the ordinary course of business. In certain cases, we may find it necessary or desirable to license or otherwise acquire rights to intellectual property held by others. For example, in February 2000, EFTC settled a dispute with the Lemelson Foundation by entering into a license agreement that required EFTC to make payments totaling approximately \$160,000 over 18 months. Other similar disputes could arise in the future. These disputes could be costly to defend and could also result in the diversion of management time and attention. In addition, adverse determinations in any proceedings could require us to pay monetary damages and could also result in loss of intellectual property rights. In the event we were able to settle disputes through licensing or similar arrangements, the costs of these licenses could be substantial. Accordingly, future disputes regarding intellectual property rights could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our stock price may be volatile and our stock will be thinly traded, which could cause investors to lose all or part of their investments in our stock.

The stock market has recently experienced volatility that has often been unrelated to the operating performance of any particular company or companies. If market or industry-based fluctuations continue, our stock price could decline regardless of our actual operating performance, and investors could lose a substantial part of their investments. Moreover, if an active public market for our stock does not develop, or if such a market is not sustained in the future, it may be difficult to resell our stock. We anticipate that our stock will be thinly traded. The average daily trading volume for EFTC's common stock was 12,315 shares during the period from October 1, 2001 through December 12, 2001. The market price of our common stock will likely fluctuate in response to a number of factors, including the following:

failure to meet the performance estimates of securities analysts;

changes in financial estimates of our net sales and results of operations by securities analysts;

the timing of announcements by us or our competitors of significant contracts or acquisitions; and

general stock market conditions.

Recently, when the market price of a company's stock has been volatile, stockholders have often instituted securities class action litigation against that company. If a class action lawsuit is filed against us, we could incur substantial costs defending the lawsuit and management time and attention would be diverted. An adverse judgment could cause our financial condition or results of operations to suffer.

Operating in foreign countries exposes us to increased risks that could adversely affect our results of operations.

We currently have foreign operations in Mexico. We may in the future expand into other foreign countries. We have limited experience in managing geographically dispersed operations and in

operating in foreign countries. Because of the scope of our international operations, we are subject to the following risks, which could adversely impact our results of operations:

economic or political instability;

transportation delays and interruptions;

increased employee turnover and labor unrest;

incompatibility of systems and equipment used in foreign operations;

difficulties in staffing and managing foreign personnel and diverse cultures; and

less developed infrastructures.

In addition, changes in policies by the United States or foreign governments could negatively affect our operating results due to increased duties, increased regulatory requirements, higher taxation, currency conversion limitations, restrictions on the transfer of funds, the imposition of or increase in tariffs and limitations on imports or exports. Also, we could be negatively affected if our host countries revise their policies away from encouraging foreign investment or foreign trade, including tax holidays.

THE SPECIAL MEETING

This proxy statement/prospectus is furnished in connection with the solicitation of proxies from the holders of EFTC common stock to be voted at a special meeting of stockholders of EFTC.

Time and Place

The special meeting will be held at The Wyndham Garden Hotel, 2641 W. Union Hills Drive, Phoenix, Arizona 85027 on Thursday, February 28, 2002, starting at 10:00 a.m. local time.

This proxy statement/prospectus and the accompanying forms of proxies are first being mailed to the EFTC stockholders on or about February 11, 2002.

Matters to be Considered at the Special Meeting

At the special meeting, stockholders of EFTC will be asked to consider and vote upon:

- 1) a proposal to approve and adopt the merger agreement, and to approve the proposed combination; and

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2) such other matters related to the proposed combination as may be properly brought before the special meeting or any adjournment, postponement, continuation or rescheduling thereof.

Record Date and Quorum

The board of EFTC has fixed the close of business on January 24, 2002 as the record date. Only record holders of shares of EFTC common stock on the record date are entitled to notice of and to vote at the special meeting, and any adjournments, postponements, continuations or reschedulings thereof. On the record date, there were 49,180,932 shares of EFTC common stock outstanding and entitled to vote at the special meeting held by approximately 750 stockholders of record.

At the special meeting:

each holder of record on the record date is entitled one vote per share of common stock, either in person or by proxy, on each proposal properly submitted to a vote; and

the presence, in person or by proxy, of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of EFTC common stock entitled to vote is necessary to constitute a quorum.

Vote Required

Under Colorado law, adoption and approval of the merger agreement and the combination proposal requires the affirmative vote, in person or by proxy, of the holders of at least a majority of the outstanding shares of EFTC common stock. Therefore, a failure to vote or abstention will have the same legal effect as a vote by an EFTC stockholder against approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the combination.

As of the record date, Thayer-BLUM beneficially owned 37,851,343 shares of EFTC common stock, or approximately 77% of the outstanding shares of EFTC common stock on the record date. Thayer-BLUM has entered into a Stockholder Agreement in which it has agreed, among other things, to vote all of its shares of EFTC common stock in favor of the combination. See "The Stockholder Agreement Voting" on page 67. Accordingly, stockholder approval of the combination is assured.

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Ownership of EFTC Common Stock by Management and Major Stockholders

The following table sets forth information with respect to the common stock of EFTC beneficially owned as of January 31, 2002 by (a) each person known by EFTC to own beneficially more than five percent of EFTC's outstanding common stock, (b) each of EFTC's directors, (c) each of EFTC's executive officers, and (d) all of EFTC's directors and executive officers as a group.

Name of Beneficial Owner(1)	Shares Beneficially Owned	
	Number	Percent(2)
Thayer-BLUM Funding, L.L.C.(3)	37,851,343	77.0%
James K. Bass(4)	185,500	*
Allen S. Braswell, Jr.(5)	892,100	1.8%
Fred A. Breidenbach(6)	18,000	*
Jeffrey W. Goettman(7)	37,851,343	77.0%
Douglas G. McCormick(7)	37,851,343	77.0%
Jose S. Medeiros(7)	37,851,343	77.0%
Richard L. Monfort(8)	690,192	1.4%
James C. Van Horne(9)	13,200	*
John C. Walker(7)	37,851,343	77.0%
John W. Briant(10)	73,500	*
James A. Doran(11)	91,870	*
Michael Eblin(12)	33,500	*
Oscar A. Hager(13)	35,000	*

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	Shares Beneficially Owned	
Peter W. Harper(14)		
John H. Kulp	21,000	*
All directors and executive officers as a group (15 persons)(7)(15)	39,902,205	80.4%

*

Represents less than 1% of our outstanding common stock.

(1)

Except as otherwise indicated, the address of each person listed on the table is 2501 West Grandview Road, Phoenix, Arizona 85023.

(2)

We have determined beneficial ownership in accordance with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission. In computing the number of shares beneficially owned by a person and the percentage ownership of that person, we have included the shares of common stock subject to options and convertible securities held by that person that are currently exercisable or convertible or will become exercisable or convertible within 60 days after January 31, 2002, but we have not included those shares for purposes of computing percentage ownership of any other person. We have assumed unless otherwise indicated that the persons and entities named in the table have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares beneficially owned, subject to community property laws where applicable. Beneficial ownership is based on 49,180,932 shares of EFTC common stock outstanding as of January 31, 2002.

(3)

Thayer-BLUM Funding, L.L.C. is owned as follows: 59.9% by Thayer Equity Investors IV, L.P., 0.1% by TC Manufacturing Holdings, L.L.C. and 40% by RCBA Strategic Partners, L.P.

TC Manufacturing Holdings, L.L.C. is controlled by limited liability companies, the managing members of which are Frederick Malek, Carl Rickertsen and Paul Stern.

Thayer Equity Investors IV, L.P. is controlled by a limited liability company, the managing members of which are Frederick Malek and Carl Rickertsen.

RCBA Strategic Partners, L.P. is controlled by a limited liability company, a managing member of which is Richard C. Blum.

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Messrs. Goettman and McCormick, both directors of ours, are managing directors of the limited liability company that controls Thayer Equity Investors IV, L.P. Messrs. Walker and Medeiros, both directors of ours, are members of the general partner of RCBA Strategic Partners, L.P.

The address of Thayer-BLUM Funding, L.L.C. is 1455 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Suite 350, Washington, D.C. 20004.

(4)

Consists of 185,500 shares issuable pursuant to options that are currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of January 31, 2002.

(5)

Includes 150,080 shares beneficially owned by the Allen S. Braswell, Jr. Family Limited Partnership #1; 97,821 shares beneficially owned by the Allen S. Braswell, Jr. EFTC Limited Partnership, of which Allen S. Braswell is a general partner; 11,000 shares beneficially owned by the Allen S. Braswell, Sr. Trust, of which Allen S. Braswell, Sr., Allen S. Braswell, Jr.'s father, is the trustee; 35,000 shares beneficially owned by Circuit Test International, L.P., of which Braswell Investment Corporation ("BIC") is a general partner; 546,088 shares beneficially owned by Braswell GRIT Limited Partnership, of which BIC is a general partner; and 3,200 shares issuable pursuant to options that are exercisable within 60 days of January 31, 2002. Allen S. Braswell, Jr. is president of BIC.

(6)

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Reflects 3,000 shares issuable pursuant to options currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of January 31, 2002.

- (7) Reflects 37,851,343 shares held by Thayer-BLUM. See footnote 3. Messrs. Goettman, McCormick, Medeiros and Walker disclaim beneficial ownership of these securities, except to the extent of any pecuniary interest therein.
- (8) Includes 271,500 shares held by the Monfort Family Partnership; 250,000 shares held by Rick Montera and Kay Montera as joint tenants with right of survivorship; 92,672 shares held by a partnership in which Mr. Monfort is the principal investor; 46,070 shares owned by three of Mr. Monfort's minor children; and 29,950 shares issuable pursuant to options that are currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of January 31, 2002.
- (9) Includes 3,200 shares issuable pursuant to options that are exercisable within 60 days of January 31, 2002.
- (10) Consists of 73,500 shares issuable pursuant to options that are currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of January 31, 2002.
- (11) Includes 91,500 shares issuable pursuant to options that are currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of January 31, 2002.
- (12) Consists of 33,500 shares issuable pursuant to options that are currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of January 31, 2002.
- (13) Includes 34,500 shares issuable pursuant to options that are currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of January 31, 2002.
- (14) Consists of 21,000 shares issuable pursuant to options that are currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of January 31, 2002.
- (15) Includes 475,850 shares issuable pursuant to options that are currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of January 31, 2002.

Proxies

Completed Proxies. If you sign, complete and return a proxy, and we receive the proxy prior to or at the special meeting, your proxy will be voted as you instructed.

Proxies with No Instructions. If you sign and return a proxy but you do not provide instructions as to your vote, your proxy will be voted for the proposed combination.

Proxies Marked Abstain. If you execute and return a proxy marked ABSTAIN, your proxy will count for purposes of determining whether there is a quorum and for purposes of determining the voting power and number of shares entitled to vote at the special meeting, but your proxy will not be voted. Since, under Colorado law, approval of the combination proposal requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares outstanding, proxies marked ABSTAIN will have the effect of a vote against the combination proposal.

Broker Non-Votes. Nasdaq broker-dealer rules generally preclude brokers and nominees from exercising their voting discretion. Absent specific instructions from the beneficial owner of shares, these rules do not give them the power to vote on the combination proposal. We will count shares as represented by broker non-votes for purposes of determining whether there is a quorum at the special meeting, but we will not count broker non-votes as shares present at the special meeting and entitled to vote on the combination proposal. Broker non-votes will have the same effect as a proxy marked ABSTAIN and will have the effect of a vote against the combination proposal.

Other Business. We are not aware of any business for consideration at the special meeting other than as described in this proxy statement/prospectus. However, if matters related solely to the proposed combination are properly brought before the special meeting or any adjournments, postponements, continuations or reschedulings, then the people appointed as proxies will have the discretion to vote or act thereon according to their best judgment.

Adjournments. Any adjournment may be made from time to time by approval of the holders of shares representing a majority of the votes present in person or by proxy at the special meeting, whether or not a quorum exists, without further notice other than by announcement made at the special meeting. We do not currently intend to seek an adjournment of the special meeting.

Revocation. You may revoke your proxy at any time prior to its use. In order to revoke your proxy, you must deliver to Peter W. Harper, Secretary of EFTC, a signed notice of revocation or you must deliver a later-dated proxy changing your vote. In addition, you may choose to attend the special meeting and vote in person. Simply attending the meeting will not in itself constitute the revocation of your proxy.

Confidentiality of Proxies. It is our policy to keep confidential proxy cards, ballots and voting tabulations that identify individual stockholders. Disclosure may be required by law and in other limited circumstances.

Costs of Solicitation. We will pay the costs associated with soliciting proxies from our stockholders.

THE MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED AT THE SPECIAL MEETING ARE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF EFTC. ACCORDINGLY, YOU ARE URGED TO READ AND CAREFULLY CONSIDER THE INFORMATION PRESENTED IN THIS PROXY STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS, AND TO COMPLETE, DATE, SIGN AND PROMPTLY RETURN THE ENCLOSED PROXY IN THE ENCLOSED POSTAGE-PAID ENVELOPE.

You should not send any stock certificates with your proxy cards. We will mail you a separate transmittal form with instructions for the surrender of your certificates as soon as practicable after the consummation of the combination.

THE COMBINATION

Background of the Combination

Overview

In various recapitalization transactions consummated during 2000, Thayer-BLUM Funding acquired a controlling interest in EFTC. In October 2000, Thayer-BLUM Funding II acquired all of the outstanding capital stock of K*TEC. During late 2000 and early 2001, management and members of the board of directors of each of EFTC and K*TEC discussed a possible combination of their businesses. They discussed their belief that an entity that combined the assets and operations of EFTC and K*TEC could take better advantage of opportunities in the electronics manufacturing services industry and could operate more efficiently than the entities could separately. On January 31, 2001, K*TEC presented a formal proposal to EFTC for a business combination. EFTC's board of directors formed a special committee, composed of directors unaffiliated with K*TEC or Thayer-BLUM, to evaluate the proposal and to negotiate the terms of any combination on behalf of the stockholders of EFTC other than Thayer-BLUM. The special committee hired its own legal and financial advisors to assist it with this process. The special committee was not authorized to consider any alternative transactions to the combination. After three months of analysis, due diligence and negotiations during February, March and April, the special committee approved the terms of a merger agreement between K*TEC and EFTC, which was executed on May 2, 2001. EFTC was prevented from seeking stockholder approval earlier because the audited financial statements for Thayer-BLUM Funding II, which were required to be included in this proxy statement/prospectus, were not available. They were not available

primarily because of a dispute as to an adjustment to the purchase price Thayer-BLUM Funding II paid for K*TEC. See Note 2 of Thayer-BLUM Funding II's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus.

Thayer-BLUM's Recapitalization of EFTC

On March 30, 2000, EFTC completed the first stage of a recapitalization transaction with Thayer-BLUM, whereby EFTC issued to Thayer-BLUM \$54 million in senior subordinated exchangeable notes. On July 14, 2000, EFTC issued to Thayer-BLUM an additional \$14 million of senior subordinated exchangeable notes. On August 22, 2000, in connection with the tender offer described below, these notes were exchanged for a \$57,284,850 senior subordinated convertible note and 14,233.333 shares of EFTC's Series B convertible preferred stock.

The recapitalization also involved a tender offer by Thayer-BLUM that was completed on August 22, 2000 for 5,625,000 shares of EFTC's outstanding common stock at a price of \$4.00 per share. Upon the completion of the tender offer, Thayer-BLUM obtained the right to designate a majority of the members of EFTC's board of directors and the right to approve any significant financings, acquisitions and dispositions.

On May 31, 2001, in connection with the proposed combination, the convertible note and the Series B convertible preferred stock were converted by Thayer-BLUM pursuant to their terms into an aggregate of 32,226,343 shares of EFTC common stock.

As a result of the recapitalization, the tender offer and the subsequent conversion of the convertible note and Series B convertible preferred stock into EFTC common stock, Thayer-BLUM currently owns common stock representing approximately 77% of EFTC's outstanding common stock.

Thayer-BLUM's Acquisition of K*TEC

On October 10, 2000, Thayer-BLUM Funding II acquired all of the issued and outstanding capital stock of K*TEC for a purchase price of \$237.2 million, consisting of a cash payment of \$175.0 million and \$62.2 million in promissory notes. Approximately \$18.6 million of such purchase price is subject to a dispute that is expected to be settled through arbitration proceedings. Jeffrey W. Goettman, a

Managing Partner at Thayer Capital Partners, is Chairman of the K*TEC board and the EFTC board. Certain other persons affiliated with Thayer-BLUM are also on the EFTC and K*TEC boards.

The Proposal by K*TEC

From time to time prior to January 2001, members of EFTC's and K*TEC's management discussed a potential combination of their businesses. These discussions were initiated by Thayer-BLUM and involved discussions with the management of both EFTC and K*TEC to explore whether a combination might yield certain operating efficiencies, customer diversification and other benefits. Prior to January 2001, no formal action was taken. In early January 2001, EFTC asked its regular legal counsel, Greenberg Traurig, LLP, to provide certain legal advice regarding the structure of a potential combination and the appropriate process for obtaining board and stockholder consent for the combination. On January 19, 2001, EFTC and K*TEC executed a mutual confidentiality agreement to provide for the exchange of information regarding a possible combination. On January 31, 2001, K*TEC presented a letter to EFTC's board proposing a business combination between EFTC and K*TEC. No alternative transactions were considered by the boards of either K*TEC or EFTC.

The Special Committee and its Advisors

In response to K*TEC's proposal, EFTC's board met on January 31, 2001 and determined that, because the sole stockholder of K*TEC, Thayer-BLUM, was also the controlling stockholder of EFTC, it was desirable to appoint a special committee to act on behalf of and in the interests of EFTC's public stockholders for the purpose of evaluating the merits of and negotiating the proposed combination. The board of EFTC then appointed a special committee consisting of Allen S. Braswell, Jr., Richard L. Monfort and James C. Van Horne, who are directors unaffiliated with K*TEC or Thayer-BLUM. EFTC's board authorized the special committee to engage its own legal and financial advisors to perform due diligence and financial analyses of the combination and to give a recommendation to the board of directors to approve or reject the combination. EFTC's board further resolved that it would not recommend the combination to EFTC's stockholders or otherwise approve the combination without a prior favorable recommendation by the special committee. EFTC's board also authorized the special committee exclusively to negotiate the terms of the combination on behalf of EFTC. Neither the board nor the special committee considered any other procedural safeguards beyond the appointment of a special committee of disinterested directors and the receipt of a fairness opinion. The special committee did not receive any other proposals and was not authorized to solicit any other parties to make proposals or consider an alternative transaction. The board believed that it was in the best interests of EFTC's stockholders for the special committee to focus on the proposed business combination with K*TEC and the potential synergies, operating efficiencies, geographic and customer diversification and other benefits

that were described by K*TEC and its representatives in connection with the initial K*TEC proposal, rather than explore potential acquisitions or other transactions that might not offer the same benefits. The EFTC board also believed that, because of Thayer-BLUM's control of both K*TEC and EFTC, K*TEC was prepared to enter into a transaction with EFTC without the need for as extensive a due diligence investigation of EFTC as would be present with other potential merger partners. In addition, there was less likelihood of triggering change in control provisions under material contracts.

On February 7, the special committee met by telephone and, among other things, selected Allen S. Braswell, Jr. to serve as its chairman and Cooley Godward LLP to serve as its legal advisor. Thereafter, the special committee discussed with its legal advisor the procedures to be followed in evaluating the combination. On February 12, the special committee by letter requested proposals from eight potential financial advisors recommended by members of EFTC's management team, the special committee and its legal advisor. Responses were due on February 15. During the period from February 15 through February 17, Cooley Godward sought and received clarification of their proposals from some of the firms that expressed interest in the engagement. On February 17, the special committee met by

telephone, reviewed the six proposals received, and requested that Mr. Braswell and Cooley Godward interview two of the firms with a view to reporting to the special committee. Those interviews were conducted on February 19. On February 21, the special committee met by telephone to discuss the results of the interviews and other considerations in the selection of a financial advisor. After further discussions, the special committee unanimously selected JPMorgan H&Q, a division of Chase Securities, Inc., as its financial advisor. Cooley Godward negotiated the terms of the engagement of the financial advisor, which was subsequently executed. The special committee did not instruct JPMorgan H&Q to solicit alternative parties or to solicit any other type of transaction.

On February 9, 2001, K*TEC sent to EFTC and the special committee a draft merger agreement that was consistent with the terms of K*TEC's initial February 7 proposal letter. During the following weeks, the special committee and its legal advisor reviewed the merger agreement and discussed various issues raised by the merger agreement, including the exchange ratio, the structure of the combination, representations, warranties and covenants to be made by each of K*TEC and EFTC, and indemnification and termination provisions. The special committee also discussed the exchange ratio and the structure of the combination with its financial advisor. On March 7, Cooley Godward provided written comments on the merger agreement to K*TEC's legal counsel, Latham & Watkins.

On March 8 and March 9, the special committee's legal advisor visited the headquarters of K*TEC to perform legal due diligence. From March 12 through May 1, the special committee's legal and financial advisors continued to perform legal due diligence and financial due diligence on K*TEC's assets, liabilities, business and operations.

On March 13, members of the special committee met with the committee's legal and financial advisors by telephone to discuss the proposed combination. Following this meeting, the financial advisor continued its due diligence review and analyses, including preparation of a financial model that incorporated financial projections provided by the management team of K*TEC and EFTC, review of the valuations of comparable public companies and the financial terms of comparable merger transactions, and preparation of discounted cash flow valuations. See "Opinion of EFTC's Financial Advisor."

Prior to March 28, the special committee and its advisors reviewed certain public and non-public information with respect to K*TEC, the electronics manufacturing services industry and the combination. Representatives of the special committee and its advisors met on several occasions among themselves, with members of K*TEC's management and with K*TEC's legal advisors. The focus of the discussions was the proposed structure of the combination, the proposed exchange ratio of EFTC and K*TEC common stock for Suntron common stock, and various other legal and financial issues related to the proposed combination, as well as regular updates on progress on due diligence and preliminary valuation methods. These meetings included detailed discussions on the appropriateness of certain assumptions and analyses contained in the financial advisor's preliminary valuations.

Management and Cross-Services Agreement

In early February, Thayer-BLUM suggested to K*TEC's management and EFTC's management that each of them could provide services and expertise to each other that could improve their respective operations. In particular, Thayer-BLUM believed that K*TEC could provide to EFTC marketing services and exposure to K*TEC's customers, and that EFTC could provide management expertise to K*TEC. Thayer-BLUM encouraged K*TEC's management and EFTC's management to work together to negotiate a cross-services agreement to formalize any assistance they could give each other. Management of K*TEC and EFTC began negotiations for such an agreement in mid-February, and on March 27, they executed a management and cross-services agreement whereby K*TEC and EFTC agreed to provide certain services to each other while they continued to negotiate the business combination. Specifically, EFTC agreed to provide certain management and other services to K*TEC, including advice and assistance to K*TEC's board in the development and execution of an operating

and business plan and other services customarily provided by chief executive and chief financial officers. In exchange, K*TEC agreed to provide certain marketing, sales support and information technology services to EFTC and to pay a \$20,000 monthly fee to EFTC in consideration of the management services provided by EFTC to K*TEC. To date, the management services provided by EFTC to K*TEC have primarily involved advice and consulting with respect to:

relationships with principal customers and suppliers, including contract negotiation;

reduction of inventories, collection of receivables and other balance sheet items;

reductions in workforce, facility rationalization and other cost savings initiatives;

K*TEC's amended credit facility; and

accounting policies, procedures and controls.

This agreement was reviewed by EFTC's special committee and the committee's legal advisor, and the special committee approved entering into the management and cross-services agreement on March 24, which was subsequently confirmed by a unanimous written consent executed by members of the special committee.

Negotiations

K*TEC first proposed an exchange ratio for EFTC common stock into Suntron common stock by letter on February 7. The letter proposed an exchange ratio that would have resulted in K*TEC's existing stockholders owning approximately 64% of Suntron, and EFTC's existing stockholders owning approximately 36% of Suntron. Under K*TEC's proposal, Thayer-BLUM's convertible note and Series B convertible preferred stock in EFTC would remain outstanding after the combination, and these securities would continue to accrue interest and dividends convertible into more shares of Suntron common stock at rates favorable to Thayer-BLUM, thereby further diluting the ownership interest of Suntron's other stockholders. Had the convertible note and preferred stock not been converted in May 2001, the number of shares of Suntron common stock issuable upon conversion would have increased each year by more than 700,000 shares. The impact of these additional shares on Suntron's other stockholders would have resulted in annual dilution of approximately 2.5%.

The parties scheduled a meeting in Denver, Colorado for March 28 to discuss the exchange ratio and other open issues related to the combination. On March 22, Mr. Braswell met with the special committee's financial and legal advisors by telephone to discuss the exchange ratio and other open issues as well as strategy and tactics for the March 28 meeting. They also discussed the benefits of the proposed transaction to the stockholders of EFTC. The financial advisor discussed the results of its analyses to date. The presentation included a discussion of the methodology for valuation of the various assets and liabilities of the entities as well as the pro forma contribution of each entity to the earnings of Suntron. Mr. Braswell, after separate discussions with the other members of the special committee, determined that it was incumbent upon K*TEC to propose an exchange ratio more favorable to EFTC. Mr. Braswell discussed with the committee's legal and financial advisors strategy and tactics to convince K*TEC to propose a more favorable exchange ratio.

On March 26 and March 27, the financial and legal advisors to the special committee met by telephone with management of EFTC and K*TEC to discuss the latest financial and operating conditions of EFTC and K*TEC.

On March 28, representatives of Thayer-BLUM, K*TEC and the special committee, along with their legal advisors, met in Denver, Colorado to discuss the proposed exchange ratio and other open issues related to the proposed combination. The chairman of the special committee, Mr. Braswell, communicated to Thayer-BLUM and K*TEC that the exchange ratio initially proposed by K*TEC and reflecting the 64%/36% ownership split, as described above, was unacceptable. Mr. Braswell proposed a 50%/50% ownership and proposed that Thayer-BLUM convert all of its convertible notes and preferred

stock in EFTC into common stock in connection with the proposed combination, which would eliminate future interest and dividends accruing on those securities. Thayer-BLUM indicated that the special committee's proposed exchange ratio was unacceptable, but that it might consider converting its convertible notes and preferred stock in EFTC into common stock in connection with the proposed combination. The parties also discussed various issues related to the draft merger agreement, including the representations, warranties and covenants made by each of EFTC and K*TEC, closing conditions for the combination, and termination and indemnification provisions. The meeting ended without agreement being reached on the exchange ratio or any other of the open issues.

On April 12, 2001, K*TEC sent a letter to the special committee affirming its strong belief in the benefits of the combination to both K*TEC and EFTC and its stockholders. K*TEC also reaffirmed its belief that its proposed exchange ratio, reflecting a 64%/36% ownership split in Suntron between the stockholders of K*TEC and the stockholders of EFTC, respectively, was fair to the stockholders of EFTC.

From April 13 to April 24, Thayer-BLUM and the special committee continued to negotiate the exchange ratio and other terms of the proposed combination, including the conversion of Thayer-BLUM's convertible notes and preferred stock into EFTC common stock. During this time, the special committee met often with its legal and financial advisors to discuss the exchange ratio and other issues related to the merger agreement. On April 24, Mr. Braswell met with Jeffrey Goettman, who as chairman of K*TEC's board was acting on behalf of K*TEC, to discuss whether K*TEC would agree to terms acceptable to the special committee. Mr. Goettman proposed a 60%/40% ownership split. Mr. Braswell countered with a 58%/42% split with a requirement that Thayer-BLUM convert all of its convertible notes and preferred stock as requested. On April 24, Thayer-BLUM and the special committee agreed in principle to an exchange ratio that reflected a 58%/42% ownership split in Suntron between the stockholders of K*TEC and the stockholders of EFTC, respectively, subject to resolution of other open issues and adjustment for a contemplated dividend distribution from K*TEC to its sole stockholder, Thayer-BLUM. The special committee also insisted, and Thayer-BLUM ultimately agreed, that Thayer-BLUM would convert all of its convertible notes and preferred stock into EFTC common stock prior to the consummation of the combination.

On April 9, K*TEC notified the special committee that it intended to distribute a \$20 million cash dividend to its sole stockholder, Thayer-BLUM. The dividend reflected Thayer-BLUM's belief that the significant equity contributions made by it in connection with the purchase of K*TEC from Kent were no longer necessary in light of K*TEC's operating performance and available borrowings and an expected purchase price adjustment. The special committee and K*TEC agreed that this dividend should result in an adjustment to the exchange ratio. K*TEC distributed this dividend on April 9, and the exchange ratio in the merger agreement was subsequently adjusted, from an approximately 58%/42% ownership split in Suntron between the stockholders of K*TEC and the stockholders of EFTC to an approximately 56%/44% ownership split. As a result of this adjustment, the number of Suntron shares to be issued to stockholders of K*TEC was reduced from approximately 16,708,119 to 15,127,174, an approximately 9.5% reduction. Such reduction in the number of Suntron shares to be issued in exchange for K*TEC was in proportion to the approximately 9.5% reduction of Thayer-BLUM's equity investment in K*TEC from \$230 million to \$210 million by reason of the \$20 million dividend.

From April 24 to May 2, EFTC, K*TEC and Thayer-BLUM continued to negotiate the terms of the merger agreement, and the special committee's legal and financial advisors concluded their due diligence review of the assets, liabilities, business and operations of K*TEC.

On April 27, a revised draft of the merger agreement was circulated to all parties by Thayer-BLUM's legal advisor. On April 29, the special committee's legal advisor circulated to all parties a draft of a stockholder agreement by and among EFTC, Suntron and Thayer-BLUM, pursuant to which, among other things, Thayer-BLUM would agree to vote in favor of the combination and to

convert its convertible note and preferred stock into EFTC common stock prior to consummation of the combination.

From April 30 to May 2, the special committee's legal advisor met with Thayer-BLUM and its legal advisor, Latham & Watkins, at the offices of Latham & Watkins in Washington, D.C. to negotiate the final terms of the merger agreement and the stockholder agreement. The special committee met by telephone on April 30 with its legal advisor, which reported on the negotiations and open issues. Members of the special committee met by telephone each day with its legal and financial advisors to discuss the exchange ratio and certain other issues related to the merger agreement and the stockholder agreement. Revised drafts of these agreements were circulated to all parties on May 1.

In the morning of May 2, the special committee met with its legal and financial advisors to discuss final approval of the combination, the merger agreement and the stockholder agreement. The special committee's legal advisor presented an overview of the terms of these agreements. The special committee asked, and its legal advisor answered, various questions about the agreements. The special committee's financial advisor then joined the meeting to render its oral opinion to the special committee that the proposed exchange ratio, as reflected in the merger agreement, was fair, from a financial point of view, to EFTC's stockholders other than Thayer-BLUM and its affiliates. The financial advisor reviewed the various factors it considered in rendering its opinion, which are described below under "Opinion of EFTC's Financial Advisor."

The special committee then voted unanimously to approve the merger agreement and the stockholder agreement and to recommend their approval and adoption by the full board of directors.

Also on May 2, shortly after the special committee meeting, K*TEC and Thayer-BLUM, K*TEC's sole stockholder, proposed a revised structure for the combination. Thayer-BLUM Funding III, the sole member of Thayer-BLUM Funding II, K*TEC and Thayer-BLUM proposed that Thayer-BLUM Funding II, rather than K*TEC, merge with a subsidiary of Suntron. The structure was revised to avoid the possible imposition of a corporate level tax at Thayer-BLUM Funding II upon a future sale of shares of Suntron issued to it in connection with the combination. This might have occurred because Thayer-BLUM Funding II is treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes. Thayer-BLUM Funding III, the parent of Thayer-BLUM Funding II, is not taxed as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, therefore any future sales of Suntron shares issued in connection with a merger of Thayer-BLUM Funding II would not be subject to a corporate level tax. Based upon that review and the receipt of appropriate representations, warranties and covenants, the special committee did not believe the revised structure would have any material effect on the unaffiliated stockholders of EFTC. The special committee indicated its willingness to agree to this structure, subject to its due diligence review of Thayer-BLUM Funding II and certain representations, warranties and covenants being made in the agreements by Thayer-BLUM Funding II and its sole member.

Later on May 2, the full board of directors of EFTC held a meeting to discuss the proposed combination. This meeting was also attended by legal counsel for EFTC and the special committee. The special committee presented its approval of the proposed combination, on the terms set forth in the merger agreement and the stockholder agreement, to the full board of directors. The EFTC board also discussed the proposed change in the structure of the transaction, and its legal advisor informed the special committee that revised agreements would not be ready for execution until the following day, May 3. The board discussed whether to approve the existing drafts of the merger agreement and the stockholder agreement as well as amended and restated drafts reflecting the revised structure, to be executed on May 3. The special committee's financial advisor then joined the meeting and summarized its earlier presentation to the special committee regarding the fairness to EFTC's stockholders other than Thayer-BLUM and its affiliates, from a financial point of view, of the exchange ratio reflected in the merger agreement. The board of directors of EFTC then voted unanimously to approve the merger agreement and the stockholder agreement. The board of directors also voted unanimously to delegate to the special committee the authority to approve amended and restated versions of those agreements reflecting the revised structure.

On May 3, the special committee by unanimous written consent approved amended and restated versions of those agreements reflecting the revised structure, which were executed on May 3.

EFTC's Reasons for the Combination; Recommendation of EFTC's Board

Reasons for the Combination

EFTC's board and the special committee believe that EFTC and its stockholders should realize a number of benefits from the combination, including, among other benefits, the following:

Operating Efficiencies. Suntron would be able to combine certain portions of EFTC's and K*TEC's management and administrative staffs, potentially resulting in lower costs for these operations than for

EFTC and K*TEC operating separately, as well as obtain access to K*TEC's marketing/sales and information technology infrastructure and expertise.

Customer Diversification. The combination of EFTC and K*TEC would initially result in a reduction in customer concentration. This diversification potentially would allow existing customers of either EFTC or K*TEC, some of whom may impose limitations on their ability to utilize contract manufacturers with significant customer concentration, to increase their business with Suntron. In addition, a more diversified customer base potentially could reduce fluctuations in demand for Suntron's products, thereby providing greater stability in stockholder values.

Complementary Product Offerings. Both EFTC and K*TEC focus on the high-mix segment of the electronics manufacturing services industry. K*TEC's core competencies in program management, cable assembly, electromechanical assembly, and final integration would complement EFTC's competency in printed circuit board assembly, which potentially would allow EFTC to expand its product or service offerings to include the complete array of electronics manufacturing

services to both existing customers and new customers.

Geographic Diversification. Suntron would provide a broader geographic presence, which may be important to some customers. In particular, K*TEC adds to EFTC's existing presence a presence in Texas as well as in Silicon Valley. Opportunities may also exist to expand EFTC's operations at its Mexican facility to accommodate some of K*TEC's current product offerings.

Increased Purchasing Power. Suntron would have greater purchasing power for certain raw materials, which could reduce its material purchase costs or increase its ability to purchase difficult-to-obtain components.

Increased Manufacturing Capacity. Suntron would have greater manufacturing capacity than either EFTC or K*TEC alone, which could increase its ability to obtain larger customers.

Increased Access to Capital. Suntron would have a greater asset base than either EFTC or K*TEC alone, which could increase its ability to obtain debt or equity financing.

Recommendation of the Special Committee and EFTC's Board of Directors

The EFTC special committee and the EFTC board believe that the proposed combination is in the best interests of EFTC's stockholders and have unanimously approved the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by it.

In arriving at the decision to approve and recommend the terms of the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by it, the EFTC special committee and the EFTC board considered a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the following:

The Exchange Ratio. The exchange ratio, viewed in light of the course of negotiations with K*TEC and the historical market price of EFTC's common stock, was considered by the special committee and the board of directors in making their respective decisions to approve the merger agreement.

The Course of Negotiations. The special committee and the board of directors considered the history of negotiations with respect to the merger agreement, which led to an increase in the percentage of Suntron to be owned by the former stockholders of EFTC, from K*TEC's initial proposal of 36% to 42% (in each case without giving effect to K*TEC's distribution of a \$20 million special dividend to its stockholder).

The Terms of the Merger Agreement and the Stockholder Agreement. The special committee and the board of directors considered the terms of the merger agreement, including (1) the amount and form of the consideration, (2) the limited number of conditions to the obligations of K*TEC and Thayer-BLUM, (3) the conditions to the obligations of EFTC, including the conversion by Thayer-BLUM of its convertible notes and preferred stock into EFTC common stock, thereby eliminating future interest and dividends accruing on the notes and preferred stock which would be convertible into common stock at rates favorable to Thayer-BLUM, and (4) the requirement that any amendment or waiver affecting the provisions of the merger agreement or the stockholder agreement be approved by the special committee. The special committee and the board of directors believed that the foregoing made the consummation of the combination more likely than it would if more significant conditions were placed on the completion of the combination.

The Opinion of EFTC's Financial Advisor. The special committee reviewed the independent financial analyses performed by JPMorgan H&Q, including analyses of relative value and discounted cash flows of EFTC and K*TEC, and found them to be reasonable. It believed that JPMorgan H&Q's conclusion, as of May 4, 2001, that the exchange ratio reflected in the merger agreement was fair, from a financial point of view, to the stockholders of EFTC other than Thayer-BLUM and its affiliates was a reasonable conclusion based on the analyses performed. See "Opinion of EFTC's Financial Advisor."

Synergies of the Combined Entity. The special committee and the board of directors believe that combining EFTC and K*TEC should result in savings in the cost to Suntron of finance, sales and information technology, compared to the costs to EFTC and K*TEC operating separately. The special committee and the board of directors also believe that Suntron will benefit from a more diversified customer base, an increase in the scale and diversity of its manufacturing capacity, and a more

enhanced information technology infrastructure than EFTC or K*TEC could achieve operating separately. These cost savings and benefits will accrue jointly to the stockholder of K*TEC and the stockholders of EFTC.

*The Relative Strengths of the K*TEC and EFTC Business.* The special committee and the board of directors considered the relative softness of the K*TEC business and revenues compared with those of EFTC at the time of the negotiations and the possible adverse effect of such softness on K*TEC, including risks as to timing of recovery of revenues and risks of K*TEC having excess or obsolete inventory.

The above discussion of the information and factors considered by the special committee is not intended to be exhaustive. In view of the variety of factors considered in connection with its evaluation of the combination, the special committee did not find it practical to, and did not attempt to, rank or assign relative weights to the above factors. The special committee relied on the experience and expertise of its financial advisor for quantitative analysis of the financial terms of the combination. In addition, the special committee did not undertake as to whether any particular factor, or any aspect of any particular factor, was favorable or unfavorable to its ultimate determination, but rather conducted a discussion of the factors described above, including asking questions of its legal and financial advisors, and reached a general consensus that the combination was in the best interests of EFTC and its stockholders. In addition, individual members of the special committee may have given different weights to different factors.

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The EFTC special committee and EFTC's board of directors unanimously recommend that EFTC stockholders vote "FOR" approval and adoption of the merger agreement and approval of the combination.

K*TEC's Reasons for the Combination

In general, K*TEC's board proposed the combination because of its desire to obtain the same benefits as were considered by the EFTC board and the special committee as described above in "The Combination EFTC's Reasons for the Combination; Recommendation of EFTC's Board," including, among other benefits, the following:

operating efficiencies,

customer diversification,

complementary product offerings,

geographic diversification,

increased purchasing power,

increased manufacturing capacity, and

increased access to capital.

Opinion of EFTC's Financial Advisor

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Pursuant to an engagement letter dated March 9, 2001, the special committee of the board of directors of EFTC retained JPMorgan H&Q, a division of Chase Securities, Inc., as its financial advisor in connection with the proposed combination.

At the meeting of the special committee on May 2, 2001, JPMorgan H&Q rendered its oral opinion to the special committee that, as of such date, the exchange ratio reflected in the merger agreement was fair to the holders of common stock of EFTC (other than Thayer-BLUM and its affiliates). JPMorgan H&Q has confirmed its May 2, 2001 oral opinion by delivering its written opinion, dated May 4, 2001 to the special committee, that, as of such date, the exchange ratio was fair, from a financial point of view. As of that date, the trading price of EFTC common stock was \$3.15, and as of _____, the most practicable date prior to the mailing of this proxy statement/prospectus, the trading price of EFTC common stock closed at \$ _____. Neither the special committee nor the board of directors of EFTC imposed any limitations upon JPMorgan H&Q with respect to the investigations made or procedures followed by it in rendering its opinion. In addition, neither the EFTC board nor the special committee required that an updated or "bringdown" fairness opinion be obtained as a condition to closing the business combination. This latter position was consistent with the parties' intent that the economic terms of the business combination be fixed at the time of contract execution, and that in general neither EFTC nor K*TEC would be able to renegotiate the exchange ratio or terminate the transaction based on the positive or negative financial performance of one or both of such companies during the period prior to closing.

The full text of the written opinion of JPMorgan H&Q, which sets forth the assumptions made, matters considered and limits on the review undertaken, is attached as Appendix C to this joint proxy statement/prospectus and is incorporated herein by reference. Stockholders of EFTC are urged to read the opinion in its entirety. JPMorgan H&Q's written opinion is addressed to the special committee, is directed only to the exchange ratio of shares of Suntron common stock for shares of EFTC common stock and does not constitute a recommendation to any stockholder of EFTC as to how such stockholder should vote at the special meeting. The summary of the opinion of JPMorgan H&Q set forth in this proxy statement/prospectus is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of such opinion.

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In arriving at its opinion, JPMorgan H&Q reviewed, among other things, a draft of the merger agreement, the stockholder agreement and the amended and restated versions thereof; the audited financial statements of EFTC for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2000, the unaudited financial statements of K*TEC for the period ended December 31, 2000, and the unaudited financial statements of EFTC for the period ended April 1, 2001; current and historical market prices of the common stock of EFTC; certain publicly available information concerning the businesses of EFTC and K*TEC and of certain other companies engaged in businesses comparable to those of EFTC and K*TEC, and the reported market prices for certain other companies' securities deemed comparable; publicly available terms of certain transactions involving companies comparable to EFTC and K*TEC and the consideration paid for such companies; the terms of other business combinations deemed relevant by JPMorgan H&Q; and certain internal financial analyses and forecasts prepared by K*TEC and EFTC and their respective management teams. JPMorgan H&Q also held discussions with certain members of the management of K*TEC and EFTC with respect to certain aspects of the combination, and the past and current business operations of K*TEC and EFTC, the financial condition and future prospects and operations of K*TEC and EFTC, and certain other matters believed necessary or appropriate to JPMorgan H&Q's inquiry. In addition, JPMorgan H&Q reviewed such other financial studies and analyses and considered such other information as it deemed appropriate for the purposes of its opinion.

JPMorgan H&Q relied upon and assumed, without independent verification, the accuracy and completeness of all information that was publicly available or that was furnished to it by K*TEC and EFTC or otherwise reviewed by JPMorgan H&Q, and JPMorgan H&Q has not assumed any responsibility or liability therefor. JPMorgan H&Q has not conducted any valuation or appraisal of any assets or liabilities, nor have any valuations or appraisals been provided to JPMorgan H&Q. In relying on financial analyses and forecasts provided to JPMorgan H&Q, JPMorgan H&Q assumed that they were reasonably prepared based on assumptions reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments by management as to the expected future results of operations and financial condition of K*TEC and EFTC to which such analyses or forecasts related. JPMorgan H&Q also assumed that the combination will have the tax consequences described in this joint proxy statement/prospectus, and in discussions with, and materials furnished to JPMorgan H&Q by, representatives of EFTC, and that the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement will be consummated as described in the merger agreement and this proxy statement/prospectus.

The projections furnished to JPMorgan H&Q for K*TEC and EFTC were prepared by the respective management teams of each company. Neither K*TEC nor EFTC publicly discloses internal management projections of the type provided to JPMorgan H&Q in connection with JPMorgan H&Q's analyses of the combination, and such projections were not prepared with a view toward public disclosure. These projections were based on numerous variables and assumptions that are inherently uncertain and may be beyond the control of management, including, without limitation, factors related to general economic and competitive conditions and prevailing interest rates. Moreover, actual results since the preparation of such projections have fallen short of these projections and could continue to vary significantly from those set forth in such projections. Events occurring after the date of JPMorgan's opinion could materially affect the assumptions used in preparing the opinion, and JPMorgan H&Q undertakes no duty or obligation and has no duty or obligation to update or amend its opinion to the special committee or otherwise advise the special committee, or any other party or

person of the occurrence of any such events.

JPMorgan H&Q's opinion is based on economic, market and other conditions as in effect on, and the information made available to JPMorgan H&Q as of, the date of such opinion. Subsequent developments may affect the opinion, and JPMorgan H&Q does not have any obligation to update, revise, or reaffirm such opinion. JPMorgan H&Q expressed no opinion as to the price at which the common stock of Suntron will trade at any future time.

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In accordance with customary investment banking practice, JPMorgan H&Q employed generally accepted valuation methods in reaching its opinion. The following is a summary of the material financial analyses utilized by JPMorgan H&Q in connection with providing its opinion.

Historical Trading Price Analysis. JPMorgan H&Q reviewed and analyzed the historical trading prices for the common stock of EFTC for the 12 months ended May 1, 2001. JPMorgan H&Q observed the following values for the trading price of the common stock of EFTC:

Metric	Value	Equity Value (in millions)
52-Week High (2/2/01)	\$ 4.13	\$ 204
52-Week Low (12/22/00)	\$ 1.03	\$ 51

These values were used to compute an implied equity value for EFTC of between \$51 million and \$204 million, assuming full conversion of all convertible instruments. JPMorgan H&Q also used the value of the consideration paid by Thayer-BLUM in its October 2000 purchase of the capital stock of K*TEC to compute a relative valuation of the ownership of former holders of the common stock of EFTC of the combined company between 18.1% and 47.0%. These values compared with the proposed combination in which the pro forma ownership of former holders of the common stock of EFTC would have been 45.0% as of May 4, 2001.

Public Trading Multiples. Using publicly available information, JPMorgan H&Q compared selected financial data of EFTC and K*TEC with similar data for selected publicly traded mid-cap electronic manufacturing services companies engaged in businesses that JPMorgan H&Q judged to be similar to EFTC and K*TEC. The companies selected by JPMorgan H&Q were ACT Manufacturing Inc., Benchmark Electronics, Inc., C-MAC Industries Inc., Manufacturers' Services, Pemstar, Inc., Plexus Corporation and SMTC Corporation. These companies were selected, among other reasons, because of their operational, organizational and overall business similarities with EFTC and K*TEC. For each comparable company, publicly available financial performance and Wall Street projections for calendar years (CY) 2001 and 2002 were measured. JPMorgan H&Q selected the mean and the median value for each multiple, specifically: equity value to net income before goodwill amortization (cash net income) for CY 2001 and 2002 and enterprise value (enterprise value equals market value plus net debt) to last 12 month (LTM) revenues, CY 2001 revenues, LTM earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) and CY 2001 EBITDA. These multiples were then applied both to EFTC's and K*TEC's LTM revenues, CY 2001 Revenues, LTM adjusted EBITDA, CY 2001 adjusted EBITDA and CY 2002 cash net income, yielding implied equity values for EFTC and K*TEC.

These values were then used to compute a relative valuation of the ownership of former holders of the common stock of EFTC of the combined company as follows:

Metric	EFTC Pro Forma Ownership
LTM Adjusted EBITDA	34.2% - 55.6%
CY02 Cash Net Income	36.0% - 51.1%

These values compared with the proposed combination in which the pro forma ownership of former holders of the common stock of EFTC would have been 45.0% as of May 4, 2001.

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Selected Transaction Analysis. Using publicly available information, JPMorgan H&Q examined selected transactions with respect to the electronic manufacturing services industry. Specifically, JPMorgan H&Q reviewed the following transactions:

Marconi Communications, Inc.'s NC&S Division/Viasystems Group, Inc.

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Palo Alto Products International Pte. Ltd./Flextronics International Ltd.

Trend Technologies/Doughty Hanson & Co. Limited

A-Plus Manufacturing/C-MAC Industries

GSS Array Technology/ACT Manufacturing

ELAMEX SA de CV-Electronic/Plexus

Hadco Corp./Sanmina

Turtle Mountain/Pemstar

Bull Electronics Angers/ACT Manufacturing

Chatham Technologies/Flextronics International Ltd.

JIT Holdings/ Flextronics International Ltd.

Lucent Global Positioning Center/Viasystems Group Inc.

Lucent Messaging System Integration/Sanmina

Sony Manufacturing Facilities/Solelectron Corporation

Cowden Metal Specialties Inc./Trend Technologies

NatSteel Electronics/Solelectron

Motorola Manufacturing Assets/Celestica

NEC Technologies UK/Celestica

Honeywell EMS/C-MAC Industries

Marconi Plants/Jabil Circuits

Lucent Manufacturing Assets/Applied Power

Mayville Metal Products/Applied Power

Avaya Manufacturing Operations/Celestica

JPMorgan H&Q applied a range of multiples derived from such analysis to EFTC's and K*TEC's LTM revenues and LTM Adjusted EBITDA, and arrived at an estimated range of equity values for EFTC and K*TEC. JPMorgan H&Q, in its judgment, used the following results of such calculations:

	Equity Value Range (in millions)	
	Low	High
EFTC		
LTM Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 142.5	\$ 189.2
K*TEC		
LTM Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 178.9	\$ 241.8

These values were then used to compute a relative valuation of the ownership of former holders of the common stock of EFTC of the combined company as follows:

Metric	EFTC Pro Forma Ownership
LTM Adjusted EBITDA	37.1% - 51.4%

These values compared with the proposed combination in which the pro forma ownership of former holders of the common stock of EFTC would have been 45.0% as of May 4, 2001.

Discounted Cash Flow Analysis. JPMorgan H&Q conducted a discounted cash flow analysis for the purpose of determining the relative equity values of EFTC and K*TEC. JPMorgan H&Q calculated the unlevered free cash flows that EFTC and K*TEC were expected to generate during calendar years 2001 through 2005 (excluding the first quarter of 2001) based upon financial projections prepared by the management teams of EFTC and K*TEC through the years ended 2005. JPMorgan H&Q also calculated a range of the present value of terminal asset values of EFTC and K*TEC at the end of the five-year period ending 2005 by applying a multiple to CY2005 EBITDA ranging from 5.0x to 7.0x.

This analysis resulted in an implied equity value for EFTC of between \$191 million and \$310 million and for K*TEC of between \$216 million and \$370 million, which implied a relative valuation of the pro forma ownership of the former holders of the common stock of EFTC in the combined company of between 34.0% and 58.9%. These values compared with the proposed combination in which the pro forma ownership of the former holders of the common stock of EFTC would have been 45.0% as of May 4, 2001.

Contribution Analysis. JPMorgan H&Q reviewed and analyzed the relative contributions to be made by EFTC and K*TEC to the combined company based upon historical and projected revenues and adjusted EBITDA for CY2000 - CY2002. This analysis resulted in a range of implied contribution of 41.5% and 48.7% for revenues and 23.7% to 67.8% for EBITDA.

These values compared with the proposed combination in which the pro forma ownership of the former holders of the common stock of EFTC would have been 45.0% as of May 4, 2001.

Pro Forma Merger Analysis. JPMorgan H&Q analyzed pro forma earnings per share forecasts for 2001 and 2002 based upon estimates provided by the management of EFTC and K*TEC, respectively. The analysis showed, assuming management's anticipated synergies in the fourth quarter of CY2001 and in CY2002, on an equivalent share basis, that the merger would be accretive to earnings per share, or EPS, excluding goodwill amortization.

The summary set forth above does not purport to be a complete description of the analyses or data presented by JPMorgan H&Q. The preparation of a fairness opinion is a complex process and is not necessarily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. JPMorgan H&Q believes that the summary set forth above and their analyses must be considered as a whole and that selecting portions thereof, without considering all of its analyses, could create an incomplete view of the processes underlying its analyses and opinion. JPMorgan H&Q based its analyses on assumptions that it deemed reasonable, including assumptions concerning general business and economic conditions and industry-specific factors. The other principal assumptions upon which JPMorgan H&Q based its analyses are set forth above under the description of each such analysis. JPMorgan H&Q's analyses are not necessarily indicative of actual values or actual future results that might be achieved, which values may be higher or lower than those indicated. Moreover, JPMorgan H&Q's analyses are not and do not purport to be appraisals or otherwise reflective of the prices at which businesses actually could be bought or sold.

As a part of its investment banking business, JPMorgan H&Q and its affiliates are continually engaged in the valuation of businesses and their securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions, investments for passive and control purposes, negotiated underwritings, secondary distributions of listed and unlisted securities, private placements, and valuations for estate, corporate and other purposes. JPMorgan H&Q was selected to advise the special committee with respect to the combination on the basis of such experience and its familiarity with EFTC.

For services rendered in connection with the combination, EFTC paid JPMorgan H&Q a fee of \$585,000. In addition, EFTC has agreed to reimburse JPMorgan H&Q for its expenses incurred in connection with its services, including the fees and disbursements of counsel, and will indemnify JPMorgan H&Q against certain liabilities, including liabilities arising under the federal securities laws. Previously, JPMorgan H&Q has advised affiliates and portfolio companies of affiliates of Thayer-BLUM, including acting as advisor to Derby Cycle in its sale to Thayer Capital Partners and to Smarte Carte in its sale to BLUM Capital Partners, L.P. in 1998; acting as agent in Derby Cycle's 1998

credit facility and sole book manager for such facility's senior notes; acting as syndicate participant in IESI's 1999 revolving credit facility; and acting as co-manager for TTM Technologies' 2000 initial public offering. For all such advisory roles JPMorgan H&Q received total fees of

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approximately \$13.5 million. In addition, in 1996 JPMorgan H&Q invested approximately \$14 million as a limited non-voting passive partner in Thayer Equity Investors III, L.P., and, in 1998, JPMorgan H&Q invested approximately \$19 million as a limited non-voting-passive partner in Thayer Equity Investors IV through Chase Capital Partners.

JPMorgan H&Q and its affiliates maintain banking and other business relationships with Thayer-BLUM, EFTC, K*TEC and each of their respective affiliates, for which they receive customary fees. In the ordinary course of their businesses, JPMorgan H&Q and its affiliates may actively trade the debt and equity securities of EFTC or Suntron for their own accounts or for the accounts of customers and, accordingly, they may at any time hold long or short positions in such securities.

Interests of Certain Persons in the Combination and Possible Conflicts of Interest

In considering the recommendation of the EFTC board of directors, EFTC stockholders should be aware that the members of EFTC's senior management team identified below as holding stock options and the members of EFTC's board of directors who hold stock options or are affiliated with Thayer-BLUM have interests in the merger that are different from, or in addition to, the interests of EFTC's stockholders generally. The members of the EFTC board of directors knew about these additional interests, and considered them, when they approved the merger agreement and the combination.

Thayer-Blum Management Fees

Both EFTC and K*TEC are controlled by affiliates of Thayer-BLUM. Thayer-BLUM beneficially owned as of the record date for the special meeting, approximately 77% of the outstanding EFTC common stock and 100% of the outstanding K*TEC common stock. On the basis of the number of shares of EFTC and K*TEC common stock beneficially owned by Thayer-BLUM as of such dates, upon the effectiveness of the combination Thayer-BLUM will beneficially own approximately 90% of the outstanding Suntron common stock.

Thayer-BLUM affiliates currently receive aggregate fees of \$1.25 million per year pursuant to existing management and consulting agreements with EFTC and K*TEC. Upon consummation of the combination, the existing agreements will be terminated and affiliates of Thayer-BLUM will provide to Suntron substantially the same services as currently provided to EFTC and K*TEC under the existing Thayer-BLUM management and consulting agreements. Pursuant to this new management and consulting agreement Thayer-BLUM will provide advice and expertise concerning Suntron's operations, strategic and capital planning and financing, as well as any acquisitions or dispositions Suntron might undertake. Suntron will pay Thayer-BLUM (i) an annual base management fee of \$0.75 million, subject to increase in the event Thayer-BLUM increases its equity investment in Suntron, and (ii) a one-time transaction fee with respect to each acquisition or disposition introduced or negotiated by Thayer-BLUM as well as each public or private equity or debt financing. Thayer-BLUM will receive a one-time financial advisory fee between 1.0% and 2.5% of the purchase price, including the value of assumed liabilities, of each acquisition or disposition depending on the size of the transaction. In addition, Thayer-BLUM will receive a one-time fee equal to 1.0% of the gross proceeds to Suntron from each equity financing. Thayer-BLUM will also receive a one-time fee equal to 0.5% of the aggregate principal amount of any outstanding Suntron debt that is refinanced plus 0.5% of the aggregate increase in maximum borrowing availability resulting from any debt financing or refinancing. This agreement was negotiated by a special committee of the EFTC board of directors consisting of Allen S. Braswell, Jr., Richard L. Monfort and James C. Van Horne. Upon the combination, K*TEC will also pay to Thayer-BLUM affiliates an aggregate of \$0.75 million for providing various services and administrative support to K*TEC in connection with the combination.

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Options

Upon completion of the combination, Suntron will assume EFTC's obligations under all of EFTC's employee and director stock options, which will become options to purchase EFTC's shares in a number and at an exercise price that will be adjusted to reflect the exchange ratio for the combination. See "The Merger Agreement Conversion of Shares; Treatment of Stock Options" on page 59. In addition, Suntron will, as promptly as practicable after the closing of the combination, register under the Securities Act the Suntron shares issuable upon exercise of the options, thereby enabling the holders of converted options to publicly sell any Suntron shares that they acquire upon the exercise of their converted options.

Currently, the executive officers and outside directors of EFTC are the holders of options to purchase an aggregate of 1,672,000 shares of EFTC common stock at prices ranging from \$2.63 to \$14.31 per share. The following table sets forth information as to these EFTC options and how they will be converted into Suntron options.

	EFTC Options	Suntron Options
Name and Position		

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	EFTC Options		Suntron Options	
	No. of EFTC Shares	Exercise Price	No. of Suntron Shares	Exercise Price
James K. Bass Chief Executive Officer	955,000	\$ 2.63	238,750	\$ 10.52
John W. Briant Vice President of Materials and Logistics	135,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 30,000	\$ 2.63 \$ 11.50 \$ 2.72 \$ 4.50 \$ 4.31	33,750 2,500 2,500 2,500 7,500	\$ 10.52 \$ 46.00 \$ 10.88 \$ 18.00 \$ 17.24
Michael Eblin Senior Vice President of Operations	335,000	\$ 2.63	83,750	\$ 10.52
Oscar A. Hager Vice President of Human Resources	45,000 30,000	\$ 2.63 \$ 4.69	11,250 7,500	\$ 10.52 \$ 18.76
Peter W. Harper Chief Financial Officer	210,000	\$ 2.63	52,500	\$ 10.52
John H. Kulp Vice President of Sales and Marketing	100,000	\$ 2.63	25,000	\$ 10.52
Allen S. Braswell, Jr. Director	15,000 1,000	\$ 2.94 \$ 2.63	3,750 250	\$ 11.76 \$ 10.52
Fred A. Breidenbach Director	15,000 1,000	\$ 2.85 \$ 2.63	3,750 250	\$ 11.40 \$ 10.52
Richard L. Monfort Director	5,000 5,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 15,000 1,000	\$ 7.50 \$ 5.50 \$ 5.75 \$ 14.31 \$ 4.31 \$ 2.94 \$ 2.63	1,250 1,250 1,500 1,500 1,500 3,750 250	\$ 30.00 \$ 22.00 \$ 23.00 \$ 57.24 \$ 17.24 \$ 11.76 \$ 10.52
James C. Van Horne Director	15,000 1,000	\$ 2.94 \$ 2.63	3,750 250	\$ 11.76 \$ 10.52

Material United States Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following is a summary of the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the combination that are generally applicable to the EFTC stockholders and Thayer-BLUM Funding III, the sole member of Thayer-BLUM Funding II. The summary is based on currently existing provisions

of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code, existing Treasury Regulations thereunder and current administrative rulings and court decisions, as in effect as of the date of this document. There can be no assurance that future legislative, judicial or administrative changes or interpretations, which changes or interpretations could apply retroactively, will not affect the accuracy of the statements or conclusions set forth in the tax opinions summarized below or in this tax discussion. No rulings have been or will be sought from the IRS concerning the tax consequences of the combination and neither this tax discussion nor the tax opinions described below will be binding on the IRS or any court. The IRS could adopt a contrary position, and such contrary position could be sustained by a court.

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This summary does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the tax consequences that may be relevant to you in light of your particular circumstances, nor does this discussion address the U.S. federal income tax consequences that may be applicable to taxpayers subject to special tax treatment under the Code such as:

dealers in securities, traders that mark to market, foreign individuals (*i.e.*, individuals who are not citizens or residents of the United States), foreign corporations, foreign partnerships or other foreign entities, mutual funds, financial institutions, insurance companies or tax-exempt entities;

persons who acquired their shares through the exercise of stock options, through stock purchase plans, in other compensatory transactions, or through a tax-qualified retirement plan;

persons whose shares are qualified small business stock for purposes of Section 1202 of the Code;

persons who hold their shares or units as part of an integrated investment such as a hedge, straddle, constructive sale or other risk reduction strategy or as part of a conversion transaction;

persons who do not hold their shares or units as capital assets; or

persons whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar.

In addition, the summary does not address the tax consequences of the combination under foreign, state or local laws or the tax consequences of transactions effectuated prior to or after the combination (whether or not such transactions are in connection with the combination). ACCORDINGLY, YOU ARE URGED TO CONSULT YOUR TAX ADVISORS AS TO THE PARTICULAR U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE COMBINATION AND AS TO THE FOREIGN, STATE, LOCAL AND OTHER TAX CONSEQUENCES THEREOF.

Material Tax Consequences of the Combination

The obligation of EFTC to consummate the combination is conditioned on receipt by EFTC of an opinion from Cooley Godward LLP, counsel to the EFTC special committee, to the effect that the EFTC stockholders will not recognize gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of the combination, except to the extent that any EFTC stockholders receive cash in lieu of fractional shares. Subject to the limitations and qualifications set forth in this section "Material United States Federal Income Tax Considerations" and in the opinion filed as Exhibit 8.1 to the registration statement, it is the opinion of Cooley, Godward LLP that the combination will have the following consequences to the EFTC stockholders and EFTC:

A holder of EFTC shares will not recognize any gain or loss on its exchange in the combination of its EFTC shares solely for Suntron shares.

A holder of EFTC shares who receives cash instead of a fraction of a Suntron share will be required to recognize capital gain or loss upon receipt of such cash. This gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if the holder has held the EFTC shares exchanged for that fraction of a Suntron share for more than one year at the effective time of the combination.

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A holder of EFTC shares will have a tax basis in the Suntron shares received in the combination equal to (1) the tax basis in the EFTC shares surrendered by that holder in the combination, reduced by (2) any tax basis in such EFTC shares that is allocable to a fraction of a Suntron share for which cash is received.

The holding period for Suntron shares received in exchange for EFTC shares in the combination will include the holding period for EFTC shares surrendered in the combination.

EFTC will not recognize any gain or loss as a result of the combination.

The obligation of Thayer-BLUM Funding II to consummate the combination is conditioned on receipt by Thayer-BLUM Funding II of an opinion from Latham & Watkins, counsel to Thayer-BLUM Funding II, to the effect that the transfer of Thayer-BLUM Funding II units in exchange for Suntron common stock, taken together with the combination, will constitute a transfer described in Section 351 of the Code.

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Subject to the limitations and qualifications set forth in this section "Material United States Federal Income Tax Considerations" and in the opinion filed as Exhibit 8.2 to the registration statement, it is the opinion of Latham & Watkins that the combination will have the following consequences to Thayer-BLUM Funding III and Thayer-BLUM Funding II:

The transfer of Thayer-BLUM Funding II units in exchange for Suntron common stock, taken together with the transfer of the EFTC shares in the combination, qualifies as a transaction described in section 351 of the Code.

Thayer-BLUM Funding III will not recognize any gain or loss on its exchange in the combination of its Thayer-BLUM Funding II units solely for Suntron shares.

Thayer-BLUM Funding III will recognize capital gain (but not loss) to the extent it receives cash instead of a fraction of a Suntron share in an amount equal to the lesser of (i) the excess, if any, of (A) the sum of the fair market value (on the date of the combination) of the Suntron shares and the consideration received in the combination over (B) its tax basis in its Thayer-BLUM Funding II units exchanged therefor, and (ii) the cash consideration received in the combination. This gain, if any, will be long-term capital gain if Thayer-BLUM Funding III has held the Thayer-BLUM Funding II units exchanged for that fraction of a Suntron share for more than one year at the effective time of the combination.

Thayer-BLUM Funding III will have a tax basis in the Suntron shares received in the combination equal to (1) the tax basis in the Thayer-BLUM Funding II units surrendered in the combination, decreased by (2) the amount of cash consideration received in the combination, and increased by (3) any gain recognized upon the receipt of cash instead of a fraction of a Suntron share.

The holding period for Suntron shares received in exchange for Thayer-BLUM Funding II units in the combination will include the holding period for Thayer-BLUM Funding II units surrendered in the combination.

Thayer-BLUM Funding II will not recognize any gain or loss as a result of the combination.

Each of the tax opinions described above is subject to the conditions, assumptions and qualifications set forth in this proxy statement/prospectus and in such opinions.

Other Consideration. Even if the combination qualifies as a transaction in which no gain or loss is recognized, a recipient of Suntron shares might recognize income to the extent that the Suntron shares were received to satisfy any obligations or in consideration for anything other than the EFTC shares and Thayer-BLUM Funding II units surrendered. For example, if any Suntron shares were determined to have been received in exchange for services, generally, the value of such shares would be taxable as ordinary income upon receipt. In addition, to the extent that an EFTC stockholder or Thayer-BLUM Funding III was treated as receiving, directly or indirectly, consideration other than Suntron shares in exchange for EFTC shares or Thayer-BLUM Funding II units, gain or loss might be recognized.

Backup withholding. Unless an exemption applies under the applicable law and regulations, the exchange agent may be required to withhold and, if required, will withhold at the required rate on any cash payments to an EFTC stockholder and Thayer-BLUM Funding III in the combination unless the recipient provides the appropriate IRS form. Each such recipient should complete and sign the substitute Form W-9 enclosed with the letter of transmittal sent by the exchange agent. This completed form provides the information, including the signer's taxpayer identification number, and certification necessary to avoid backup withholding.

Reporting Requirements. Thayer-BLUM Funding III and each EFTC stockholder that receives Suntron shares in the combination will be required to file a statement with its federal income tax return setting forth its basis in the EFTC stock or Thayer-BLUM Funding II units surrendered and the fair market value of Suntron shares and the amount of cash, if any, received in the combination, and to retain permanent records of these facts relating to the combination.

Consequences of IRS Challenge. A successful challenge by the Internal Revenue Service to the tax-deferred status of one or both of the mergers would result in the recognition of taxable gain or loss with respect to each share of EFTC stock surrendered and/or each Thayer-BLUM Funding II unit surrendered, equal to the difference between each stockholder's basis in such shares (or Thayer-BLUM Funding III's basis in such Thayer-BLUM Funding II units, as applicable) and the fair market value, as of the date the combination is consummated, of the Suntron shares received in exchange therefor. In such event, an EFTC stockholder's and/or Thayer-BLUM Funding III's aggregate basis in the Suntron shares so received would equal its fair market value, and the holding period of such shares would begin the day after the date the combination is consummated.

The summary of material U.S. federal income tax consequences set forth above is intended to provide only a general summary and is not intended to be a complete analysis or description of all potential U.S. federal income tax consequences of the combination. In addition, the summary does not address tax consequences that may vary with, or are contingent on, individual circumstances. Moreover, the summary does not address any non-income tax or any foreign, state, local or other tax consequences of the combination. The summary does not address the tax consequences of any transaction other than the combination. Accordingly, each EFTC stockholder and Thayer-BLUM Funding III is strongly urged to consult with a tax advisor to determine the particular federal, state, local or foreign income, reporting or other tax consequences of the combination to such stockholder or member.

Accounting Treatment

As the transaction involves entities under the common control of Thayer-BLUM, the business combination will be accounted for at historical cost in a manner similar to a pooling-of-interests for accounting and financial reporting purposes. Under this method of accounting, the recorded assets and liabilities of EFTC and K*TEC will be carried forward at their recorded amounts to Suntron. After the combination is consummated, the results of operations of Suntron will consist of the historical results of EFTC for all periods and K*TEC for all periods since October 10, 2000 (the date that common control for EFTC and K*TEC was established). See "Pro Forma Combined Financial Statements" beginning on page F-67 for additional information related to the combination.

Regulatory Approvals

We are not aware of any license or regulatory permit that is material to the business of EFTC, K*TEC or Suntron and that is likely to be adversely affected by the combination, or of any approval or other action by any state, federal or foreign government or governmental agency that would be required prior to the combination.

Appraisal Rights

The holders of EFTC common stock are not entitled to appraisal rights in connection with the approval and adoption of the combination proposal.

Resales of Suntron Shares

General

None of the Suntron shares received by EFTC stockholders in the combination will be subject to restrictions on resale or other transfer by them under the Securities Act, except that persons who are "affiliates" of EFTC before the combination may resell the Suntron shares they receive in the combination only pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act or in transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act by virtue of, for example, Rule 145 under the Securities Act. An affiliate of EFTC is defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act as a person that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, or is controlled by, or is under common control with EFTC.

In general, under Rule 145, an affiliate of EFTC, together with certain members of his or her immediate family, would be entitled, for a period of one year after the effective time of the combination, to sell Suntron shares received in the combination only through unsolicited "broker's transactions" or in transactions directly with a "market maker," as such terms are defined in Rule 144. Additionally, (1) the number of Suntron shares received in the combination that an affiliate of EFTC may sell within any three-month period during that one-year period may not exceed the greater of (a) one percent of the outstanding shares of Suntron common stock during the four calendar weeks preceding such sale, and (b) the average weekly trading volume of Suntron common stock during the four calendar weeks preceding such sale, and (2) Rule 145 would only be available for resales of Suntron shares by affiliates of EFTC at a time when Suntron has filed with the SEC all periodic reports it is required to have filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Forms 10-K, 10-Q and 8-K). After one year from the effective time, affiliates of EFTC who are not then affiliates of Suntron would be able to sell freely the Suntron shares received by them in the combination, subject only to the above-mentioned periodic reports requirement, which would continue to apply until two years after the effective time of the combination, at which time former affiliates of EFTC who are not then affiliates of Suntron would be able to sell Suntron shares without any restrictions.

EFTC has agreed to identify to Suntron all persons who may be deemed affiliates of EFTC for purposes of Rule 145, including all directors and executive officers of EFTC, and has advised such persons of the resale restrictions imposed by applicable securities law.

Registration Rights Agreement

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Pursuant to the merger agreement, EFTC and Thayer-BLUM agreed to cause Suntron to enter into a registration rights agreement substantially similar to the registration rights agreement, dated March 30, 2000, between EFTC and Thayer-BLUM.

Pursuant to the new registration rights agreement, Thayer-BLUM will have the right to require Suntron to register Thayer-BLUM's resale of shares of Suntron common stock under the Securities Act. Thayer-BLUM, or a permitted transferee, must request that the registration include at least 375,000 shares of Suntron common stock. If Suntron proposes to register an offering of its securities under the Securities Act, either for its own account or the account of others, Thayer-BLUM will be entitled to notice of such registration and to include its shares in such registration and no minimum amount must be included in such case. The underwriters for any such registration will have the right to limit the number of such shares included in such registration, subject to certain conditions.

Suntron may, for any reason, withdraw or delay any such registration prior to effectiveness of the related registration statement. Thayer-BLUM may transfer its rights under the registration rights agreement to its members. Thayer-BLUM may also transfer Suntron common stock, and the related rights under the registration rights agreement, to any person in a transaction exempt from the registration requirement of the Securities Act. Generally, Suntron is required to pay all costs and expenses in connection with its obligations under the registration rights agreement. The registration rights agreement will terminate on the earlier of (1) March 30, 2010, and (2) such time as all Suntron shares received by Thayer-BLUM in the combination have been sold pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act.

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BUSINESS OF SUNTRON FOLLOWING THE COMBINATION

After the combination is completed, EFTC, Thayer-BLUM Funding II, K*TEC and the subsidiaries of each of EFTC and K*TEC will be subsidiaries of Suntron.

We anticipate that our EFTC and K*TEC operating subsidiaries will endeavor to grow from expanded sales to existing customers and from an increased share of their markets. We also intend to integrate the operations of EFTC and K*TEC to the extent appropriate in order to take advantage of certain synergistic efficiencies presented by the combination.

We expect that decisions as to the continuing employment of EFTC and K*TEC officers and employees, and the continuing operation of each company's facilities, will be made on a case-by-case basis after the combination based upon an evaluation of the combined operations of the companies. See "EFTC Business" and "K*TEC Business."

DIRECTORS AND MANAGEMENT OF SUNTRON FOLLOWING THE COMBINATION

Directors

The Suntron certificate of incorporation addresses the number and classification of the Suntron board of directors. Pursuant to the merger agreement, the board of directors of Suntron will consist of nine persons immediately following the combination. The following nine initial directors of Suntron currently serve as the directors of EFTC:

James K. Bass, 45 years old, has served as EFTC's Chief Executive Officer and President since July 2000. From 1996 to June 2000, Mr. Bass was a senior vice president of Sony Corporation, a company engaged in the development, design, manufacture and sale of various kinds of electronic equipment, instruments and devices for consumer and professional markets. Prior to that, Mr. Bass spent 15 years in various manufacturing management positions at the aerospace group of General Electric Company, a company engaged in the development, manufacturing and marketing of a wide variety of products for the generation, transmission, distribution, control and utilization of electricity. Mr. Bass also serves as a director of TTM Technologies, Inc., a provider of time-critical, one-stop manufacturing services for highly complex printed circuit boards which is also an affiliate of Thayer Capital Partners.

Allen S. Braswell, Jr., 43 years old, has engaged in private investment activities as his principal occupation since December 2000. From September 1999 until such time, Mr. Braswell served as President of Jabil Global Services, a subsidiary of Jabil Circuit, Inc. engaged in electronic product service and repair, that was purchased by EFTC from affiliates of Mr. Braswell in September 1997 and sold to Jabil Circuit in September 1999. Mr. Braswell also served as President of the predecessors of Jabil Global Services since October 1996.

Fred A. Breidenbach, 54 years old, has served as the principal of FA Breidenbach & Associates, LLC, a management consulting firm providing services to the aerospace industry, since November 1997. From April 1993 until July 1997, Mr. Breidenbach served as President and

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Chief Operating Officer of Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation, a private aircraft manufacturing company (now a subsidiary of General Dynamics).

Jeffrey W. Goettman, 42 years old, has served as a Managing Partner at Thayer Capital Partners, a private equity investment company since April 2001, and has been with the firm since February 1998. From February 1994 to February 1998, Mr. Goettman served as a Managing Director of Robertson Stephens & Co., Inc., an investment banking firm. Mr. Goettman also serves as Chairman of the Board of TTM Technologies, Inc.

Douglas P. McCormick, 32 years old, has served as a Managing Director of Thayer Capital Partners since July 2000, and was a Vice President of that company from January 1999 until July 2000. From June 1997 to January 1999, Mr. McCormick served as an associate at Morgan Stanley & Co.

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Incorporated, an investment banking firm. From September 1995 to June 1997, Mr. McCormick attended Harvard Business School. Mr. McCormick also serves as a director of TTM Technologies.

Jose S. Medeiros, 33 years old, has been a Partner in Blum Capital Partners, L.P., a San Francisco-based private equity and strategic block investment firm, since August 2000 and Vice President since August 1998. From June 1996 to August 1998, Mr. Medeiros served as a Vice President in the Technology Mergers & Acquisitions group of Robertson Stephens & Company. From January 1990 to June 1996, Mr. Medeiros served as an Associate at McKinsey & Company.

Richard L. Monfort, 47 years old, has been engaged in private investment activities as his principal occupation since June 1995. From July 1989 to June 1995, Mr. Monfort served as President and Chief Operating Officer of ConAgra Red Meat Companies, a division of ConAgra Foods Inc. engaged in beef, pork and lamb production. Mr. Monfort also serves as a director of Famous Dave's of America, Inc., an owner and operator of restaurants.

James C. Van Horne, 66 years old, has served as the A.P. Giannini Professor of Finance at the Stanford University Graduate School of Business since 1979, and has taught at such institution since 1965. Mr. Van Horne also serves as a director of United California Bank, Montgomery Street Income Securities, Inc. (an investment company), and Bailard Biehl & Kaiser Fund Group (a family of five mutual funds).

John C. Walker, 40 years old, has been a Partner with BLUM Capital Partners since April 1997. From 1992 until April 1997, Mr. Walker served as the Vice President of PEXCO Holdings, Inc., a private investment holding company. Mr. Walker also serves as a director of Smarte Carte, Inc., a company providing products and services to travelers to efficiently store or move their belongings, and Playtex Products, Inc., a manufacturer and distributor of a diversified portfolio of consumer and personal products.

Committees of the Board of Directors

Suntron expects to appoint audit and compensation committees of its board of directors prior to the completion of the combination.

Director Compensation

Directors who are employees of Suntron will not receive any compensation for service on the Suntron board. We have not yet determined the specific terms of the compensation to be paid to non-employee directors of Suntron.

Executive Officers

We expect that the executive officers of Suntron immediately following the combination will be as follows:

Name	Position(s)
James K. Bass	Chief Executive Officer and President
John W. Briant	Vice President
Michael Eblin	Vice President and President of EFTC
R. Michael Gibbons	Vice President and President of K*TEC
Oscar A. Hager	Vice President of Human Resources
Peter W. Harper	Chief Financial Officer and Secretary

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Name	Position(s)
John H. Kulp	Vice President of Sales and Marketing
Kevin Sauer	Vice President of Information Technology

John W. Briant, 35 years old, has served as EFTC's Vice President of Material and Logistics since October 1999. Mr. Briant served as the Director of Process and Quality Management since joining the company from July 1998 to September 1999. Prior to joining EFTC, Mr. Briant held various

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management, procurement, and engineering positions at AlliedSignal from 1993 to 1998 and was responsible for the development of their corporate supply base for Electronic Manufacturing Services and Printed Wiring Boards. Prior to that, he held engineering positions with Honeywell's Business and Commuter Aviation Division, a manufacturer of aerospace products and services.

Michael Eblin, 39 years old, has served as the Senior Vice President of Operations of EFTC since July 2000. From 1995 to June 2000, Mr. Eblin was Director of Operations of Sony Corporation. Prior to that, Mr. Eblin held various management positions in the Electronics Controls division of United Technologies and Hughes Electronics, part of General Motors Corporation, an automobile manufacturer and communications systems and financial services provider.

R. Michael Gibbons, 43 years old, has served as President and Chief Executive Officer of K*TEC since May 2000. From January 1998 to May 2000, Mr. Gibbons served as Executive Vice President and General Manager of K*TEC and from February 1997 to January 1998 as Corporate Quality Director of K*TEC. From July 1984 to February 1997, Mr. Gibbons worked in various capacities in the electronics manufacturing industry at Schlumberger Oilfield Services.

Oscar A. Hager, 46 years old, has served as EFTC's Vice President of Human Resources since November 2000. From April 1999 to October 2000, Mr. Hager was EFTC's Director of Human Resources for Southwest Commercial Operations. Prior to joining EFTC, Mr. Hager spent fifteen years with Honeywell's Commercial Aviation group, a manufacturer of commercial avionics equipment, in various human resource management capacities. Prior to joining Honeywell, Mr. Hager held various human resource positions in the aerospace industry.

Peter W. Harper, 40 years old, has served as the Chief Financial Officer of EFTC since July 2000. From 1996 to June 2000, Mr. Harper served as Vice President of Finance at Iomega Corporation, a company that designs, manufactures and markets personal and professional storage solutions for users of personal computers and consumer electronics devices. Prior to that, Mr. Harper spent 12 years in various management positions at General Electric Company.

John H. Kulp, 44 years old, has served as the Vice President of Sales and Marketing of EFTC since December 2001. From October 1999 to August 2001, Mr. Kulp served as Vice President of Sales at FlexTek Incorporated, a supplier of electromechanical subassemblies. From 1979 to October 1999, Mr. Kulp served in various capacities, most recently as regional sales manager, at AMP Inc., a supplier of electrical and electronic connections and interconnection systems.

Kevin Sauer, 38 years old, has served as Vice President of Information Technology of K*TEC since May 2001. From May 1997 to April 2001, Mr. Sauer held various management and information technology-related positions with K*TEC. From November 1993 to May 1997, Mr. Sauer served in various capacities at Schlumberger, most recently as a Quality Assurance Manager.

Executive Compensation

The following table sets forth information concerning the compensation paid by EFTC or K*TEC for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 to our Chief Executive Officer and each of the four other most highly compensated individuals who will serve as executive officers of Suntron in 2001, as well as their titles with Suntron following the combination.

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Summary Compensation Table

Long-Term Compensation

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Name and Principal Position	Year	Annual Compensation			Long-Term Compensation		
		Salary(\$)	Bonus(\$)	Other Annual Compensation (\$)(1)	Awards	Payouts	All Other Compensation(\$)
					Securities Underlying Options(#)(2)	LTIP Payouts (\$)	
James K. Bass(3) Chief Executive Officer and President of Suntron	2001	\$ 300,000	\$ (4)		13,750		\$
	2000	126,918	135,500		225,000		42,133(5)
John W. Briant Vice President of Suntron	2001	160,000	(4)		3,750		
	2000	140,950	87,000		30,000		46,124(5)
	1999	117,105					
Michael Eblin(3) Vice President of Suntron and President of EFTC	2001	200,004	(4)		8,750		
	2000	74,712	80,125		75,000		38,245(5)
R. Michael Gibbons Vice President of Suntron and President of K*TEC	2001	198,000			197,310		
	2000	220,000	100,000				
	1999	176,764	30,000				
Peter W. Harper(3) Chief Financial Officer and Secretary of Suntron	2001	200,004	(4)		15,000		
	2000	81,827	60,125		37,500		36,463(5)

- (1) Except as otherwise provided in this table, no amounts for perquisites and other personal benefits received by any of the named executive officers are shown because the aggregate dollar amounts were lower than the reporting requirements established by the rules of the SEC.
- (2) Represents options to purchase shares of Suntron common stock, after giving effect to the assumption of EFTC and K*TEC options upon the completion of the combination and the applicable exchange ratios.
- (3) Messrs. Bass, Eblin and Harper joined EFTC in July 2000.
- (4) The amount of bonus earned with respect to fiscal year 2001 services has not been determined as of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus. Each executive officer will be entitled to a bonus in an amount ranging up to 50% of his base salary (100% in the case of Mr. Bass and 70% in the case of Mr. Eblin), the precise amount of which will generally be based on the extent to which EFTC achieves pre-established net income and return on inverted capital targets. Bonuses will be paid by EFTC promptly after receipt of the audited 2001 financial statements.
- (5) Represents payment to defray moving expenses related to relocation to Phoenix, Arizona in connection with employment with EFTC.

Stock Option Grants

The following table sets forth information concerning the grant of stock options in 2001 by EFTC and K*TEC to Suntron's Chief Executive Officer and the other executive officers named in the Summary Compensation Table above. Neither EFTC nor K*TEC granted any stock appreciation rights in 2001.

Option Grants In Last Fiscal Year

Individual Grants

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Individual Grants

Name	Number of Securities Underlying Options Granted (#)(1)	% of Total Options Granted to Employees in Fiscal Year(2)	Exercise or Base Price (\$/Sh)(3)	Grant Date Market Value (\$/Sh)(3)	Expiration Date	Potential Realizable Value at Assumed Annual Rates of Stock Price Appreciation for Option Term(3)	
						5%(\$)	10%(\$)
James K. Bass	13,750	8.5%	10.52	8.50	1/16/11	73,502	186,269
John W. Briant	3,750	2.3%	10.52	8.50	1/16/11	12,471	43,226
Michael Eblin	8,750	5.4%	10.52	8.50	1/16/11	29,099	100,860
R. Michael Gibbons	197,310	28.6%	15.21	15.21	1/26/11	1,886,684	4,781,227
Peter W. Harper	15,000	9.2%	10.52	8.50	1/16/11	80,184	203,202

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- (1) Represents options to purchase shares of Suntron common stock, after giving effect to the assumption of EFTC and K*TEC options upon the completion of the combination and the applicable exchange ratios. Generally, 50% of the options granted were categorized as A options and the remaining 50% as B options. Generally, the B options become exercisable for 20% of the underlying shares on the first anniversary of the date of grant and for the balance in equal annual installments over the four year period thereafter, so long as the executive remains employed. The A options generally cliff-vest on the eighth anniversary of the date of grant. However, upon the occurrence of specified events, including a sale of shares by the majority stockholders or a merger, a portion of the A options will vest based upon the annual rate of return of the common stock. The combination does not constitute a change in control as defined in the EFTC or K*TEC option plans and, accordingly, the vesting schedules will not accelerate automatically.
- (2) The percentages shown above for Messrs. Bass, Briant, Eblin and Harper are based on an aggregate of 162,250 shares of Suntron common stock that will be subject to options that were related to options granted by EFTC to employees in the year ended December 31, 2001. The percentage shown above for Mr. Gibbons is based on an aggregate of 690,585 shares of Suntron common stock that will be subject to options that were related to options granted by K*TEC to its employees in the year ended December 31, 2001.
- (3) The exercise prices and market values shown above for Suntron options were determined by dividing the corresponding exercise prices and market values for EFTC options granted in 2001 by .25 and by dividing the exercise price and market value for K*TEC options granted in 2001 by .6577 to adjust for the exchange ratios in the combination.
- (4) Potential realizable value assumes that the stock price increases from the date of the grant until the end of the option term (10 years) at the annual rate specified (5% and 10%). The 5% and 10% assumed annual rates of appreciation are mandated by SEC rules and do not represent our estimate or projection of the future price of our common stock. We do not believe that this method accurately illustrates the potential value of a stock option.

Stock Option Exercises and Values for Fiscal 2001

The following table sets forth information, with respect to Suntron's Chief Executive Officer and the executive officers named in the Summary Compensation Table concerning options exercised in 2001 and unexercised options held by them as of the end of such fiscal year:

Aggregated Option Exercises in Last Fiscal Year and Fiscal Year-End Option Value

Name	Shares Acquired on Exercise	Value Realized	Number of Unexercised Options at December 31, 2001		Value of Unexercised In-the-Money Options at December 31, 2001(\$)(2)	
			Exercisable(1)	Unexercisable(1)	Exercisable	Unexercisable
James K. Bass			46,375	192,375		

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	Number of Unexercised Options at December 31, 2001		Value of Unexercised In-the-Money Options at December 31, 2001\$(2)
John W. Briant	18,375	30,375	
Michael Eblin	8,375	75,375	
R. Michael Gibbons		197,310	
Peter W. Harper	5,250	47,250	

- (1) The number of Suntron options shown above gives effect to the exchange ratios in the combination of .25 of a share of Suntron common stock for each share of EFTC common and .6577 of a share of Suntron common stock for each share of K*TEC common stock.
- (2) The closing sales price per share for EFTC common stock as reported by the Nasdaq National Market on December 31, 2001 was \$2.00. The option value is calculated by multiplying (a) the positive difference, if any, between \$8.00 (which is four times the \$2.00 EFTC closing sales price to adjust for the exchange ratio in the combination) and the option exercise price by (b) the number of shares of common stock underlying the option. K*TEC common stock was not publicly traded.

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Employment Agreements and Change of Control Arrangements

EFTC entered into an employment agreement with James K. Bass, who will be the Chief Executive Officer of Suntron. Mr. Bass' agreement provides for him to be employed as Chief Executive Officer for a term beginning on July 17, 2000 and ending on December 31, 2003, which term automatically extends for successive one-year periods until the agreement is terminated. Mr. Bass' agreement, which Suntron will assume as part of the combination, provides for a minimum annual base salary of \$300,000 and incentive-based bonus compensation in an amount determined by the Compensation Committee of the Board. We may terminate his employment agreement with or without cause. In the case of a termination without cause, however, we must continue to pay Mr. Bass' base salary and prorated bonus compensation for a period of one year from the date of termination. Mr. Bass' agreement provided for an initial award of stock options to purchase 900,000 shares of EFTC common stock at an exercise price of \$2.63 per share under EFTC's 2000 Equity Stock Option Plan. Options to purchase 450,000 shares of EFTC common stock vest over four years (20% of which vest immediately, the remaining 80% vest incrementally over five years) and options to purchase the remaining 450,000 shares of EFTC common stock vest in 2008 or earlier if we achieve certain benchmark internal rates of return.

K*TEC entered into an employment agreement with R. Michael Gibbons, who following the combination will be a Vice President of Suntron and President of K*TEC. Mr. Gibbons' agreement provides for a term beginning on March 9, 2000 and ending on March 9, 2002, which term automatically extends until the agreement is terminated by Mr. Gibbons or K*TEC. Mr. Gibbons' agreement, which Suntron will assume as part of the combination, provides for a minimum annual base salary of \$220,000. K*TEC may terminate his employment agreement with or without cause. In the case of a termination without cause, K*TEC must continue to pay Mr. Gibbons' base salary and prorated bonus compensation for a period of one year from the date of termination. In the case of a termination with cause, however, K*TEC must continue to pay Mr. Gibbons' base salary for a period of six months.

Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

Sale/Leaseback Transaction

Richard L. Monfort, currently a member of EFTC's and Suntron's board, entered into a sale/leaseback transaction with EFTC in December 1998 whereby EFTC sold two manufacturing facilities located in Newburg, Oregon and Tucson, Arizona to Mr. Monfort for \$10.5 million. Mr. Monfort leased these manufacturing facilities back to EFTC for a term of five years with aggregate monthly payments of \$90,000. At the end of the lease term, EFTC had the option to repurchase the facilities for approximately \$9.4 million. In May 1999, the lease was amended to eliminate the purchase option.

Issuance of Subordinated Notes and Warrants

Mr. Monfort purchased \$15 million in aggregate principal amount of subordinated notes issued by EFTC on September 9, 1997. The subordinated notes had a maturity date of December 31, 2002 and provided for interest at a variable rate (adjusted monthly) equal to 2.00% over the applicable LIBOR rate. EFTC used the proceeds from these notes to acquire certain assets from Honeywell. In connection with the issuance of these subordinated notes, EFTC issued warrants to purchase 500,000 shares of its common stock at an exercise price of \$8.00 per share to Mr. Monfort. The warrants were exercised on October 9, 1997 resulting in net proceeds to EFTC of \$4.0 million. EFTC prepaid \$10.0 million of

the outstanding principal amount of these notes early in December 1997 from the proceeds of a loan from its senior lender. In connection with such prepayment, EFTC agreed to pay a fee of approximately \$325,000 to be paid in equal monthly increments until the maturity of the notes.

In November 1999, Mr. Monfort purchased \$5 million in aggregate principal amount of subordinated notes issued by EFTC. These notes had a maturity date of March 30, 2000 and provided for interest at a rate of 10%. EFTC used the proceeds of these notes for general operating purposes. EFTC repaid \$6.9 million in principal amount outstanding under both subordinated notes. In addition,

EFTC paid the remaining outstanding prepayment fee of approximately \$150,000 due in connection with the prepayment of the September 1997 notes and a fee of \$100,000 due upon maturity of the November 1999 note. In March 2000, the remaining \$3.0 million due under the November note agreement was refinanced with a maturity date of March 30, 2004 and bearing interest at 10%. In June 2001, the \$3.0 million under the November note was repaid in full.

Thayer-BLUM's Recapitalization of EFTC

On March 30, 2000, EFTC completed the first stage of a recapitalization transaction with Thayer-BLUM, whereby EFTC issued to Thayer-BLUM \$54 million in senior subordinated exchangeable notes. On July 14, 2000, EFTC issued to Thayer-BLUM an additional \$14 million of senior subordinated exchangeable notes. On August 22, 2000, in connection with the tender offer described below, these notes were exchanged for a \$57,284,850 senior subordinated convertible note and 14,233,333 shares of EFTC's Series B convertible preferred stock.

The recapitalization also involved a tender offer by Thayer-BLUM that was completed on August 22, 2000 for 5,625,000 shares of EFTC's outstanding common stock at a price of \$4.00 per share. Upon the completion of the tender offer, Thayer-BLUM obtained the right to designate a majority of the members of EFTC's board of directors and the right to approve any significant financings, acquisitions and dispositions.

On May 31, 2001, in connection with the proposed combination, the convertible note and the Series B convertible preferred stock were converted by Thayer-BLUM pursuant to their terms into an aggregate of 32,226,343 shares of EFTC common stock.

As a result of the recapitalization, the tender offer and the subsequent conversion of the convertible note and Series B convertible preferred stock into EFTC common stock, Thayer-BLUM currently owns common stock representing approximately 77% of EFTC's outstanding common stock.

Combination with K*TEC

On October 10, 2000, Thayer-BLUM Funding II acquired all of the issued and outstanding capital stock of K*TEC. Jeffrey W. Goettman, a Managing Partner at Thayer Capital Partners, is Chairman of the K*TEC board and the EFTC board. Certain other persons affiliated with Thayer-BLUM are also on the EFTC and K*TEC boards. In May 2001, EFTC, K*TEC, Thayer-BLUM Funding II and Suntron entered into the merger agreement. See "The Combination" and "The Merger Agreement." Under the merger agreement, each of Thayer-BLUM and EFTC will merge with a separate, wholly owned subsidiary of Suntron, with Thayer-BLUM and EFTC continuing as the surviving corporations and wholly owned subsidiaries of Suntron. In turn, Thayer-BLUM will initially continue solely as an intermediate holding company for the K*TEC operating subsidiary.

Thayer-Blum Management Fees

Thayer-BLUM affiliates currently receive management fees of \$250,000 per year pursuant to the existing management and consulting agreement with EFTC. In 2000, EFTC paid Thayer-BLUM affiliates management fees of approximately \$188,000.

Thayer-BLUM affiliates also currently receive management fees of \$1.0 million per year pursuant to the existing management and consulting agreement with K*TEC. During the period from September 14, 2000 (inception) through December 31, 2000, K*TEC paid Thayer-BLUM affiliates management fees of \$225,000. In connection with the October 10, 2000 acquisition of K*TEC, K*TEC paid Thayer-BLUM affiliates investment advisory fees of \$2.3 million. In connection with the Citicorp credit facility, in January 2001, K*TEC paid Thayer-BLUM affiliates advisory fees of \$1.75 million.

THE MERGER AGREEMENT

The following is a summary of the material terms of the merger agreement among EFTC, K*TEC, Thayer-BLUM Funding II and Suntron and is not an exhaustive description. You should read the merger agreement carefully and in its entirety. A copy of the merger agreement is attached as Appendix A to this proxy statement/prospectus and is incorporated herein by reference.

General

Under the merger agreement, each of Thayer-BLUM and EFTC will merge with a separate, wholly owned subsidiary of Suntron, with Thayer-BLUM and EFTC continuing as the surviving corporations and wholly owned subsidiaries of Suntron. In turn, Thayer-BLUM will initially continue solely as an intermediate holding company for the K*TEC operating subsidiary. The board of directors of Suntron consists of nine members, each of whom currently serves as a member of the board of directors of EFTC, and Suntron will be led by EFTC's management team.

Closing Matters

Closing

Unless the parties agree otherwise, the closing of the mergers/combination will take place as soon as practicable, but no later than two business days after all closing conditions have been satisfied or waived, unless the merger agreement has been terminated. See "Conditions to Obligations to Effect the Merger" below for a more complete description of the conditions that must be satisfied prior to closing.

Effective Time

On the closing date, Thayer-BLUM and a wholly owned Delaware subsidiary of Suntron will file a certificate of merger with the Delaware Secretary of State in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law, and EFTC and a wholly owned Colorado subsidiary of Suntron will file a certificate of merger with the Colorado Secretary of State in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Colorado Business Corporation Act. Each merger will become effective at such time as is specified in its certificate of merger. The effective time for the purposes of the conversion of shares described below shall be the time at which both mergers have become effective.

Conversion of Shares; Treatment of Stock Options

As a result of the mergers, each share of EFTC's common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time will be converted into the right to receive .25 shares of Suntron common stock. If you own EFTC common stock, you may exchange your shares of EFTC common stock for shares of Suntron common stock after the mergers become effective. In addition, the exchange agent will make a cash payment to you for any fractional share of EFTC common stock you would otherwise be entitled to receive.

As a result of the mergers, all of the outstanding membership units of Thayer-BLUM Funding II immediately prior to the effective time will be converted into the right to receive an aggregate of 15,127,174 shares of Suntron common stock.

At the effective time of the mergers, each outstanding option and warrant to purchase shares of EFTC common stock will be converted into an option or warrant to purchase shares of Suntron common stock under similar terms and conditions as were applicable to the EFTC option or warrant. The number of shares of Suntron common stock that the converted EFTC options and warrants will be exercisable for, and the exercise price of the options and warrants, will be adjusted to reflect the exchange ratio of .25.

At or prior to the effective time of the merger, each of Suntron, Thayer-BLUM and K*TEC has agreed to use commercially reasonable efforts to cause each outstanding option to purchase shares of K*TEC common stock granted under K*TEC's stock option plan to be converted into an option to purchase shares of Suntron common stock under similar terms and conditions as were applicable to the option as granted under the K*TEC stock option plan. The number of shares of Suntron common stock that the converted options will be exercisable for, and the exercise price of the option, will be adjusted to reflect an exchange ratio of 0.6577 shares of Suntron stock for each share of K*TEC stock subject to the replaced option.

Exchange of Stock Certificates

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Before the closing of the mergers, EFTC and Thayer-BLUM will appoint an exchange agent to handle the exchange of Suntron stock certificates for stock of EFTC and the payment of cash for fractional shares. Soon after the closing of the mergers, the exchange agent will send a letter of transmittal to each former EFTC stockholder, which is to be used to exchange EFTC stock certificates for stock of Suntron. The letter of transmittal will contain instructions explaining the procedure for surrendering EFTC stock certificates.

EFTC stockholders who surrender their stock certificates, together with a properly completed letter of transmittal, will receive shares of Suntron common stock into which the shares of EFTC common stock were converted in the merger.

After the mergers, each certificate that previously represented shares of EFTC common stock will only represent the right to receive the shares of Suntron common stock into which those shares of EFTC common stock have been converted.

As soon as practicable after the closing of the mergers, the exchange agent will also issue a stock certificate for the stock of Suntron issuable to Thayer-BLUM Funding III in exchange for its ownership of Thayer-BLUM Funding II (the sole stockholder of K*TEC).

After the effective time of the mergers, EFTC will not register any transfers of the shares of EFTC common stock.

Representations and Warranties

The merger agreement contains representations and warranties of EFTC that are customary for a transaction of this nature relating to, among other things:

EFTC's organization, capitalization and authority to enter into the merger agreement;

the enforceability of the merger agreement as a binding obligation of EFTC;

conflicts between the merger agreement and any of EFTC's other material contracts, any law, or any of EFTC's charter or bylaw provisions;

required filings and consents;

the accuracy of EFTC's financial statements and filings with the SEC and EFTC's submission of all required filings and the absence of undisclosed liabilities;

the conduct of EFTC's business since March 31, 2001;

tax matters, real property and intellectual property matters, litigation matters, environmental matters, employee benefit and labor matters and insurance matters relating to EFTC;

the validity of, and absence of defaults respecting, EFTC's material contracts;

compliance with laws;

EFTC's customers and suppliers;

the opinion of EFTC's financial advisor;

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the absence of discussions or negotiations between EFTC and any other potential acquirer; and

EFTC's stockholder rights plan.

The merger agreement also includes representations and warranties made jointly and severally by K*TEC and Thayer-BLUM as to:

each of K*TEC's and Thayer-BLUM's organization, capitalization and authority to enter into the merger agreement;

the enforceability of the merger agreement as a binding obligation of each of K*TEC and Thayer-BLUM;

conflicts between the merger agreement and any of K*TEC's or Thayer-BLUM's other material contracts, any law, or any of K*TEC's charter or bylaw provisions or the provisions of Thayer-BLUM's governing documents;

required filings and consents;

the absence of operations or liabilities of Thayer-BLUM;

the accuracy of K*TEC's financial statements and the absence of undisclosed liabilities of K*TEC;

the conduct of K*TEC's business since April 1, 2001;

tax matters relating to K*TEC and Thayer-BLUM;

real property and intellectual property matters, litigation matters, environmental matters, employee benefit and labor matters and insurance matters relating to K*TEC;

the validity of, and absence of material defaults respecting, K*TEC's material contracts;

compliance by K*TEC and Thayer-BLUM with applicable laws;

K*TEC's customers and suppliers;

the absence of discussions or negotiations between K*TEC and any other potential acquirer; and

the inapplicability of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law to the K*TEC merger.

The representations and warranties made by each of the parties will not survive the effective time of the mergers.

Covenants

The merger agreement contains the following covenants made by EFTC, K*TEC and Thayer-BLUM, among others.

Conduct of Business

Each of EFTC, K*TEC and Thayer-BLUM made covenants concerning the conduct of its business and the business of its subsidiaries from the date of execution of the merger agreement until the effective time of the merger. In general, each of EFTC, K*TEC and Thayer-BLUM is required to conduct its business in the ordinary course in the same manner as previously conducted and to use its commercially reasonable efforts to preserve intact its present relationships with customers, suppliers

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and other third parties. Each of EFTC, K*TEC and Thayer-BLUM has agreed that, among other things, it will not do or agree to do any of the following without the other party's prior written consent:

make any distributions on its capital stock or change its capitalization including (a) splitting, combining or reclassifying stock, (b) repurchasing or redeeming its capital stock, (c) issuing, delivering or selling any of its shares of its capital stock or other equity interests, other than in connection with its benefit plans or the exercise of options, and (d) amending options or restricted stock granted under any employee stock plan;

acquire, merge or consolidate with or into any other corporation or other business organization or make any investment therein, other than in the ordinary course of business;

sell, lease, license or otherwise dispose of any of its material assets, or acquire a substantial portion of the assets of any business, other than in the ordinary course of business;

make salary, wage, severance or benefits increases other than in the ordinary course of business;

amend or propose to amend its charter, bylaws, limited liability company agreement (as applicable) or other organizational documents;

incur indebtedness other than in the ordinary course of business, with certain specified exceptions;

take any action likely to result in a material breach of the merger agreement;

make certain tax elections, settlements or compromises; or

settle any litigation that would have an adverse effect on the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

No Solicitation

Each of EFTC, K*TEC and Thayer-BLUM agreed not to:

solicit, initiate or encourage any inquiries or proposals (including by way of furnishing certain information) that would constitute or could reasonably be expected to lead to an acquisition proposal;

engage in any discussion or negotiations with any third party relating to any acquisition proposal; or

agree to or recommend any acquisition proposal.

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An acquisition proposal is a proposal or offer for a tender offer, merger, consolidation or other business combination involving EFTC, K*TEC, Thayer-BLUM or any of their subsidiaries or any proposal to acquire in any manner a substantial equity interest in, or a substantial portion of the assets of, any of them.

This covenant does, however, expressly permit EFTC to comply with Rule 14e-2 of the Exchange Act with regard to a tender or exchange offer.

In addition, each of EFTC, K*TEC and Thayer-BLUM agreed to notify the others promptly if it receives any acquisition proposal or inquiries indicating that any person is considering making an acquisition proposal.

Listing

EFTC agreed to continue the listing of its common stock on the Nasdaq National Market during the term of the merger agreement. EFTC and Thayer-BLUM agreed to cause Suntron to use all

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reasonable efforts to cause the shares of Suntron common stock to be approved for quotation on the Nasdaq National Market prior to the effective time of the mergers. Each of Suntron and Thayer-BLUM agreed to use reasonable efforts, subject to certain conditions and exceptions, to cause Suntron's common stock to be listed on the Nasdaq National Market (or the Nasdaq Small Cap Market if Suntron's common stock is delisted or is in the process of being delisted from the Nasdaq National Market) through September 30, 2010, provided that a majority of Suntron's disinterested directors may waive compliance with this covenant at any time after March 31, 2004.

Access to Information

Each of EFTC, K*TEC and Thayer-BLUM agreed to provide the other reasonable access to its and its subsidiaries' facilities, books and records and to furnish certain information to the other upon reasonable request.

Stockholders' Meeting

EFTC agreed to use its reasonable best efforts to solicit and secure from its stockholders the approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the EFTC merger subject to the fiduciary duties of its board of directors under applicable law.

Reasonable Efforts

Each of EFTC, K*TEC and Thayer-BLUM agreed to use its commercially reasonable efforts to take all actions and to do all things necessary, proper or advisable under applicable agreements, laws, statutes, ordinances, codes, rules and regulations to consummate and make effective the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement as promptly as practicable.

Public Announcements

The parties agreed to consult with each other before making any public announcements or otherwise communicating with any news media concerning the merger agreement or the transactions contemplated thereby, unless applicable law requires.

Registration Rights; Registration of Stock Underlying Options

EFTC and Thayer-BLUM agreed to cause Suntron to enter into a registration rights agreement substantially similar to the registration rights agreement dated March 30, 2000 by and among EFTC and certain of its stockholders, pursuant to which Suntron will provide registration rights to Thayer-BLUM and the other parties to the EFTC registration rights agreement with respect to Suntron common stock issued in the combination. See "The Combination Resales of Suntron Shares." Suntron agreed as soon as practicable following the mergers to file a registration statement on Form S-8 covering Suntron common stock underlying options issued pursuant to Suntron's stock option plan adopted prior to or at the effective time of the combination.

Affiliates

Each of EFTC and Thayer-BLUM agreed to take all action reasonably necessary to cause those parties identified as affiliates, as defined under Rule 145 of the Securities Act, to execute and deliver an affiliate agreement prior to the effective time of the combination.

Employee Matters

Suntron agreed to treat each EFTC and K*TEC employee who continues employment with the combined company as if that employee had been employed by Suntron for the same period that he or

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she had been employed by EFTC or K*TEC, as applicable, for purposes of the employee's coverage under Suntron's benefits plans and certain severance agreements and severance pay policies.

Effect of Action or Knowledge of Thayer-BLUM

No representation or warranty by EFTC shall be deemed to be breached if such breach was caused by any act or omission of Thayer-BLUM or any of its nominees, or if any facts or circumstances giving rise to such breach were known by any such person at the time the representation or warranty was made. No covenant made by EFTC shall be deemed to be breached if such breach was caused by any act or omission of Thayer-BLUM or any of its nominees, or if any facts or circumstances giving rise to such breach were known by any such person at or prior to the time of the breach and Thayer-BLUM failed to notify the special committee promptly of such breach. For purposes of this provision, Thayer-BLUM and its nominees are deemed to have knowledge of any fact or circumstance if it was formally considered at a meeting of the board of directors of EFTC at which any Thayer-BLUM nominee was present or if it was presented in writing to any Thayer-BLUM nominee.

Conditions to Obligations to Effect the Combination

General Conditions

The merger agreement contains various conditions to the parties' obligations to effect the combination, including:

the requisite approval of the EFTC stockholders;

any requisite consent or approval of any governmental entity, and the absence of any judicial or quasi-judicial action or litigation, or any statute, rule or regulation, in each case that restrains or prohibits consummation of the combination and the related transactions;

effectiveness of the registration of which this proxy statement/prospectus is a part; and

approval of the Nasdaq National Market, upon official notice of issuance, of the listing of the Suntron common stock to be issued in the merger.

Additional Conditions to Obligations of EFTC

EFTC's obligations to complete the combination are subject to certain additional conditions including:

the accuracy of the representations and warranties of Thayer-BLUM and K*TEC as of the date of the merger agreement and as of the date of closing, except for such inaccuracies which, individually or in the aggregate, would not have a K*TEC material adverse effect, as defined in the merger agreement, and the delivery to EFTC of an officer's certificate to that effect;

each of Thayer-BLUM's and K*TEC's performance in all material respects of each of the obligations it has agreed, under the merger agreement, to perform prior to the closing, and delivery to EFTC of an officer's certificate to that effect;

Thayer-BLUM's performance in all material respects of each of the obligations it has agreed to perform under the Stockholder Agreement described beginning on page 67; and

EFTC's receipt of a tax opinion from its legal counsel to the effect that the EFTC merger will be treated as a reorganization described in Section 368(a) of the Code and/or, taken together with the K*TEC merger, as a transfer of property described in Section 351 of the Code to Suntron by holders of EFTC common stock and Thayer-BLUM membership units.

Additional Conditions to Obligations of Thayer-BLUM

Thayer-BLUM's obligations to complete the combination are subject to certain additional conditions including:

the accuracy of the representations and warranties of EFTC as of the date of the merger agreement and as of the date of closing, except for such inaccuracies which, individually or in the aggregate, would not have an EFTC material adverse effect, as defined in the merger agreement, and the delivery to Thayer-BLUM of an officer's certificate to that effect;

EFTC's performance in all material respects of each of the obligations it has agreed, under the merger agreement, to perform prior to the closing, and delivery to Thayer-BLUM of an officer's certificate to that effect;

amendment of EFTC's stockholder rights plan such that there will be no triggering of any right or entitlement of stockholders of EFTC thereunder as a result of the consummation of the combination;

amendment of Suntron's certificate of incorporation and bylaws to conform to the forms of certificate of incorporation and bylaws attached as exhibits to the merger agreement; and

Thayer-BLUM's receipt of a tax opinion from its legal counsel to the effect that the K*TEC merger, taken together with the EFTC merger, will be treated as a transfer of property described in Section 351 of the Code to Suntron by holders of EFTC common stock and Thayer-BLUM membership units.

Termination

Except as described below, the merger agreement provides that the combination may be abandoned and the merger agreement may be terminated prior to the combination's effectiveness, in various ways including:

by mutual written consent of EFTC and Thayer-BLUM;

by either EFTC or Thayer-BLUM if the combination is not consummated on or before March 31, 2002, as long as the party requesting such termination did not, by its failure to fulfill an obligation under the merger agreement, prevent consummation of the mergers;

by either EFTC or Thayer-BLUM if any governmental entity or arbitrator with jurisdiction issues a final order, injunction or decree preventing consummation of the mergers;

by either EFTC or Thayer-BLUM if approval of EFTC's stockholders has not been obtained; and

by either EFTC or Thayer-BLUM upon the other entity's breach or failure to comply with its obligations under the merger agreement in any material respect, or any representation or warranty of the other entity being incorrect, in each case where such breach or failure would have a material adverse effect and is not cured within 20 days after receiving written notice from the other party seeking to terminate the merger agreement.

Any termination of the merger agreement by EFTC must be approved by the special committee of EFTC's board of directors. If the merger agreement is terminated, it becomes void and none of the parties to the agreement has any liability or further rights or obligations under the agreement other than the obligations to pay all fees and expenses incurred by such party in connection with the agreement. However, if any party willfully breaches any provision of the merger agreement, the breaching party remains liable to the non-breaching parties for such breach.

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Amendment and Waiver

The merger agreement may be amended by EFTC, Thayer-BLUM and K*TEC at any time prior to the effective time, provided that any amendment approved by EFTC must be approved by the special committee. Any amendment must be in writing signed by all the parties. Once EFTC's stockholders have voted to approve the merger agreement, however, no party may make an amendment to the merger agreement which would by law require further approval by EFTC's stockholders without such further approval.

Except as described below, prior to the consummation of the mergers, any party may:

extend the time given for the performance of any of the obligations or other acts of the other parties;

waive any inaccuracies in the representations and warranties of the other parties contained in the merger agreement or in any document delivered by the other parties pursuant to the merger agreement; and

waive compliance by the other parties with any of the agreements or conditions contained in the merger agreement.

Any agreement as to extension or waiver by any party will be valid only as against such party and only if set forth in writing executed by such party. In addition, any extension or waiver approved by EFTC must be approved by the special committee.

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THE STOCKHOLDER AGREEMENT

The following is a summary of the material terms of the stockholder agreement among EFTC, Thayer-BLUM and Suntron, and is not an exhaustive description. You should read the stockholder agreement carefully and in its entirety. A copy of the stockholder agreement is attached as Appendix C to this proxy statement/prospectus and is incorporated herein by reference.

Representations and Warranties

The stockholder agreement contains representations and warranties of Thayer-BLUM relating to, among other things:

Thayer-BLUM's then ownership of common stock, preferred stock and convertible notes of EFTC, free and clear of liens or encumbrances;

Thayer-BLUM's ownership of K*TEC's parent (Thayer-BLUM Funding II), free and clear of liens or encumbrances;

the authority of Thayer-BLUM to enter into the stockholder agreement and its enforceability as a binding obligation of Thayer-BLUM;

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conflicts between the stockholder agreement and any material contract, organizational document or law applicable to Thayer-BLUM;

required filings and consents;

tax matters; and

the identity of Thayer-BLUM's "ultimate parent entity" for antitrust purposes.

Voting

Thayer-BLUM agreed to vote all of its shares of EFTC common stock in favor of the mergers and against any action that would impede or postpone the consummation of the mergers.

Covenants

The merger agreement contains, among others, the following covenants made by Thayer-BLUM and Suntron.

Conversion of Securities

Thayer-BLUM agreed to convert all of its EFTC preferred stock and EFTC convertible notes into EFTC common stock on or prior to May 31, 2001. In accordance with this covenant, Thayer-BLUM converted these securities into an aggregate of 32,226,343 shares of EFTC common stock on May 31, 2001.

Nasdaq Listing

Each of Suntron and Thayer-BLUM agreed to use reasonable efforts, subject to certain conditions and exceptions, to cause Suntron's common stock to be listed on the Nasdaq National Market (or the Nasdaq Small Cap Market if Suntron's common stock is delisted or is in the process of being delisted from the Nasdaq National Market) through September 30, 2010, provided that a majority of Suntron's disinterested directors may waive compliance with this covenant at any time after March 31, 2004. Thayer-BLUM also agreed it would not take any action prior to December 31, 2001 to cause Suntron to be subject to any "going private" transaction under Rule 13e-3 of the Exchange Act with any affiliate of Thayer-BLUM without the approval of a majority of Suntron's disinterested directors.

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Tax Matters

Thayer-BLUM agreed that neither it nor any of its affiliates will take any action, or fail to take any action, that would jeopardize the treatment of the EFTC merger as a reorganization described in Section 368(a) of the Code and/or, taken together with the K*TEC merger, as a transfer of property described in Section 351 of the Code to Suntron by holders of EFTC common stock and Thayer-BLUM units.

No Transfer of Securities

Thayer-BLUM agreed not to transfer any of its EFTC or K*TEC securities prior to the mergers.

Indemnification by Thayer-BLUM

Thayer-BLUM agreed to indemnify and hold harmless Suntron from and against any loss caused by any material breach of Thayer-BLUM's representation and warranty in the merger agreement regarding Thayer-BLUM's absence of operations, absence of liabilities and absence of assets other than its K*TEC common stock.

Termination, Amendment and Waiver

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The stockholder agreement will automatically terminate upon any termination of the merger agreement prior to the effective time of the mergers.

Prior to the effective time of the mergers, any provision of the stockholder agreement may be amended or waived by a writing executed by EFTC and Thayer-BLUM, provided that any material amendment or waiver must also be approved by the special committee of EFTC's board of directors.

After the effective time of the mergers, any provision of the stockholder agreement may be amended or waived by a writing executed by Suntron and Thayer-BLUM, provided that any amendment or waiver materially affecting the rights of Suntron's stockholders other than Thayer-BLUM must be approved by a majority of Suntron's disinterested directors.

COMPARISON OF STOCKHOLDERS' RIGHTS

If the merger is effected, the stockholders of EFTC, whose rights are presently governed by the Colorado Business Corporation Act (referred to as the Colorado Act) and by the articles of incorporation and bylaws of EFTC, will become stockholders of Suntron, a Delaware corporation. Accordingly, their rights will be governed by the Delaware General Corporation Law (referred to as the Delaware Act) and the certificate of incorporation and bylaws of Suntron. The material differences between the rights of EFTC stockholders and Suntron stockholders are summarized below.

The following discussion is a summary only and does not purport to be a complete description of all the differences between the rights of EFTC stockholders and Suntron stockholders. You should also refer to the Colorado Act and the Delaware Act, and each company's respective charter and bylaws and carefully read this proxy statement/prospectus in its entirety. The amended and restated certificate of incorporation and bylaws of Suntron are attached as Appendix D and Appendix E, to this proxy statement/prospectus and are incorporated herein by reference. For more information on how to obtain EFTC's charter and bylaws, see "Where You Can Find More Information" on page 112.

Action by Written Consent

EFTC

In accordance with the Colorado Act, the EFTC bylaws state that stockholder action may be taken without a meeting, without prior notice, and without a vote, if all stockholders entitled to vote on the matter consent in writing to the action proposed to be taken.

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Suntron

Pursuant to the Delaware Act, the Suntron bylaws authorize the company to take action with respect to a matter if written consents are executed by those stockholders owning not less than the minimum number of shares that would be required to take the same action at a meeting of stockholders at which all stockholders were present.

Stockholder Meetings

EFTC

The EFTC bylaws provide that the annual meeting of stockholders will be held on a date and at a time and place determined by the board of directors.

Under EFTC's bylaws, a special meeting of stockholders may be called by the President or board of directors pursuant to a resolution approved by a majority of the directors or by the Chairman of the Board or the President. In addition, the Colorado Act provides that a corporation shall hold a special meeting of stockholders if the corporation receives one or more written demands for the meeting, stating the purpose for which it is to be held, signed and dated by the holders of shares representing at least 10 percent (10%) of all the votes entitled to be cast on any issue proposed to be considered at the meeting.

Suntron

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Pursuant to the Suntron bylaws, unless otherwise provided by the board of directors, the annual meeting of stockholders will be held on the first Wednesday in June, if not a legal holiday, and if a legal holiday, then on the next full business day following, at 10:00 a.m. Under the Delaware Act, special meetings of stockholders may be called by the board of directors or by such other person or persons as may be authorized by the certificate of incorporation or bylaws. Under the Suntron bylaws, special meetings of the stockholders may only be called by the board of directors or a committee designated by the board and expressly granted the authority to call special meetings. Special meetings may not be called by the Suntron stockholders.

Notice of Meetings

EFTC

Pursuant to the EFTC bylaws, written notice of each meeting of stockholders shall be given stating the place, date, and hour of the meeting, and, in the case of a special meeting, the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called. Such notice shall be given, either personally (including delivery by private courier) or by first class, certified or registered mail, to each stockholder of record entitled to notice of such meeting, not less than 10 nor more than 50 days before the date of the meeting, except that if the authorized shares of the corporation are to be increased, at least 30 days' notice shall be given, and if the sale, lease, exchange or other disposition of all or substantially all of the property and assets of the corporation not in the usual and regular course of business is to be voted on, at least 20 days' notice shall be given.

Suntron

Whenever stockholders of Suntron are required or permitted to take any action at a meeting, a written notice of the meeting shall be given which shall state the place, date, and hour of the meeting, and, in the case of a special meeting, the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called. In accordance with the Delaware Act, written notice of any meeting shall be given to the Suntron stockholders no less than 10 nor more than 60 days before the date of the meeting to each stockholder entitled to vote at such meeting. If mailed, such notice shall be deemed to be given when deposited in

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the mail, postage prepaid, directed to the stockholder at his or her address as it appears on the records of the corporation.

Fixing Date for Determination of Holders of Record

EFTC

For the purpose of determining the EFTC stockholders entitled to notice of or to vote at any meeting of stockholders or any adjournment thereof, or stockholders entitled to receive payment of any dividend, or in order to make a determination of stockholders for any other proper purpose, the board of directors may provide that the stock transfer books shall be closed for any stated period not exceeding 50 days. In lieu of closing the stock transfer books, the board of directors may fix in advance a date as the record date for any such determination of stockholders, such date in any case to be not more than 50 days prior to the date on which the particular action requiring such determination of stockholders is to be taken.

If the stock transfer books shall be closed or a record date fixed for the purpose of determining stockholders entitled to notice of or to vote at a meeting of the stockholders, such books shall be closed for at least, or such record date shall be fixed not less than, 10 days immediately preceding such meeting, except that 30 days' notice shall be given if the authorized shares of the corporation are to be increased, and 20 days' notice shall be given if the sale, lease, exchange or other disposition of all or substantially all of the property and assets of the corporation not in the usual and regular course of business is to be considered.

If the stock transfer books are not so closed or no record date is so fixed, the date on which notice of the meeting is mailed or the date on which the resolution of the board of directors declaring the dividend is adopted, as the case may be, shall be the record date for such determination of stockholders. When a determination of stockholders entitled to vote at any meeting of the stockholders has been made as set forth above, such determination shall apply to any adjournment thereof except where the determination has been made through the closing of the stock transfer books and the stated period of the closing has expired.

Suntron

Under Suntron's bylaws, the board of directors may fix a record date in order to determine the stockholders entitled to notice of or to vote at any meeting of stockholders or any adjournment thereof, or entitled to express consent to corporate action in writing without a meeting, or entitled to receive payment of any dividend or other distribution or allotment of any rights, or entitled to exercise any rights in respect of any

change, conversion, or exchange of stock or for the purpose of any other lawful action, which record date shall not precede the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted by the board of directors and which record date: (1) in the case of a determination of stockholders entitled to vote at any meeting of stockholders or adjournment thereof, shall, not be more than 60 nor less than 10 days before the date of such meeting; (2) in the case of a determination of stockholders entitled to express consent to corporate action in writing without a meeting, shall not be more than 10 days from the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted by the board of directors; and (3) in the case of any other action, shall not be more than 60 days prior to such other action.

If no record date is fixed by the Suntron board of directors: (a) the record date for determining stockholders entitled to notice of or to vote at a meeting of stockholders shall be at the close of business on the day next preceding the day on which notice is given, or, if notice is waived, at the close of business on the day next preceding the day on which the meeting is held; (b) the record date for determining stockholders entitled to express consent to corporate action in writing without a meeting when no prior action of the board of directors is required by law shall be the first date on which a

signed written consent setting forth the action taken or proposed to be taken is delivered to the corporation in accordance with applicable law, or, if prior action by the board of directors is required by law, shall be at the close of business on the day on which the board of directors adopts the resolution taking such prior action; and (c) the record date for determining stockholders for any other purpose shall be at the close of business on the day on which the board of directors adopts the resolution relating thereto. A determination of the Suntron stockholders of record entitled to notice of or to vote at a meeting of stockholders shall apply to any adjournment of the meeting; provided, however, that the board of directors may fix a new record date for the adjourned meeting.

Nomination of Directors and Presentation of Business at Stockholder Meetings

EFTC

Pursuant to the EFTC bylaws, nominations of directors and the proposal of business to be considered by stockholders may be made at an annual meeting of stockholders pursuant to EFTC's notice of meeting, by or at the direction of the board, or by a stockholder who was a stockholder of record and who complies with the notice requirements summarized below.

For nominations or other business to be brought before the annual meeting of stockholders, the EFTC bylaws require a stockholder to give notice in writing to the secretary at the principal office of the company not less than 60 days nor more than 90 days prior to the first anniversary of the preceding year's annual meeting; provided, however, that in the event that the date of the annual meeting is advanced by more than 30 days or delayed by more than 60 days from such anniversary date, notice by the stockholder to be timely must be so delivered not earlier than the 90th day prior to such annual meeting and not later than the close of business on the later of (1) the 60th day prior to such annual meeting, and (2) the 10th day following the day on which public announcement of the date of such meeting is first made.

Such EFTC stockholder's notice shall set forth: (a) as to each person whom the stockholder proposes to nominate for election or re-election as a director, all information relating to such person that is required to be disclosed in solicitations of proxies for election of directors, or is otherwise required, in each case pursuant to Regulation 14A or any successor regulation under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (including such person's written consent to being named in the proxy statement as a nominee and to serving as a director if elected); (b) as to any other business that the stockholder proposes to bring before the meeting, a brief description of the business desired to be brought before the meeting, the reasons for conducting such business and any material interest in such business of such stockholder and the beneficial owner, if any, on whose behalf the proposal is made; and (c) as to the stockholder giving the notice and the beneficial owner, if any, on whose behalf the nomination or proposal is made (1) the name and address of such stockholder as they appear on the corporation's books and of such beneficial owner, and (2) the class and number of shares of the corporation that are owned beneficially and of record by such stockholder and such beneficial owner.

In the event that the number of directors to be elected to the board is increased and there is no public announcement naming all of the nominees for director or specifying the size of the increased board of directors made by the corporation at least 70 days prior to the first anniversary of the preceding year's annual meeting, a stockholder's notice shall also be considered timely, but only with respect to nominees for any new positions created by such increase, if it shall be delivered to the secretary at the principal executive offices of the corporation not later than the close of business on the 10th day following the day on which the public announcement is first made by the corporation.

Under the EFTC bylaws, only such business shall be conducted at a special meeting of the EFTC stockholders as shall have been brought before the meeting pursuant to the corporation's notice of meeting or as otherwise required by law. Nominations of persons for election to the board of directors may be made at a special meeting of stockholders with regard to which the board of directors has

determined that directors are to be elected (a) pursuant to the corporation's notice of meeting; (b) by or at the direction of the board of directors; or (c) by any stockholder who is a stockholder of record at the time of the giving of notice, who shall be entitled to vote for the election of directors at the meeting and who complies with the notice procedures herein.

In the event the corporation calls a special meeting of stockholders for the purpose of electing one or more directors to the board, any such stockholder may nominate a person or persons (as the case may be) for election to such position(s) as specified in EFTC's notice of meeting, if the stockholder's notice setting forth the information and complying with the form described in the preceding paragraph shall be delivered to the secretary at the principal executive offices of the corporation not earlier than the 90th day prior to such special meeting and not later than the close of business on the later of (1) the 60th day prior to such special meeting, and (2) the 10th day following the day on which public announcement is first made of the date of the special meeting and of the nominees proposed by the board of directors to be elected at such meeting.

Suntron

The Suntron bylaws do not contain any provisions related to advance notice of stockholder proposals. Similarly, the Delaware Act does not include a provision restricting the manner in which nominations for directors may be made by stockholders and the manner in which business may be brought before a meeting.

Proxies

EFTC

Under the EFTC bylaws, no proxy shall be valid after 11 months from the date of its execution unless otherwise provided in the proxy.

Suntron

Under the Suntron bylaws, no proxy shall be valid for a period of time greater than three years from the date of its execution unless otherwise provided in the proxy.

Number, Election and Classification of Directors

EFTC

Under the EFTC bylaws, the number of directors of EFTC shall be fixed from time to time by resolution of the board. Currently, EFTC has nine directors. At all meetings for the election of directors, a plurality of the votes cast shall be sufficient to elect a new director.

The EFTC articles of incorporation provide for a board of directors consisting of three classes, as nearly equal in number as possible, serving three-year staggered terms.

Suntron

Under the Suntron certificate of incorporation, the initial board of Suntron shall consist of three members and the board shall continue to be comprised of not less than three nor more than 12 members, as determined by resolution of the Suntron board of directors. Currently, Suntron has nine directors. At all meetings for the election of directors, a plurality of the votes cast shall be sufficient to elect a new director.

The Suntron certificate of incorporation and bylaws provide for a board of directors consisting of three classes, as nearly equal in number as possible, serving three-year staggered terms.

Cumulative Voting

EFTC

The Colorado Act mandates cumulative voting in the election of directors unless the corporation's articles of incorporation state otherwise. The EFTC articles of incorporation do not permit cumulative voting.

Suntron

The Delaware Act permits a corporation to specify in its certificate of incorporation whether cumulative voting exists. The Suntron certificate of incorporation does not allow cumulative voting.

Removal of Directors

EFTC

Under the Colorado Act, stockholders may remove one or more directors, with or without cause, unless the articles of incorporation provide that directors may be removed only for cause. A director may be removed only if the number of votes cast in favor of removal exceeds the number of votes cast against removal, except that if cumulative voting is in effect, a director may not be removed if the number of votes sufficient to elect the director under cumulative voting is voted against such removal. The vote for removal must be conducted at a meeting called expressly for that purpose.

Under the EFTC articles of incorporation, one or more directors may be removed by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 80% of the outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote in the election of directors, with or without cause, unless otherwise specified by law.

Suntron

In the case of a corporation whose board is classified such as Suntron's, the Delaware Act provides that directors may be removed only for cause (unless the charter documents provide otherwise) by a majority of the shares entitled to vote at an election of directors. Suntron's charter documents do not grant stockholders the authority to remove directors other than for cause.

Filling Vacancies on the Board

EFTC

The Colorado Act provides that in accordance with the charter documents, the board or the stockholders may fill a vacancy on the board of directors. The term of a director elected to fill a vacancy by the directors expires at the next annual stockholders' meeting at which directors are elected. The term of a director elected to fill a vacancy by the stockholders is the unexpired term of the predecessor director. Directors elected to fill vacancies or newly created directorships will continue to serve until a successor is elected and qualifies.

Any vacancy occurring on the EFTC board of directors may be filled by a vote of the majority of the remaining directors, though less than a quorum, or by the stockholders if there are no directors remaining.

Suntron

Under the Suntron certificate of incorporation, only the remaining directors will have the authority to fill any vacancy that exists on the board and each new director will hold office until the expiration of the term of office of the director whom such person has replaced.

Elimination or Limitation of Certain Personal Liability of Directors

EFTC

Under the Colorado Act, if so provided in the articles of incorporation, the corporation may eliminate or limit the personal liability of a director to the corporation or to its stockholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director; except that any such provision will not eliminate or limit the liability of a director to the corporation or to its stockholders for monetary damages for any breach of the directors duty of loyalty to the corporation or to its stockholders, acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing

violation of law, acts specified in section 7-108-403 of the Colorado Act (dealing with liability of directors for unlawful distributions), or any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit. The EFTC articles of incorporation limit director liability to the fullest extent permitted by Colorado law.

Suntron

The Delaware Act is substantially similar to the Colorado Act with respect to the limitation on director liability. Delaware law permits a corporation to include in its certificate of incorporation a provision limiting or eliminating the liability of its directors to the corporation or its stockholders for monetary damages arising from a breach of fiduciary duty, except for: (1) for any breach of a director's duty of loyalty to the corporation or its stockholders, (2) for acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or knowing violation of law, (3) under Section 174 of the Delaware Act (dealing with willful or negligent violation of certain statutory provisions concerning dividends and stock purchases or redemptions), and (4) for any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit. The Suntron certificate of incorporation limits director liability to the fullest extent permitted by Delaware law.

Indemnification of Directors and Officers

EFTC

The Colorado Act provides that the corporation may indemnify a person for all expenses actually and necessarily incurred by them in connection with the defense of any action suit, or proceeding in which they were made a party by reason of being or having been a director, officer, employee, fiduciary or agent of the corporation, except in relation to matters to which any such person shall be adjudged in such action, suit or proceeding to be liable to the corporation or where the person derived a an improper personal benefit. Generally, the officer, director, employee, fiduciary or agent being indemnified must have acted in good faith and in a manner he reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation and, in a criminal proceeding, must have had no reasonable cause to believe his conduct was unlawful.

EFTC's bylaws provide that the company will indemnify any officer, director or employee and any individual who, while a director, officer of employee of the company is or was serving at the request of EFTC as a director, officer, partner, trustee or employee of any other entity to the fullest extent of the law. Under the EFTC bylaws, a director, officer or employee may be reimbursed in advance of a final disposition of a proceeding if such person undertakes to repay any such advances if it is determined that he or she did not meet the required standards of conduct. EFTC may purchase insurance on behalf of its directors and officers for liability asserted against them in their capacity as such regardless of whether the corporation would have the power to indemnify them.

Suntron

Under the Delaware Act, a corporation may indemnify any person involved in a third-party action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative, by reason of being a director, officer, employee or agent of the corporation, against expenses (including attorneys' fees), judgments, fines and settlement amounts actually and reasonably incurred in connection with such action, suit or

proceeding or incurred by reason of such persons being or having been a representative of the corporation, if he acted in good faith and reasonably believed that his actions were in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation and, with respect to any criminal proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe that his conduct was unlawful.

The Delaware Act also provides that a corporation may advance to a director or officer expenses incurred by him in defending any action, upon receipt of an undertaking by the present or former director or officer to repay the amount advanced if it is ultimately determined that he is not entitled to indemnification. The Delaware Act provides further that the provisions for indemnification contained therein are nonexclusive of any other rights to which the party may be entitled under any bylaw, agreement, vote of stockholders, disinterested directors or otherwise.

The Suntron certificate of incorporation and bylaws provide for indemnification of any such person to the fullest extent permitted by law. The Suntron certificate of incorporation permits the advancement of expenses to the fullest extent permitted by law, while the Suntron bylaws provide for the advancement of expenses to an indemnified party upon receipt by Suntron of an undertaking by the party to repay those amounts if it is finally determined that the indemnified party is not entitled to indemnification.

Dividends and Repurchases of Shares

EFTC

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The Colorado Act permits a corporation to declare and pay dividends unless, after giving effect thereto: (1) the corporation would not be able to pay its debts as they become due in the usual course of business, or (2) the corporation's total assets would be less than the sum of its total liabilities plus, unless the articles of incorporation permit otherwise, the amount that would be needed, if the corporation were to be dissolved at the time of the distribution, to satisfy the preferential rights that are superior to those receiving the distribution.

Suntron

The Delaware Act permits a corporation to declare and pay dividends out of surplus or if there is no surplus, out of net profits for the fiscal year as long as the amount of capital of the corporation following the declaration and payment of the dividend is not less than the aggregate amount of the capital represented by the issued and outstanding stock of all classes having preference upon the distribution of assets. In addition, the Delaware Act generally provides that a corporation may redeem or repurchase its shares only if the capital of the corporation is not impaired and such redemption or repurchase would not impair the capital of the corporation.

Inspection of Books and Records

EFTC

Under the Colorado Act, any stockholder may inspect and copy, during usual business hours, a corporation's articles of incorporation, bylaws, minutes of the proceedings of stockholders, names and addresses of current officers and directors, most recent periodic report, and all annual and published financial statements prepared for periods ending the last three years on file at the corporation's principal office. Additionally, any person who has been a holder of record for a minimum of three months or who owns at least 5% of the corporation's outstanding shares has a right to inspect (1) the corporation's accounting records, (2) the record of stockholders, and (3) minutes from board of directors or stockholder meetings and records of action taken by the board of directors or stockholders without a meeting.

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Suntron

Under the Delaware Act, any stockholder may submit a written demand to inspect and copy the corporation's stock ledger, a list of its stockholders and its other books and records. The written demand must state a purpose for the inspection which is reasonably related to the demanding stockholder's interest as a stockholder.

Charter Amendments

EFTC

The Colorado Act generally provides that amendments to a corporation's articles of incorporation require the approval of a majority of shares represented and entitled to vote at a meeting at which a quorum is present.

Under EFTC's articles of incorporation, the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 80% of the outstanding shares of EFTC's stock entitled to vote for the election of directors, voting together as a single class, shall be required to amend the articles of incorporation to allow cumulative voting or to amend, repeal, or adopt any provision inconsistent with certain of the articles including those relating to EFTC's directors, stockholder actions without a meeting, special meetings of stockholders and the right of the board to adopt, alter, amend and repeal EFTC's bylaws.

Suntron

Under the Delaware Act, an amendment or change to a certificate of incorporation generally requires the approval of the board of directors, followed by the approval of such amendment by the affirmative vote of the owners of a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote thereon. When an amendment of the certificate would adversely affect the rights of a class of stock or the rights of a series of a class, the Delaware Act provides that the enactment of the amendment also requires the affirmative vote of the owners of a majority of the outstanding shares of such class or series. The Delaware Act generally provides that the approval of a majority of outstanding voting shares is required to amend a corporation's certificate of incorporation.

The Suntron certificate of incorporation expressly reserves the company's right to amend or repeal any provision contained in the certificate. In addition, Article IX regarding number and term of directors and director vacancies can only be altered, amended or repealed with the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the outstanding shares of all capital stock entitled to vote for the election of directors.

Bylaw Amendments

EFTC

The EFTC board of directors has the power to adopt, alter, amend or repeal the bylaws of the company by vote of not less than a majority of the directors then in office. The holders of shares of capital stock of EFTC entitled at the time to vote for the election of directors also have the power to adopt, alter, amend or repeal the bylaws of the company, although any proposal by a stockholder to adopt, alter, amend or repeal the bylaws requires for adoption the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 80% of the outstanding shares of stock generally entitled to vote in the election of directors, voting together as a single class.

Suntron

Under the Delaware Act, bylaws may be adopted, amended or repealed by the stockholders entitled to vote thereon provided that any corporation may, in its certificate of incorporation, confer this power upon the directors. However, the power vested in the stockholders shall not be divested or limited where the board of directors also has such power.

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Suntron's certificate of incorporation provides that its board of directors may adopt, amend, repeal or otherwise alter the bylaws without any action of the stockholders; provided the stockholders will have the power to amend, alter or repeal such bylaws made by the directors.

Appraisal Rights

EFTC

The Colorado Act permits a stockholder of a corporation participating in certain major corporate transactions to, under varying circumstances, assert appraisal/dissenters' rights by which the stockholder may receive cash in the amount of the fair market value of his or her shares in lieu of the consideration he or she would otherwise receive in the transactions. Colorado law provides that dissenters' rights are generally available to stockholders, whether or not they are entitled to vote, for any of the following: (a) mergers; (b) statutory share exchanges; and (c) sales, leases, exchanges or other dispositions of all or substantially all of the property of a corporation or of an entity controlled by the corporation if the stockholders of the corporation were entitled to vote on the consent of the corporation to the disposition under state law.

Under the Colorado Act, there are no appraisal rights for shares which either were listed on a national securities exchange or on the Nasdaq national market system, or were held of record by more than 2,000 stockholders, at the time of: (1) the record date fixed to determine the stockholders entitled to receive notice of the stockholders' meeting at which the corporate action is submitted to vote; (2) the record date fixed to determine stockholders entitled to sign writings consenting to the corporate action; or (3) the effective date of the corporate action if the corporate action is authorized other than by a vote of stockholders, unless, with respect to (1), (2) and (3) above, stockholders receive anything except (a) shares of the corporation surviving the consummation of the plan of merger or share exchange; (b) shares of any other corporation which at the effective date of the plan of merger of share exchange either will be listed on a national securities exchange or on the Nasdaq national market system, or will be held of record by more than 2,000 stockholders; (c) cash in lieu of fractional shares; or (d) any combination of the foregoing described shares or cash in lieu of fractional shares.

Suntron

Under the Delaware Act, unless the certificate of incorporation of a corporation provides otherwise, there are no appraisal rights provided in the case of a sale or transfer of all or substantially all of its assets or an amendment to the corporation's certificate of incorporation.

Moreover, Delaware corporate law does not provide appraisal rights in connection with a merger or consolidation, unless the certificate of incorporation provides otherwise, to the owners of shares of a corporation that, at the record date fixed to determine the stockholders entitled to receive notice of and to vote at the meeting of stockholders to act upon the merger or consolidating agreements, are either listed on a national securities exchange or designated as a national market system security by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. or held of record by more than 2,000 stockholders, unless the applicable agreement of merger or consolidation requires the owners of these shares to receive, in exchange for these shares, anything other than: (1) shares of stock of the resulting or surviving corporation; (2) shares of stock of any other corporation listed on a national securities exchange designated as described above, or held of record by more than 2,000 holders; (3) cash in lieu of fractional shares of the corporations described in the foregoing clauses (1) and (2); or (4) any combination of clauses (1), (2) and (3).

In addition, the Delaware Act denies appraisal rights to the stockholders of a surviving corporation in a merger if that merger did not require for its approval the vote of the stockholders of such surviving corporation.

Derivative Suits**EFTC**

Derivative actions may be brought in Colorado by a stockholder on behalf of, and for the benefit of, a Colorado corporation. Colorado law provides that a stockholder must be a stockholder of the corporation at the time of the transaction of which the stockholder complains. If the stockholder bringing the derivative action holds less than 5% of the outstanding shares of any class of the corporation, unless such shares have a market value in excess of \$25,000, the corporation is entitled to require the stockholder to post a bond for the costs and reasonable expenses, excluding attorneys' fees, which may be directly attributable to and incurred by the corporation in defense of the derivative action or may be incurred by other parties named as defendant in such action for which the corporation may become legally liable.

Suntron

Derivative actions may also be brought in Delaware by a stockholder on behalf of, and for the benefit of, a Delaware corporation. The Delaware Act provides that a stockholder must state in the complaint that he was a stockholder of the corporation at the time of the transaction of which he complains.

Stockholder Approval of Certain Business Combinations under Delaware Law

The Delaware Act prohibits, in certain circumstances, a "business combination" between the corporation and an "interested stockholder" within three years of the stockholder becoming an "interested stockholder." An "interested stockholder" is a holder who, directly or indirectly, controls 15% or more of the outstanding voting stock or is an affiliate of the corporation and was the owner of 15% or more of the outstanding voting stock at any time within the prior three-year period. A "business combination" includes a merger or consolidation involving the corporation and the interested stockholder, a sale or other disposition of assets having an aggregate market value equal to 10% or more of the consolidated assets of the corporation or the aggregate market value of the outstanding stock of the corporation involving the corporation and the interested stockholder, certain transactions that would increase the interested stockholder's proportionate share ownership in the corporation and the receipt by the interested stockholder of the benefit of any loans, advances, guarantees, pledges or other financial benefits provided by or through the corporation. This provision does not apply where (a) either the business combination or the transaction which resulted in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder is approved by the corporation's board of directors prior to the date the interested stockholder acquired such 15% interest, (b) upon the consummation of the transaction which resulted in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder, the interested stockholder owned at least 85% of the outstanding voting stock of the corporation excluding for the purposes of determining the number of shares outstanding shares held by persons who are directors and also officers and by employee stock plans in which participants do not have the right to determine confidentially whether shares held subject to the plan will be tendered, (c) the business combination is approved by a majority of the board of directors and the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the outstanding votes entitled to be cast by disinterested stockholders at an annual or special meeting, (d) the corporation does not have a class of voting stock that is listed on a national securities exchange, authorized for quotation on an inter-dealer quotation system of a registered national securities association, or held of record by more than 2,000 stockholders unless any of the foregoing results from action taken, directly or indirectly, by an interested stockholder or from a transaction in which a person becomes an interested stockholder, (e) the stockholder acquires a 15% interest inadvertently and divests itself of such ownership and would not have been a 15% stockholder in the preceding three years but for the inadvertent acquisition of ownership, (f) the stockholder acquired the 15% interest when these restrictions did not apply, or (g) the corporation has expressly elected not to be governed by this provision. Suntron has not expressly elected to opt out of this provision in its certification of incorporation. This provision would

not apply to a "short-form" merger by Thayer-BLUM, because upon consummation of the combination Thayer-BLUM will own greater than 85% of the outstanding voting stock of Suntron and because Suntron's board of directors approved the combination, which is the transaction in which Thayer-BLUM will become an "interested stockholder." However, Thayer-BLUM has advised us that it does not have any present intentions to pursue a "short form" merger.

The Colorado Act does not contain an equivalent business combination provision.

Merger of Parent and Subsidiary

EFTC

Under the Colorado Act, a parent corporation owning at least 90% of the outstanding shares of each class of a subsidiary corporation may either merge the subsidiary into itself or merge itself into the subsidiary without the approval of the other stockholders of the subsidiary. In the event of such a merger, the parent corporation is required to mail a copy or summary of the plan of merger to each other stockholder of the subsidiary, and the effective date of the merger can be no earlier than (a) the date on which all of the other stockholders of the subsidiary waived the mailing requirement; or (b) ten days after the date of the mailing. In addition, in the event of such a merger, the other stockholders of the subsidiary corporation, under varying circumstances, may assert appraisal/dissenters' rights as a result of the merger, which are described under "Comparison of Stockholders' Rights Appraisal Rights EFTC."

Suntron

Under the Delaware Act, a parent corporation owning at least 90% of the outstanding shares of each class of stock of a subsidiary corporation may either merge the subsidiary corporation into itself or merge itself into the subsidiary corporation without the approval of the other stockholders of the subsidiary corporation. The parent corporation is required to file a certificate of such ownership and merger setting forth a copy of the resolution of its board of directors to so merge and the date of the adoption. If the parent corporation is not the sole stockholder of the subsidiary corporation, the resolution must state the terms and conditions of the merger, including the securities, cash, property, or rights to be issued, paid, delivered, or granted by the surviving corporation upon surrender of each share of the subsidiary corporation. If the parent is not the surviving corporation, the resolution must include, among other things, provision for the pro rata issuance of stock of the surviving corporation to the holders of the stock of the parent corporation on surrender of any certificates. In the event all of the stock of a subsidiary Delaware corporation party to such a merger is not owned by the parent corporation immediately prior to the merger, the stockholders of the subsidiary Delaware corporation will have appraisal rights as described under "Comparison of Stockholders' Rights Appraisal Rights Suntron."

Rights Agreement

EFTC

EFTC has entered into a Rights Agreement dated as of February 25, 1999, as amended on March 30, 2000, July 14, 2000 and May 3, 2001, between EFTC and Computershare Trust Company, Inc., as rights agent, pursuant to which EFTC has issued rights, exercisable only upon the occurrence of certain events, to purchase its preferred stock. The Third Amendment to Rights Agreement dated May 3, 2001, amended the Rights Agreement so that it will not apply to the combination contemplated herein and will terminate and expire immediately prior to the consummation of the combination.

Suntron

Suntron does not have a stockholder rights plan.

DESCRIPTION OF SUNTRON CAPITAL STOCK FOLLOWING THE COMBINATION

The following summarizes the terms of the capital stock of Suntron following the combination, including the common stock you will receive in the combination. This summary does not purport to be complete and is qualified by reference to Suntron's certificate of incorporation and to the Delaware General Corporation Law. Please read the amended and restated certificate of incorporation and the bylaws of Suntron, which are attached hereto as Appendix D and Appendix E.

Authorized Capital Stock

The authorized capital stock of Suntron consists of:

50 million shares of common stock, par value \$.01 per share; and

10 million shares of preferred stock, par value \$.01 per share.

Suntron Common Stock

Subject to the rights of holders of any outstanding Suntron preferred stock, the holders of outstanding shares of Suntron common stock are entitled to share ratably in dividends declared out of assets legally available therefor at that time and in those amounts as the Suntron board of directors may from time to time lawfully determine.

Each holder of common stock is entitled to one vote for each share held and, except as otherwise provided by law or by the Suntron board of directors with respect to any series of Suntron preferred stock, the holders of Suntron common stock will exclusively possess all voting power. Holders of Suntron common stock are not entitled to accumulate votes for the election of directors. The Suntron common stock is not entitled to preemptive rights and is not subject to redemption or assessment. Subject to the rights of holders of any outstanding Suntron preferred stock, upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up of Suntron, any assets legally available for distribution to stockholders as such are to be distributed ratably among the holders of the Suntron common stock at that time outstanding.

Suntron Preferred Stock

The Express board of directors has the authority to issue Suntron preferred stock in one or more series with such distinctive serial designations, at such price or prices and for such other consideration as may be fixed by the Suntron board of directors. Different series of Suntron preferred stock may vary with respect to, among other things, dividend rates, conversion rights, voting rights, redemption rights, liquidation preferences and the number of shares constituting each such series as shall be determined and fixed by resolution or resolutions of the Suntron board of directors providing for the issuance of such series, without any further vote or action by the stockholders of Suntron. All the shares of any one series will be alike in every particular.

The ability of the Suntron board of directors to issue Suntron preferred stock, while providing flexibility in connection with possible acquisitions and other corporate purposes, could have the effect of making it more difficult for a third party to acquire, or of discouraging a third party from acquiring, a majority of the outstanding voting stock of Suntron.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The transfer agent and registrar for the Suntron common stock will be American Stock Transfer & Trust Company.

Nasdaq Listing of the Common Stock

It is a condition to the consummation of the combination that the shares of Suntron common stock to be issued in the combination be approved for quotation on the Nasdaq National Market. If the combination is completed, the Suntron common stock will be quoted on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol "SNTX," and the EFTC common stock will cease to be quoted on the Nasdaq National Market.

INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

Outsourcing is a rapidly growing trend in many industry sectors in the United States as companies seek to reduce costs and improve operating efficiencies. Original equipment manufacturers, or OEMs, are increasingly outsourcing materials management and manufacturing operations, ranging from inventory management to final system integration (known as box build) combined with distribution to the end customer. Manufacturers of electronic products are responding to this trend by utilizing technology-based materials management and logistical solutions provided by distributors. In addition, we believe that there is an emerging trend among OEMs to align with contract manufacturers that have distribution capabilities and expertise. The potential benefits from outsourcing materials management, manufacturing operations and network integration services include:

Focused Resources. Because the electronics industry is experiencing greater levels of competition and more rapid technological change, many OEMs are focusing their resources on activities and technologies in which they add the greatest value. By offering comprehensive integrated manufacturing services, electronic manufacturing services, or EMS, companies such as EFTC and K*TEC allow OEMs to focus on their core competencies, such as product development and marketing.

Reduced Time to Market. Due to intense competitive pressures and rapid technological developments in the electronics industry, OEMs are faced with increasingly shorter product life cycles and therefore have a growing need to reduce the time required to bring a product to market. OEMs can reduce their time to market by using our expertise in providing manufacturing solutions.

Reduced Costs and Capital Investment. As electronic products have become more technologically advanced and shipped in greater volumes, manufacturing processes have become increasingly automated, requiring greater investments in technology and capital equipment on an ongoing basis. Outsourcing electronic manufacturing services frequently enables an OEM to gain access to advanced, high-volume manufacturing and distribution capabilities while reducing the OEM's capital requirements.

Access to Leading Manufacturing Technology. Electronic products and electronics manufacturing technology have become increasingly sophisticated and complex, making it more difficult and expensive for OEMs to maintain the necessary technological expertise to manufacture products internally. OEMs work with EMS companies such as EFTC and K*TEC to gain access to specialized process expertise and manufacturing know-how.

EFTC BUSINESS

General

EFTC is an independent provider of electronic manufacturing services to OEMs. EFTC's manufacturing services include the assembly of complex printed circuit boards, cables and electromechanical devices. EFTC focuses on high-mix solutions that target the aerospace, industrial controls and instrumentation, medical equipment, semiconductor capital equipment, networking and telecommunications equipment segments of the electronics industry. EFTC's high-mix manufacturing focus involves processing printed circuit board assemblies in small-lots (up to 100 assemblies per production run) in a flexible manufacturing environment.

Manufacturing Services

EFTC provides a variety of manufacturing services ranging from the assembly of printed circuit cards to the full box-level integration of circuit cards, cables, harnesses and electromechanical assemblies. EFTC's various manufacturing locations provide some or all of the following services:

Materials Services. EFTC consults with its customers and their suppliers early in the component selection process. This early supplier involvement helps ensure an efficient supply stream that focuses not only on cost but also on availability of components and component life cycle. When material obsolescence affects its customers' designs, EFTC can provide recommendations on alternative components through its component engineering group.

Prototype Manufacturing Services. Two EFTC locations specialize in quick-turn manufacturing and prototype services that provide customers with 24 hour to 10-day turnaround times. EFTC's facility located in Manchester, New Hampshire, as well as EFTC's new prototype manufacturing operation located in Phoenix, Arizona, provide full turnkey solutions with a high degree of customer service.

Design Services. EFTC also contributes to its customers' product design by providing concurrent engineering, design for manufacturability and design for testability reviews. These reviews engage EFTC's engineering group with EFTC's customers early in the design process to reduce variation, cost and complexity in new designs. Upon completion of the design, EFTC also offers third party design services to assist its customers in getting their product to market.

Manufacturing Services. EFTC's manufacturing methodology is central to supporting high-mix manufacturing. While typical high-volume manufacturing companies use long high-volume runs to recover costs incurred in the initial set-up for the manufacturing process, EFTC's high-mix manufacturing technique focuses on parallel processing and set-up reductions in order to reduce initial set-up costs.

Testing Services. EFTC offers in-circuit, functional and environmental test screening. These tests verify that components have been properly placed and electrical continuity exists at the proper places on the circuit card. Functional testing is performed on the in-circuit testers or separate test adapters and verifies that the board or system is in compliance with customer specifications. Environmental tests determine how the product will function at various temperatures and seeks to identify and remove any latent defects that might appear later in the product life cycle.

Customers

EFTC focuses on serving OEMs in industries that have high-mix requirements. The following table presents EFTC's net sales for manufacturing services by industry segment for the years ended December 31, 1998, 1999 and 2000:

	1998	1999	2000
Aerospace and defense	46%	60%	74%
Industrial controls and instrumentation	18%	19%	11%
Networking and telecommunications equipment	5%	6%	9%
Computer-related products	28%	14%	2%
Medical equipment, semiconductor capital equipment and other	3%	1%	4%
Total	100%	100%	100%

During 2000, EFTC's 10 largest customers accounted for 93% of EFTC's net sales. Sales to Honeywell represented 72.7% of EFTC's 2000 net sales. The loss of Honeywell as a customer would, and the loss of any other significant customer could, have a material adverse effect on EFTC's financial condition and results of operations. See "Risk Factors We are dependent upon a small number of customers for a large portion of our net sales, and a decline in sales to major customers would harm our results of operations."

Sales and Marketing

Our sales force develops close working relationships with customers beginning early in the design phase and throughout all stages of production. EFTC focuses its marketing efforts on developing long-term relationships with its customers' key personnel.

EFTC's sales approach is designed to align EFTC's sales efforts in close proximity to its customers and EFTC's regional manufacturing facilities. EFTC continues to focus on the following markets: (1) aerospace and defense; (2) industrial controls and instrumentation; (3) networking and telecommunications equipment; (4) medical equipment; and (5) semiconductor capital equipment.

Backlog

Although EFTC obtains firm purchase orders from customers, most customers do not place firm purchase orders for products until 30 - 90 days prior to the delivery date for the finished goods. Backlog covered by firm purchase orders does not demonstrate a meaningful projection of EFTC's future sales since orders may be modified or canceled.

Suppliers

EFTC uses numerous suppliers of electronic components and other materials for its operations. From time to time, some components used by EFTC have been subject to shortages, and suppliers have been forced to allocate available quantities among their customers. See "Risk Factors We may experience component shortages, which would cause us to delay shipments to customers, resulting in potential declines in net sales and operating results." EFTC attempts to mitigate the risks of component shortages by working with customers to delay delivery schedules or by working with suppliers to provide the needed components using just-in-time inventory programs.

Competition

The electronic manufacturing services industry is extremely competitive and includes hundreds of companies. The contract manufacturing services provided by EFTC are available from many

independent sources. Many of EFTC's competitors are more established in the industry and have substantially greater financial, manufacturing or marketing resources than EFTC. Certain of EFTC's competitors have broader geographic presence than EFTC, including manufacturing facilities in foreign countries. EFTC believes that the principal competitive factors in its targeted market are quality, reliability, ability to meet delivery schedules, technological sophistication, geographic location and price. EFTC also faces competition from its current and potential customers, who are continually evaluating the relative merits of internal manufacturing versus contract manufacturing for various products.

Intellectual Property

We seek to protect our proprietary technology and other intangible assets primarily through trade secret protection. We believe our business depends on the effectiveness of our fabrication techniques and our ability to continue to improve our manufacturing processes. In addition, we depend heavily on training, recruiting and retaining our employees, who are required to have sufficient know-how to operate advanced equipment and to conduct sensitive and complicated manufacturing processes.

Governmental Regulation

EFTC's operations are subject to certain federal, state and local regulatory requirements relating to environmental, waste management, health and safety matters, and there can be no assurance that material costs and liabilities will not be incurred in complying with those regulations or that past or future operations will not result in exposure to injury or claims of injury by employees or the public. To meet various legal requirements, EFTC has modified its circuit board cleaning processes to utilize only aqueous (water-based) methods.

Some risk of costs and liabilities related to these matters is inherent in EFTC's business, as with many similar businesses. EFTC's management team believes that EFTC's business is operated in substantial compliance with applicable environmental, waste management, health and safety regulations, the violation of which could have a material adverse effect on EFTC. In the event of violation, these regulations provide for civil and criminal fines, injunctions and other sanctions and, in certain instances, allow third parties to sue to enforce compliance. In addition, new, modified or more stringent requirements or enforcement policies could be adopted that may adversely affect EFTC.

EFTC periodically generates and temporarily handles limited amounts of materials that are considered hazardous waste under applicable law. EFTC contracts for the off-site disposal of these materials. For additional information, see "Risk Factors Our failure to comply with the requirements of environmental laws could result in fines and revocation of permits necessary to our manufacturing processes."

Employees

As of November 30, 2001, EFTC had 1,443 full-time equivalent employees, of whom 1,130 were engaged in manufacturing operations, 185 in material handling and procurement, and 128 in finance, sales and administration. As of the same date, EFTC also engaged the full-time services of 280 temporary laborers through employment agencies in manufacturing operations. None of EFTC's employees is subject to a collective bargaining agreement. EFTC's management team believes that EFTC's relationship with its employees is good.

Properties

The following table describes EFTC's material locations.

Location	Year Acquired/ Opened	Approximate Size	Owned/ Leased	Primary Use
Phoenix, Arizona	1999	99,000 square feet	Leased	Manufacturing
Phoenix, Arizona	1999	46,000 square feet	Leased	Manufacturing/Headquarters
Lawrence, Massachusetts	2001	73,000 square feet	Leased	Manufacturing
Newberg, Oregon	1998	65,000 square feet	Leased	Manufacturing
Ottawa, Kansas	1998	40,000 square feet	Owned	Manufacturing
Tijuana, Mexico	1999	30,000 square feet	Leased	Manufacturing
Moses Lake, Washington	1997	20,000 square feet	Leased	Manufacturing
Manchester, New Hampshire	1998	19,000 square feet	Leased	Manufacturing

In addition, EFTC leases a facility in Denver, Colorado where its former executive offices were located. EFTC has subleased a significant portion of the facility and is actively pursuing a sublease of the remainder of the space. For additional information with respect to EFTC's leases, see Note 11 of EFTC's consolidated financial statements appearing elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus.

EFTC believes its facilities are in good condition and that its current capacity is sufficient to handle its anticipated needs for the foreseeable future.

EFTC MARKET PRICE AND DIVIDEND INFORMATION

EFTC common stock is quoted on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol "EFTC". On January 24, 2002, there were approximately stockholders of record.

The following table sets forth the high and low sale prices for EFTC common stock, as reported on the Nasdaq National Market, for the quarters presented.

	1999 Sales Prices		2000 Sales Prices		2001 Sales Prices	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 5.75	\$ 3.38	\$ 3.22	\$ 2.00	\$ 4.38	\$ 1.06
Second Quarter	6.75	4.00	3.19	1.69	3.75	2.25
Third Quarter	5.19	2.63	3.06	1.94	3.14	1.00
Fourth Quarter	3.59	1.50	2.06	1.03	2.97	1.15

EFTC has never paid dividends on its common stock and does not anticipate that it will do so in the foreseeable future. The future payment of dividends, if any, on common stock is within the discretion of the Board of Directors and will depend on EFTC's earnings, capital requirements, financial condition and other relevant factors. However, EFTC's loan agreement with Bank of America prohibits payment of dividends without the lender's consent.

K*TEC BUSINESS**General**

Formerly a wholly owned subsidiary of Kent Electronics Corporation, K*TEC provides vertically integrated electronics manufacturing services. K*TEC's services include electronic interconnect assemblies, printed circuit board assemblies, sheet metal fabrication, powder painting, plastic injection molding, cable assembly, other built to order subassemblies, final system integration and after-market repair services.

Manufacturing Services

K*TEC provides vertically integrated electronic manufacturing products and services, including printed circuit board assembly and test, electronic interconnect assemblies, subassemblies, sheet metal fabrication and powder paint, plastic injection molding and box build. K*TEC has developed innovative material requirements planning relationships with a select group of OEMs in the computer, medical instrumentation, networking, semiconductor capital equipment and telecommunications industries. These relationships are supported by sophisticated in-house product design and technical support capabilities. K*TEC support teams work closely with K*TEC's customers through all stages of product planning and production to apply advanced design and production technology. K*TEC's computer systems have a computer aided design capability that allows K*TEC engineers to be on-line with an OEM's engineers when developing and changing product designs. In addition, K*TEC customers have Internet access to K*TEC's intranet in order to monitor printed circuit board production quality, board and box build assembly methods and product throughput in a real-time environment. Each customer's Internet site is secured and tailored for the customer's unique needs.

K*TEC's quality control standards provide another means of serving the needs of K*TEC's customers, because OEMs often rely on suppliers to assure quality control for subassemblies rather than providing such quality control themselves. The K*TEC management team believes that K*TEC's adherence to strict quality control standards and its investment in state-of-the-art production facilities and equipment have attracted and retained important customers who have established extremely rigid product quality standards. K*TEC further complements its offerings by providing full logistics support that allows the final assembly to be shipped directly to the customer's end customer. This supply chain management ability differentiates K*TEC as a resource in enhancing customers' cost-efficiency and time-to-market.

Customers

K*TEC's customers consist of OEMs in the electronics industry. The following table presents K*TEC's net sales for manufacturing services by industry segment for the 12 months ended December 31, 1998 and 1999 and pro forma net sales for the 12 months ended December 31, 2000:

	1998	1999	Pro Forma 2000(a)
Semiconductor	17.8%	27.3%	48.5%
Networking	21.9%	37.9%	27.8%
Telecommunications	12.7%	12.8%	11.3%
Contract manufacturing	12.6%	7.0%	6.2%
Other	9.3%	4.9%	2.9%
Medical	2.9%	3.1%	1.8%
Computers	19.2%	6.6%	1.3%
Oil Field	3.6%	0.4%	0.2%
Total	100%	100%	100%

(a)

Combines K*TEC's net sales during the period from January 1, 2000 to October 9, 2000 and the period from October 10, 2000 to December 31, 2000.

During 2000, K*TEC's 10 largest customers accounted for 85.7% of K*TEC's pro forma net sales. Sales to Applied Materials represented 39% of K*TEC's 2000 pro forma net sales and 38% of K*TEC's net sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2001. Sales to Emulex represented 21% of K*TEC's 2000 pro forma net sales and 26% of K*TEC's net sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2001. The loss of Applied Materials or Emulex as a customer would, and the loss of any other significant customer could, have a material adverse effect on K*TEC's financial condition and results of operations. See "Risk Factors We are dependent upon a small number of customers for a large portion of our net sales, and a decline in sales to major customers would harm our results of operations."

Sales and Marketing

K*TEC targets (1) technology companies with minimal manufacturing capabilities who require "one-stop shopping" service in rapidly evolving sectors and (2) OEMs whose demand is characterized by small lot, high frequency purchases with significant demand and engineering design variables. K*TEC's vertical integration, coupled with its focus on and unique configuration required to service its customers' high mix needs, differentiates K*TEC from other EMS companies. K*TEC focuses on providing to its customers products and services that emphasize technology-based materials management and manufacturing solutions.

K*TEC supplements the efforts of its direct sales force in the marketing of its products with direct mailings of brochures and catalogs, the publication of various white papers, as well as advertisements in trade journals. K*TEC continues to focus on the following markets: (1) semiconductor capital equipment, (2) networking equipment, (3) telecommunications equipment and (4) medical equipment. This approach facilitates sales personnel specialization within related product groupings and permits sales representatives to develop a high degree of technical expertise.

Backlog

Although K*TEC obtains firm purchase orders from customers, most customers do not place firm purchase orders for products until 30 - 90 days prior to the delivery date for the finished goods.

Backlog covered by firm purchase orders does not demonstrate a meaningful projection of K*TEC's future sales since orders may be modified or canceled.

Suppliers

K*TEC uses numerous suppliers of electronic components and other materials for its operations. From time to time, some components used by K*TEC have been subject to shortages, and suppliers have been forced to allocate available quantities among their customers. See "Risk Factors We may experience component shortages, which would cause us to delay shipments to customers, resulting in potential declines in net sales and operating results." K*TEC attempts to mitigate the risks of component shortages by working with customers to delay delivery schedules or by working with suppliers to provide the needed components using just-in-time inventory programs.

Competition

The electronic manufacturing services industry is extremely competitive and includes hundreds of companies. The contract manufacturing services provided by K*TEC are available from many independent sources. Many of K*TEC's competitors are more established in the industry and have substantially greater financial, manufacturing or marketing resources than K*TEC. Certain of K*TEC's competitors have broader geographic presence than K*TEC, including manufacturing facilities in foreign countries. K*TEC believes that the principal competitive factors in its targeted market are quality, reliability, ability to meet delivery schedules, technological sophistication, geographic location and price. K*TEC also faces competition from its current and potential customers, who are continually evaluating the relative merits of internal manufacturing versus contract manufacturing for various products.

Intellectual Property

We seek to protect our proprietary technology and other intangible assets primarily through trade secret protection. We believe our business depends on the effectiveness of our fabrication techniques and our ability to continue to improve our manufacturing processes. In addition, we depend heavily on training, recruiting and retaining our employees, who are required to have sufficient know-how to operate advanced equipment and to conduct sensitive and complicated manufacturing processes.

Governmental Regulation

K*TEC's operations are subject to certain federal, state and local regulatory requirements relating to environmental, waste management, health and safety matters, and there can be no assurance that material costs and liabilities will not be incurred in complying with those regulations or that past or future operations will not result in exposure to injury or claims of injury by employees or the public.

Some risk of costs and liabilities related to these matters is inherent in K*TEC's business, as with many similar businesses. K*TEC's management team believes that K*TEC's business is operated in substantial compliance with applicable environmental, waste management, health and safety regulations, the violation of which could have a material adverse effect on K*TEC. In the event of violation, these regulations provide for civil and criminal fines, injunctions and other sanctions and, in certain instances, allow third parties to sue to enforce compliance. In addition, new, modified or more stringent requirements or enforcement policies could be adopted that may adversely affect K*TEC.

K*TEC periodically generates and temporarily handles limited amounts of materials that are considered hazardous waste under applicable law. K*TEC contracts for the off-site disposal of these materials. For additional information, see "Risk Factors Our failure to comply with the requirements of environmental laws could result in fines and revocation of permits necessary to our manufacturing processes."

Employees

As of November 30, 2001, K*TEC had 910 full-time equivalent employees, of whom 757 were engaged in manufacturing operations, 77 in material handling and procurement, and 76 in finance, sales and administration. As of the same date, K*TEC also engaged the full-time services of 89 temporary laborers through employment agencies. None of K*TEC's employees is subject to a collective bargaining agreement. K*TEC's management team believes that K*TEC's relationship with its employees is good.

Properties

The K*TEC manufacturing facility located in Sugar Land, Texas consists of approximately 472,000 square feet. The following table describes K*TEC's material locations.

Location	Approximate Size	Primary Use
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	Year Acquired/ Opened		Owned/ Leased	
Sugar Land, Texas	1996	472,000 sq. ft.	Owned	Manufacturing/ Headquarters
Fremont, California	2000	87,000 sq. ft.	Leased	Manufacturing
Dallas, Texas(1)	1999	52,000 sq. ft.	Leased	Manufacturing
Austin, Texas	1996	45,000 sq. ft.	Leased	Warehouse

(1) On October 18, 2001, K*TEC announced plans to close its Dallas facility by the end of the fourth quarter of 2001.

K*TEC leases additional manufacturing facilities in Milpitas, California and Austin, Texas, which it has closed. K*TEC is actively pursuing subleases for such spaces. For additional information with respect to K*TEC's leases, see Note 8 to Thayer-BLUM Funding II's consolidated financial statements appearing elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus.

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EFTC SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

(in thousands, except per share data)

The selected dated presented below under the captions "Statement of Operations Data" and "Balance Sheet Data" as of and for each of the years in the five-year period ended December 31, 2000, are derived from the consolidated financial statements of EFTC, which financial statements have been audited by KPMG LLP, independent certified public accountants. The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 1999 and 2000, and for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2000, and the independent auditors' report thereon, are included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. The selected unaudited data presented below for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2000 and 2001 are derived from the unaudited consolidated financial statements of EFTC included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. Results of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2001 are not indicative of the results for the full year. See "Risk Factors EFTC and K*TEC have each experienced declining net sales, and we expect fourth quarter net sales to decline."

	Year Ended December 31,					Nine Months Ended September 30	
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2000	2001
Statement of Operations Data:							
Net sales	\$ 60,910	\$ 122,079	\$ 226,780	\$ 221,864	\$ 327,444	\$ 225,751	\$ 289,409
Cost of goods sold	56,277	102,166	200,581	229,892	311,485	218,950	259,164
Gross profit (loss)	4,633	19,913	26,199	(8,028)	15,959	6,801	30,245
Operating costs and expenses:							
Selling, general and administrative expenses	5,916	12,711	22,838	25,389	23,926	18,874	13,740
Recapitalization and merger transaction costs			1,048		5,336	5,303	1,113
Severance, retention, closure and relocation costs			200	300	4,579	3,090	
Impairment of long-lived assets	726		3,342	2,822	1,662	1,662	
Goodwill amortization		547	1,564	1,133	267	201	201
Litigation settlement				6,400			
Operating income (loss)	(2,009)	6,655	(2,793)	(44,072)	(19,811)	(22,329)	15,191
Interest expense	(576)	(2,411)	(4,312)	(6,516)	(9,556)	(7,265)	(3,310)

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	Year Ended December 31,					Nine Months Ended September 30	
Gain (loss) on sale of assets	50	1,156	400	(20,880)	4,369	4,351	781
Other, net	50	139	(104)	(55)	(15)	(14)	23
Income (loss) before income taxes	(2,485)	5,539	(6,809)	(71,523)	(25,013)	(25,257)	12,685
Income tax benefit (expense)	867	(2,118)	2,631	(2,180)			(451)
Net income (loss)	\$ (1,618)	\$ 3,421	\$ (4,178)	\$ (73,703)	\$ (25,013)	\$ (25,257)	\$ 12,234
Net income (loss) applicable to common stockholders:							
Basic	\$ (1,608)	\$ 3,380	\$ (4,495)	\$ (73,703)	\$ (27,485)	\$ (27,410)	\$ 11,684
Diluted	\$ (1,608)	\$ 3,380	\$ (4,495)	\$ (73,703)	\$ (27,485)	\$ (27,410)	\$ 14,451
Net income (loss) per share applicable to common stockholders:							
Basic	\$ (.28)	\$.40	\$ (.31)	\$ (4.74)	\$ (1.72)	\$ (1.75)	\$ 0.37
Diluted	\$ (.28)	\$.38	\$ (.31)	\$ (4.74)	\$ (1.72)	\$ (1.75)	\$ 0.30
Number of shares used for computation:							
Basic	5,742	8,502	14,730	15,543	15,978	15,686	31,417
Diluted	5,742	8,955	14,730	15,543	15,978	15,686	48,495

	December 31,					September 30,
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Balance Sheet Data:						
Working capital	\$ 9,284	\$ 43,634	\$ 59,037	\$ 26,232	\$ 72,037	\$ 55,156
Total assets	24,037	148,825	190,666	131,129	159,572	122,965
Total debt	5,917	44,959	54,983	42,994	90,652	
Stockholders' equity	13,850	75,221	94,979	21,278	14,205	86,388

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

The information set forth below contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act. Such statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in the statements. See "Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements."

General

EFTC is a provider of electronic manufacturing services to original equipment manufacturers. EFTC focuses on high-mix solutions that target the aerospace, industrial controls and instrumentation, medical equipment, semiconductor capital equipment, networking and telecommunications equipment segments of the electronics industry. EFTC's manufacturing services consist of assembling complex printed circuit boards, cables and electromechanical devices. High-mix manufacturing involves processing printed circuit board assemblies in small-lots (up to 100 assemblies per production run) in a flexible manufacturing environment.

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During 1997 and 1998, EFTC made several acquisitions of businesses and assets in connection with an aggressive growth strategy. Between the fourth quarter of 1998 and the fourth quarter of 2000, EFTC implemented a series of actions to improve liquidity and operating results. These actions included the disposal or closure of several of EFTC's business units. Moreover, as more fully described in Note 4 of EFTC's audited consolidated financial statements, EFTC engaged in a number of significant recapitalization transactions beginning in March 2000. Because of the significant impact of these transactions, we believe that EFTC's results are not necessarily comparable on a period-to-period basis. A summary of EFTC's acquisitions, dispositions and closures in recent periods is presented below.

Northwest Operations Division. On February 24, 1997, EFTC acquired two affiliated entities, Current Electronics, Inc., an Oregon corporation, and Current Electronics (Washington), Inc., a Washington corporation, for total consideration of approximately \$10.9 million, consisting of 1,980,000 shares of EFTC common stock and approximately \$5.5 million in cash, including approximately \$0.6 of transaction costs. During 1998, EFTC completed construction of a new manufacturing facility in Newberg, Oregon at a total cost of approximately \$7.0 million. The Newberg facility along with one in Moses Lake, Washington comprises EFTC's Northwest Operations Division.

AlliedSignal Asset Purchases. During the period from August 1997 through February 1998, EFTC completed two transactions with AlliedSignal, Inc., now Honeywell International Inc., pursuant to which EFTC acquired inventories and equipment located in Fort Lauderdale, Florida and Tucson, Arizona for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$19.0 million. In connection with these activities, the parties entered into a long-term supply agreement for the production of circuit card assemblies.

In September 1999, EFTC initiated a plan to close its facility in Fort Lauderdale and consolidate the business from that plant into three other EFTC facilities. In an effort to improve company-wide utilization, Ft. Lauderdale was closed as a result of its higher cost structure and the added benefits of transferring this business to other EFTC facilities that were in closer proximity to the affected customers. The Ft. Lauderdale restructuring activities were substantially complete in the second quarter of 2000.

In December 1999, EFTC commenced negotiations with Honeywell for the sale of inventory and equipment at EFTC's facility in Tucson and the sublease of the facility to Honeywell. This sale closed in February 2000 and provided net proceeds to EFTC of \$12.7 million. In July 2000, EFTC completed the build-out for facilities in Phoenix designed to accommodate the manufacturing services of the

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non-Honeywell customers that were transitioned from Tucson and which are now conducted in the Phoenix facility.

EFTC Services Division. EFTC acquired the Services Division in September 1997 for approximately \$35.7 million, consisting of 1,858,975 shares of EFTC's common stock and approximately \$26.5 million in cash. The Services Division had facilities in Memphis, Tennessee, Louisville, Kentucky and Tampa, Florida and specialized in transportation hub-based warranty and repair services for companies engaged in the computer and communications industries.

On September 1, 1999, EFTC sold substantially all of the assets of its Services Division for approximately \$28.1 million. In connection with this sale, the purchaser and EFTC agreed to an Earn-out Contingency (the EC). Under the EC, if the earnings for the year ended August 31, 2000 related to the division sold are in excess of \$4.5 million (Target Earnings), EFTC would have been entitled to an additional payment equal to three times the difference between the actual earnings and Target Earnings. If actual earnings were less than Target Earnings, EFTC would have been required to refund an amount equal to three times the difference. The maximum amount that either party would have been required to pay under the EC was \$2.5 million. In October 2000, the purchaser notified EFTC that actual earnings exceeded Target Earnings by \$0.6 million, resulting in an additional payment to EFTC of \$1.9 million in December 2000.

EFTC Express Division. In March 1998, EFTC acquired RM Electronics, Inc., doing business as Personal Electronics (Personal), in a business combination accounted for as a pooling of interests. EFTC issued 1,800,000 shares of common stock in exchange for all of the outstanding common stock of Personal. Personal is based in Manchester, New Hampshire and specializes in quick turn, front-end prototype development, low volume, and end-of-life high mix assembly services. Personal comprises EFTC's Express Division.

Northeast Operations Division. In September 1998, EFTC acquired the circuit card assembly operations of the Agfa Division of Bayer Corporation. EFTC purchased inventory and equipment for approximately \$6.0 million and the parties entered into a long-term supply agreement for the manufacture of circuit card assemblies. This business is conducted in EFTC's leased facility in Wilmington, Massachusetts and comprises the Northeast Operations Division.

Midwest Operations Division. In September 1998, EFTC purchased manufacturing equipment for approximately \$1.5 million from AlliedSignal. In connection with this transaction, AlliedSignal agreed to amend the existing long-term supply agreement with EFTC to include the production of circuit card assemblies at EFTC's new facility in Ottawa, Kansas. The Kansas facility comprises EFTC's Midwest Operations

Division.

Rocky Mountain Division. In December 1998, EFTC announced a plan to close the Rocky Mountain Division located in Greeley, Colorado and to consolidate the remaining business into other facilities, in an effort to improve capacity utilization and profitability. In October 1999, EFTC completed the sale of the building in Greeley for net proceeds of approximately \$3.8 million.

Southwest Commercial Operations Division. In March 1999, EFTC entered into a long-term supply agreement with Honeywell that included the acquisition of certain assets and inventory used in circuit card assembly manufacturing. For the year ended December 31, 2000 and 1999, sales under this agreement amounted to approximately \$166 million and \$28 million, respectively. The manufacturing activities under this agreement are conducted in EFTC's leased facility in Phoenix, Arizona and a smaller facility in Tijuana, Mexico. These facilities comprise the EFTC's Southwest Commercial Operations Division. Effective November 2000, the supply agreement was replaced by a memorandum of understanding which was intended to govern the relationship between the parties until the earlier of (1) implementation of a new contract or (2) October 31, 2001. EFTC and Honeywell are negotiating

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towards a new agreement, but in the meantime the parties are continuing to operate under the expired memorandum of understanding. That document evidences the parties' understanding with respect to pricing, purchase price variances, payment terms, and inventory and volume purchase matters.

Corporate Headquarters. In July 2000, EFTC announced its plan to relocate its corporate headquarters from Denver, Colorado to EFTC's existing Phoenix, Arizona site, EFTC's largest manufacturing facility. The move was completed by the end of 2000.

Results of Operations

EFTC's results of operations are affected by several factors, primarily the level and timing of customer orders (especially orders from Honeywell). The level and timing of orders placed by a customer vary due to the customer's attempts to balance its inventory, changes in the customer's manufacturing strategy, and variation in demand for its products due to, among other things, product life cycles, competitive conditions and general economic conditions. In the past, changes in orders from customers have had a significant effect on EFTC's quarterly results of operations. Also see "Risk Factors" Our results of operations will be affected by a variety of factors, which could cause our results of operations to fail to meet expectations and our stock price to decline."

As an electronic manufacturing services company, many of EFTC's customers are original equipment manufacturers that have designed their own products. EFTC's customers request proposals from EFTC that include key terms such as quality, delivery and the price to purchase the materials and perform the manufacturing services to make one or more components or assemblies. Generally, the component or assembly that EFTC manufactures is delivered to the customer where it is then integrated into their final product. EFTC prices new business with its customers by obtaining quotes from its suppliers and then estimating the amount of labor and overhead that will be required to make the products.

The electronic manufacturing services industry is extremely dynamic and EFTC's customers make frequent changes to their orders. The magnitude and frequency of these changes make it difficult to predict revenues beyond the next quarter. These changes in customer orders also cause substantial difficulties in managing inventories, which often leads to excess inventories and the need to recognize losses on inventories. However, from time to time, EFTC also has difficulties obtaining certain electronic components that are in short supply, which can result in a decision to purchase some materials before demand from its customer. In addition, its inventories consist of over 100,000 different parts and many of its parts have limited alternative uses or markets, except in the products that EFTC manufactures for its customers. When EFTC liquidates excess materials through an inventory broker or auction, EFTC often realizes less than 25% of the original cost of the materials.

Before EFTC begins a customer relationship, EFTC typically enters into arrangements that are intended to protect EFTC in case a customer cancels an order after EFTC has purchased the raw materials to fill that order. If an order is cancelled, the customer is generally required to purchase the materials from EFTC or reimburse EFTC if it incurs a loss from liquidating the raw materials. Despite these arrangements, it is not unusual for EFTC to incur losses on inventories.

The most common reasons EFTC incurs losses are if it purchases more materials than are necessary to meet a customer's requirements or if EFTC fails to move quickly to minimize losses once the customer communicates a cancellation. Occasionally it is not clear what action caused an inventory loss and there is a shared responsibility whereby EFTC agrees to negotiate a settlement with its customers. Accordingly, on a quarterly basis management evaluates inventory on-hand, forecasted demand, contractual protections and net realizable values in order to determine whether an adjustment to the carrying amount of inventory is necessary. When the relationship with a customer terminates, EFTC

tends to be more vulnerable to inventory losses since the customer may be reluctant to accept responsibility for the remaining inventory if a product is at the end of its life cycle. EFTC can also

incur inventory losses if a customer becomes insolvent and the materials do not have alternative uses or markets into which EFTC can sell them.

The following table sets forth certain EFTC operating data as a percentage of net sales:

	Year Ended December 31,			Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	1998	1999	2000	2000	2001
Net sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of goods sold	88.4%	103.6%	95.1%	97.0%	89.6%
Gross profit (loss)	11.6%	(3.6)%	4.9%	3.0%	10.4%
Operating costs and expenses:					
Selling, general and administrative	10.0%	11.5%	7.3%	8.4%	4.7%
Recapitalization and merger transaction costs	0.5%		1.6%	2.4%	0.4%
Severance, retention, closure and relocation costs	0.1%	0.1%	1.4%	1.3%	
Impairment of long-lived assets	1.5%	1.3%	0.5%	0.7%	
Goodwill amortization	0.7%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Litigation settlement		2.9%			
Operating income (loss)	(1.2)%	(19.9)%	(6.0)%	(9.9)%	5.2%

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2000 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2001

Net Sales. Net sales increased \$63.7 million, or 28.2%, from \$225.8 million for the first nine months of 2000 to \$289.4 million for the first nine months of 2001. Approximately 48% of EFTC's net sales for the first nine months of 2000 related to manufacturing services for Honeywell at EFTC's Phoenix plant, compared to approximately 60% for the first nine months of 2001. All of the increase in net sales during the first nine months of 2001 was attributable to increased sales to Honeywell at EFTC's Phoenix plant. For the first nine months of 2001, the overall concentration of business with Honeywell accounted for 82% of EFTC's consolidated net sales.

In November 2001, EFTC announced its expectation that net sales for the fourth quarter of 2001 might decline up to 40% sequentially from net sales for the third quarter of 2001, due to overall order softness from EFTC's existing customers. EFTC is not able to provide guidance beyond the fourth quarter of 2001 due to the uncertainty in the markets served by many of EFTC's customers.

Gross Profit. EFTC's gross profit increased \$23.4 million from \$6.8 million for the first nine months of 2000 compared to \$30.2 million for the first nine months of 2001. Similarly, gross profit as a percentage of net sales improved from 3.0% of net sales in the first nine months of 2000 to 10.4% of net sales in the first nine months of 2001. The improvement in gross profit during the first nine months of 2001 is primarily attributable to an overall improvement in capacity utilization and operational efficiency at EFTC's facilities, and more favorable product mix with its customers. The improvement in capacity utilization was driven by changes initiated in 1999 and the first nine months of 2000, including the closure of EFTC's Ft. Lauderdale facility and the sale of the assets of its Tucson facility. The Ft. Lauderdale and Tucson facilities generated a combined gross profit deficiency of \$2.1 million during the first nine months of 2000. Gross profit for the first nine months of 2000 was also negatively impacted by \$0.8 million related to the transition of additional manufacturing services under the Honeywell agreement in the first quarter of 2000.

During the first nine months of 2001, EFTC assessed certain long-lived assets for impairment related to the planned move to a new facility in the Northeast, and the abandonment of manufacturing-related software that is no longer expected to be used. Due to changes in its customers and product mix, EFTC also assessed the carrying value of intellectual property and manufacturing equipment

related to those customers during the first nine months of 2001. Accordingly, EFTC recognized impairment expense of \$1.2 million that is included in cost of goods sold in 2001.

For the first nine months of 2001, we recognized inventory write-downs of \$4.2 million, or 1.6% of net sales. This compares to \$4.8 million for the first nine months of 2000, or 2.2% of net sales. During the first nine months of 2000, we recognized inventory write-downs of \$0.8 million related to customer disengagements, \$0.3 million of additional write-downs related to the Fort Lauderdale and Tucson inventories, and \$3.7 million for excess inventories related to a variety of customers. During the first nine months of 2001, we recognized charges of \$0.6 million that were necessary due to customer disengagements, \$0.3 million related to a customer that is experiencing financial difficulties whereby we don't expect to realize the value of the inventory either through production or other means of liquidation, \$1.1 million related to an existing customer that discontinued a product line, and \$2.2 million for excess inventories related to a variety of customers. Despite these charges, over the past year we have focused substantial efforts to improve our inventory management processes and to work more closely with our customers to minimize losses due to excess inventories. These efforts were primarily responsible for the reduction in inventory write-downs as a percentage of net sales in 2001 compared to 2000.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses ("SG & A") decreased \$5.1 million, or 27.2%, from \$18.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2000 to \$13.7 million for the first nine months of 2001. SG & A expenses for the first nine months of 2000 included \$3.0 million for consulting services intended to accelerate operational improvement at each of EFTC's facilities. SG & A for the first nine months of 2000 also included a charge of \$1.4 million for accelerated depreciation and amortization of assets that were not expected to be utilized after the 2000 relocation of EFTC's corporate headquarters to Phoenix. Finally, the results for the first nine months of 2000 include \$0.8 million for SG & A at divisions that were sold or closed by the end of September 2000.

After excluding all of the charges discussed above, SG & A expense amounted to approximately \$13.7 million for the first nine months of 2000 and 2001. Despite the significant increase in sales, SG & A expenses have remained stable, primarily due to the elimination of costs as a result of the closure of the Denver headquarters in the fourth quarter of 2000.

Severance, Retention, Closure and Relocation Costs. EFTC recognized charges of \$3.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2000 for severance, recruiting and other costs associated with changes in management and the relocation of its corporate headquarters.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets. During the first nine months of 2000, EFTC recognized an impairment charge of \$1.7 million, including \$1.3 million for software that EFTC decided to abandon.

Recapitalization and Merger Transaction Costs. In connection with the March 2000 recapitalization, EFTC incurred charges totaling \$5.3 million for financial advisor fees, a fee paid to Thayer-BLUM Funding, costs related to a Special Shareholder Meeting to approve the recapitalization, and due diligence costs for legal, accounting and management consultants. EFTC capitalized costs associated with the Senior Subordinated Exchangeable Notes and the new revolving credit agreement, and all other costs were charged to operations during the first nine months of 2000.

In the first nine months of 2001, EFTC incurred costs, primarily for a fairness opinion and professional fees, of \$1.1 million related to the proposed combination with K*TEC. If this combination is consummated, it will be accounted for as a reorganization of entities under common control and, accordingly, these costs were charged to operations in the first nine months of 2001.

Interest Expense. Interest expense decreased \$4.0 million, or 54.4%, from \$7.3 million for the first nine months of 2000 to \$3.3 million in the first nine months of 2001. EFTC's outstanding debt

decreased from \$86.5 million at September 30, 2000 to none at September 30, 2001. The decreased debt level at September 30, 2001 was primarily due to the conversion of \$61.3 million of debt to common stock on May 31, 2001. The reduction in debt was also attributable to improved working capital management during the first nine months of 2001, which resulted in the repayment of nearly \$29 million of debt under EFTC's revolving credit agreement and a \$3 million note payable owed to a director.

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Lower interest rates in 2001 also contributed to the reduction in interest expense. The interest rate on the \$54 million of Exchangeable Notes that were outstanding during the second and third quarters of 2000 accrued interest at 15% compared to the reduced rate of 8.875% that went into effect after the recapitalization was approved by EFTC's shareholders in August 2000. Additionally, the prime rate has decreased by four percentage points during the first nine months of 2001, and this also had a favorable impact because the interest rate on the revolving line of credit is a variable rate based on the prime rate.

Gain (Loss) on Sale of Assets. During 1999, EFTC recognized a loss of \$20.6 million in connection with the sale of substantially all of the assets of the Services Division. The 1999 loss gave effect to the deferral of \$2.5 million of the proceeds for a post closing Earn-Out Contingency. During 2000, the purchaser agreed to pay \$1.9 million under the Earn-Out Contingency provision of the sales agreement. Accordingly, EFTC recognized a gain of \$4.4 million in the first nine months of 2000, consisting of \$2.5 million of the 1999 proceeds that EFTC was entitled to retain and the additional consideration of \$1.9 million that the purchaser agreed to pay. However, in the fourth quarter of 2000 EFTC notified the purchaser that EFTC believed it was entitled to a higher payment than the \$1.9 million that they calculated.

In April 2001, EFTC entered into a settlement agreement with respect to the earn-out calculation and, as a result of this agreement, EFTC received a final payment of \$0.6 million that accounted for the \$0.6 million gain on sale of division in 2001. During the first nine months of 2001, EFTC also recognized a gain of \$0.2 million from the sale of equipment.

Income Taxes. Due to significant net losses in 1999 and 2000, EFTC has recorded a valuation allowance for all of its net deferred tax assets. Based on the level of earnings generated through the third quarter of 2001, EFTC determined that an income tax provision of \$0.5 million should be recognized. This provision was due to a valuation allowance for Federal alternative minimum tax and a provision for state income taxes at locations where the state net operating loss carryovers were not sufficient to offset expected taxable income for 2001. Utilization of EFTC's net operating loss carryovers is subject to limitation as a result of the change in ownership of EFTC that occurred during 2000.

Fiscal 2000 Compared to Fiscal 1999

Net Sales. Net sales for the year ended December 31, 2000 were \$327.4 million compared to \$221.9 million for the year ended December 31, 1999, an increase of 47.6%. EFTC experienced major changes in its customers and facilities since the beginning of 1999. At the start of 1999, EFTC had 11 facilities. Six of these facilities were either sold or closed by December 31, 2000. However, EFTC also added facilities in Phoenix and Mexico during 1999 to support the new business with Honeywell in connection with the long-term supply agreement entered into in March 1999. Approximately 51% of EFTC's sales for the year ended December 31, 2000 were made under the Honeywell agreement at the Phoenix location as opposed to 12.6% of EFTC's sales in 1999. However, this increased revenue under the Honeywell supply agreement was offset by the loss of revenue from the Services Division that was sold on September 1, 1999, and EFTC's Tucson assets that were sold on February 17, 2000. The Services division and the Tucson assets generated revenue of \$55.5 million in the year ended December 31, 1999 compared to \$4.4 million in the comparable period of 2000.

After eliminating sales (excluding sales related to customers that agreed to transition the manufacture of their products to another facility operated by EFTC) related to facilities that were either closed or sold, adjusted net sales for 2000 amounted to \$323.0 million compared to \$166.4 million for 1999, which is an increase of \$156.6 million, or 94.1%. Approximately \$138 million of this increase is attributable to an increase in sales generated at EFTC's Phoenix location under the long-term supply agreement with Honeywell.

Gross Profit (Loss). EFTC realized gross profit of 4.9% in 2000 compared to a loss of 3.6% in 1999. This 1999 loss was primarily attributable to charges related to decisions to sell assets and close certain facilities, including its Rocky Mountain operations, the Services Division, its Southeast Operations and its Tucson facility. The operations sold or closed accounted for a loss of \$6.2 million during 1999 compared to a loss of \$2.1 million for 2000. During 1999, product pricing at the Tucson facility resulted in negative margins of \$3.5 million.

During 1999, EFTC recognized inventory write-downs of \$7.3 million, or 3.2% of net sales. This compares to \$5.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2000, or 1.8% of net sales. During 1999, EFTC recognized a charge of \$1.2 million that was necessary due to customer disengagements, \$0.9 million related to inventories for which EFTC could not realize its carrying cost when EFTC sold its Services Division, \$3.4 million under a negotiated settlement related to a dispute with Honeywell with respect to excess inventories at EFTC's Fort Lauderdale plant, and \$1.8 million for excess inventories related to a variety of continuing customers. As a result of the significant charges that EFTC incurred in 1999, during 2000 EFTC renegotiated customer agreements, focused substantial efforts to improve its inventory management processes, and began working more closely with customers to minimize charges due to excess inventories. These efforts were primarily responsible for the reduction in inventory write-downs as a percentage of net sales in 2000 compared to 1999. However, despite these efforts, EFTC recognized inventory write-downs in 2000 of \$0.8 million related to customer disengagements, \$0.3 million of additional write-downs related to the Fort Lauderdale and Tucson inventories, and \$4.5 million for excess inventories related to Honeywell and a variety of smaller customers.

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In addition to poor performance at the facilities that were sold or closed, EFTC's other facilities also performed poorly due to capacity utilization issues, difficulties in dealing with rapid growth issues at the new Phoenix plant, and difficulties in managing a business that was undergoing dramatic and complex changes at a time when financial resources were not adequate. The improvement in gross profit during 2000 was due to higher capacity utilization at most of EFTC's facilities. The improvement in capacity utilization has been partially offset by generally higher compensation and benefits costs during 2000 compared to 1999. During the second half of 2000, profitability was favorably impacted by heightened management focus on operational issues and the renegotiation of unfavorable contracts with customers.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. SG & A expenses decreased 5.8% to \$23.9 million during 2000 compared to \$25.4 million in 1999. SG & A expenses for the year ended December 31, 2000 includes \$3.1 million for consulting services intended to accelerate operational improvement at each of EFTC's facilities. SG & A expenses for 2000 include a charge of \$1.9 million for accelerated depreciation and amortization of assets that could not be used after EFTC relocated its corporate headquarters and \$0.6 million for SG & A expenses at divisions that were sold or closed by the end of 2000. For 1999, EFTC's SG&A expenses included charges to bad debt expense of \$5.1 million, primarily due to a loss of \$4.1 million that was recognized due to settlements reached with Honeywell with respect to business conducted at EFTC's Fort Lauderdale and Tucson facilities, and \$0.9 for uncollectible receivables related to EFTC's Services Group, which was sold in September 1999. For 1999, SG&A also includes \$6.2 million of other costs related to the divisions that were sold or closed, and approximately \$0.4 million for start-up costs at the Phoenix facility.

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After excluding all of the charges discussed above, SG & A expense for 2000 amounted to \$18.3 million compared to \$13.7 million in 1999. The increase in SG & A in 2000 is primarily attributable to an increase in compensation and benefits costs of \$2.7 million, and information technology expenses of \$1.4 million.

Severance, Retention, Closure and Relocation Costs. EFTC also recognized charges of \$4.6 million in 2000 for severance, recruiting and other costs associated with changes in management and the relocation of corporate headquarters. This compares to \$0.3 million in 1999 that was primarily attributable to severance costs for administrative employees in connection with the closure of the Southeast Division.

Recapitalization Transaction Costs. In connection with the recapitalization described below, during 2000 EFTC incurred charges totaling \$5.3 million for financial advisor fees, a fee paid to Thayer-BLUM Funding, and due diligence costs for legal, accounting and management consultants. EFTC capitalized costs directly associated with the March and July Exchangeable Notes and the revolving credit agreement with Bank of America, and all other costs were charged to operations.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets. During 2000, EFTC recognized an impairment charge of \$1.7 million. This charge consists of \$1.3 million for software that was abandoned and an additional \$0.4 million for impaired equipment related to headquarters and plant closures. For 1999, EFTC recognized impairment expense of \$2.8 million that was incurred in connection with the sale and closure of four divisions. For 1999, the Company recognized \$1.0 million of impairment related to equipment at the Ft. Lauderdale facility, \$1.2 million for the Tucson assets that were held for sale at year-end, \$0.4 million for Services Group assets that were sold in September 1999, and \$0.2 million for impaired assets at other locations.

Goodwill Amortization. Goodwill amortization for 2000 amounted to \$0.3 million compared to \$1.1 million in 1999. The decrease in 2000 was attributable to the sale of the Services Division on September 1, 1999, and the corresponding write-off of \$36.5 million of goodwill that was included in the calculation of the 1999 loss on sale of the Services Division.

Litigation Settlement. In 1999 EFTC recognized a provision of \$6.4 million for the settlement of litigation that was initiated in 1998.

Interest Expense. Interest expense increased 46.7% to \$9.6 million in 2000 compared to \$6.5 million in 1999. For the year ended December 31, 2000, EFTC's weighted average borrowings were \$73.8 million compared to \$52.1 million during 1999. The increased debt level in 2000 is attributable to the issuance of \$54 million of March Exchangeable Notes that accrued interest at 15% until August 22, 2000. Upon stockholder approval of the issuance of the Convertible Notes, on August 23, 2000 the March Exchangeable Notes were exchanged for Convertible Notes that bear interest at 8.875%. EFTC also incurred interest expense at a rate of 15% on the \$14 million of July Exchangeable Notes for 40 days. The July Exchangeable Notes were exchanged for Convertible Preferred Stock on August 22, 2000 and, accordingly, EFTC no longer incurs interest cost related to this financing. In addition to the higher rate on the Exchangeable Notes, during 2000 interest expense was adversely affected by increases in the prime rate, which impacts the interest rate on EFTC's revolving credit facility.

Gain (Loss) on Sale of Assets. During 1999, EFTC recognized a loss of \$20.6 million in connection with the sale of substantially all of the assets of the Services Division due to the write-off of \$36.5 million of goodwill from the 1997 acquisition of the Services Division. The 1999 loss gave effect to the deferral of \$2.5 million of the proceeds for a post closing earn-out contingency. During 2000, EFTC was paid \$1.9 million

under the Earn-Out Contingency agreed to between EFTC and the purchaser in connection with the sale of the Services Division. Accordingly, EFTC recognized a gain of

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\$4.4 million in 2000, consisting of \$2.5 million of the 1999 proceeds that EFTC was entitled to retain and additional consideration of \$1.9 million that was received in 2000.

Income Tax Benefit (Expense). Due to significant net losses in 1999, EFTC recorded a valuation allowance for all of its net deferred tax assets. As a result, EFTC recorded deferred tax expense of \$2.2 million in 1999 despite a pre-tax loss of \$71.5 million. Due to significant net losses in 1999 and 2000, EFTC recorded a valuation allowance for all of its net deferred tax assets again in 2000. EFTC has a significant net operating loss carryforward that is available for financial reporting and income tax purposes. However, a portion of this carryforward is subject to limitation in future years due to changes in ownership in 2000.

Fiscal 1999 Compared to Fiscal 1998

Net Sales. Net sales for 1999 were \$221.9 million compared to \$226.8 million in 1998, which is a decrease of 2.0%. Despite the minor decrease in revenue, EFTC experienced major changes in its customers and facilities during 1999. At the start of 1999, EFTC had 11 facilities. Six of these facilities were sold or closed by April 2000. However, EFTC also added facilities in Phoenix and Mexico during 1999 to support the new business in connection with the long-term supply agreement entered into with Honeywell in March 1999, which offset the loss of revenue from other divisions. EFTC's sales for 1999 include approximately \$28 million of revenue under this agreement. The Northeast Operations Division (acquired September 1, 1998) and the Midwest Operations Division (acquired September 30, 1998) accounted for \$11 million of revenue in 1998 compared to \$36 million in 1999. However, this increase was offset by the loss of revenue from the Services Group that was sold on September 1, 1999. The Services Group accounted for \$41 million of revenue in 1998 compared to only \$22 million in 1999. The closure of the Greeley, Colorado facility in 1999 also contributed to lower revenue, despite the transfer of part of this business to other facilities.

Gross Profit (Loss). EFTC had gross profit of 11.6% in 1998 and a deficiency of 3.6% in 1999. During 1998, EFTC increased its workforce, and invested substantial amounts in new facilities, equipment and information systems to prepare for an expected increase in sales in 1999. This higher cost structure combined with a decrease in sales was the primary contributor to the significant decrease in 1999 gross profit. EFTC incurred restructuring charges for the Greeley facility in the fourth quarter of 1998, including a \$5.7 million charge to cost of goods sold, primarily for a provision for inventory allowances. During 1999, unfavorable product pricing at the Tucson facility resulted in negative margins of \$3.5 million.

During 1998, EFTC recognized inventory write-downs of \$7.0 million, or 3.5% of net sales. This compares to \$7.3 million for the year ended December 31, 1999, or 3.2% of net sales. During 1998, EFTC recognized a charge of \$5.7 million due to inventory write-downs related to the closure of its Greeley, Colorado plant and the resulting disengagement with most of the customers, and \$1.3 million for excess inventories related to a variety of customers. During 1999, EFTC recognized a charge of \$1.2 million that was necessary due to a customer disengagements, \$0.9 million related to inventories for which EFTC could not realize its carrying cost when EFTC sold its Services Division, \$3.4 million under a negotiated settlement related to a dispute with Honeywell with respect to excess inventories at its Fort Lauderdale plant, and \$1.8 million for excess inventories related to a variety of customers.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. SG & A expenses increased 11.1% to \$25.4 million in 1999 compared to \$22.8 million in 1998. During 1999, EFTC also recognized charges of \$5.1 million for uncollectible receivables compared to 1998 when EFTC recognized bad debt expense of \$0.6 million. The 1999 charges included (1) charges for uncollectible receivables due to settlements reached with Honeywell in the aggregate amount of \$4.1 million with respect to business conducted at the Ft. Lauderdale and Tucson facilities, (2) charges for uncollectible receivables of \$0.9 million related to the Services Group, and (3) \$0.4 million for start-up costs at the Phoenix facility.

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Severance, Retention, Closure and Relocation Costs. EFTC recognized charges of \$0.3 million in 1999 for severance and retention costs related to administrative employees in connection with the closure of the Southeast Division. This compares to \$0.2 million in 1998 that was primarily attributable to administrative employees in connection with the closure of the Rocky Mountain Division.

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Impairment of Long-Lived Assets. During 1999, EFTC recognized impairment expense of \$2.8 million compared to \$3.3 million in 1998, which is a decrease of 15.6%. The impairment in 1998 related solely to land, building and equipment at the Greeley facility. For 1999, EFTC recognized \$1.0 million of impairment related to equipment at the Ft. Lauderdale facility, \$1.2 million for the Tucson assets that were held for sale at year-end, \$0.4 million for Services Group assets that were sold in September 1999, and \$0.2 million for impaired assets at other locations.

Goodwill Amortization. Goodwill amortization for 1999 amounted to \$1.1 million compared to \$1.6 million in 1998. The decrease in 1999 was attributable to the sale of the Services Division on September 1, 1999, and the corresponding write-off of \$36.5 million of goodwill that was included in the calculation of the loss on sale of the Services Division.

Litigation Settlement. In 1999 we recognized a provision of \$6.4 million for the settlement of litigation that was initiated in 1998.

Interest Expense. Interest expense increased 51.1% to \$6.5 million in 1999 compared to \$4.3 million in 1998. The increase in 1999 was partially attributable to an increase in amortization of debt issuance costs of \$0.9 million. The increase in amortization in 1999 was attributable to accelerated amortization of debt issuance costs and additional costs incurred in connection with amendments to the credit agreement that accelerated the maturity date. Interest expense was also higher in 1999 due to increases in the prime rate, as well as increases in the rate charged by EFTC's lenders due to increased credit risk.

Loss on Sale of Assets. EFTC recognized a loss of \$20.6 million in connection with the sale of the Services Division due to the write-off of \$36.5 million of goodwill from the 1997 acquisition of the Services Division. In 1999, EFTC also incurred a loss of \$0.3 million on the sale of other property and equipment.

Income Tax Benefit (Expense). Due to significant net losses in 1999, EFTC recorded a valuation allowance for all of its net deferred tax assets. As a result, EFTC recorded deferred tax expense of \$2.2 million in 1999 despite a pre-tax loss of \$71.5 million. During 1998, EFTC recognized an income tax benefit of \$2.6 million based on a pre-tax loss of \$6.8 million.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

EFTC's working capital at September 30, 2001 totaled \$55.2 million compared to \$72.0 million at December 31, 2000. At September 30, 2001, EFTC did not have any outstanding borrowings under its \$45.0 million revolving credit facility and unused availability was approximately \$33.2 million under the credit facility.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities. Net cash provided by operating activities for the first nine months of 2001 was \$41.4 million, compared with net cash used in operating activities of \$67.2 million in the first nine months of 2000. The difference between EFTC's net income in the first nine months of 2001 of \$12.2 million and EFTC's \$41.4 million operating cash flow was primarily attributable to a \$17.8 million decrease in trade receivables, a reduction in inventories of \$12.0 million, \$4.7 million of depreciation and amortization expense, a \$4.2 million provision for excess and obsolete inventories, a \$2.2 million increase in accrued interest on convertible debt, and an impairment charge of \$1.2 million, partially offset by a reduction of \$12.3 million in accounts payable.

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Days sales outstanding (based on annualized net sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2001 and net trade receivables outstanding on that date) decreased to 23 days for the nine months ended September 30, 2001, compared to 36 days for the comparable period of 2000. Days sales outstanding for the first nine months of 2001 were affected favorably by a new financing program for a substantial portion of EFTC's receivables whereby the receivables are generally collected in 10 days in exchange for a discount of 0.5%.

Inventories decreased 19.6% to \$66.1 million at September 30, 2001, compared to \$82.2 million at December 31, 2000. For the nine months ended September 30, 2001, inventory turns (i.e., annualized net sales divided by period end inventory) amounted to 5.8 times per year. This compares to 3.4 times for the nine months ended September 30, 2000. During 2000, one of EFTC's biggest challenges involved financing the higher levels of inventories required to support increased sales at EFTC's Phoenix facility. During the last nine months of 1999 and much of 2000, these difficulties worsened because of industry-wide shortages of components that ultimately delayed shipment of finished goods to customers. By the fourth quarter of 2000, the component shortages had diminished and EFTC had generally improved its inventory management practices, which contributed to improved inventory turns in 2001 compared to 2000.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities. Net cash used in investing activities in the first nine months of 2001 was \$4.8 million compared with net cash provided by investing activities of \$7.3 million in the first nine months of 2000. EFTC's investing cash flows in the first nine months of 2001 reflect \$6.3 million in capital expenditures (including leasehold improvements of \$1.6 million at its new Northeast facility, \$1.2 million for information technology assets, and \$1.1 million for new manufacturing equipment), partially offset by \$1.5 million of proceeds from

the sale of assets. The proceeds from asset sales consisted primarily of \$0.6 million received as a final settlement under the earn-out provision from the September 1999 sale of EFTC's Services Division, and the release of \$0.5 million of proceeds from the February 2000 sale of Tucson assets that were required to be released from escrow one year after closing.

During the first nine months of 2001, EFTC entered into a 10-year operating lease that provides for annual payments of approximately \$0.6 million for a new manufacturing facility in Lawrence, Massachusetts. This facility opened in October 2001 and replaces EFTC's facility in Wilmington, Massachusetts that provided for annual lease payments of approximately \$0.7 million.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities. Net cash used in financing activities in the first nine months of 2001 was \$36.6 million, compared with net cash provided by financing activities of \$59.3 million in the first nine months of 2000. EFTC's financing cash flows in the first nine months of 2001 reflect a net reduction in borrowings under EFTC's revolving line of credit of \$28.6 million, the repayment of a \$3.0 million loan from a director, and a \$5.3 million reduction in outstanding checks in excess of cash balances.

EFTC believes it has adequate capital resources to fund working capital and other cash requirements for the next 12 months. At September 30, 2001, EFTC had unused availability of approximately \$33.2 million under its revolving credit facility. However, depending on the timing and ability of EFTC to improve operational performance, EFTC may need to seek additional funds through public or private debt or equity offerings, bank borrowings or leasing arrangements.

Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In July 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement No. 141, *Business Combinations* and Statement No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*. Statement No. 141 requires that the purchase method of accounting be used for all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001. Statement 141 also specifies criteria that intangible assets acquired in a business combination must meet to be recognized and reported apart from goodwill. Statement No. 142 addresses how

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intangible assets that are acquired individually or with a group of other assets (but not those acquired in a business combination) should be accounted for in financial statements upon their acquisition. This Statement also addresses how goodwill and other intangible assets should be accounted for after they have been initially recognized in the financial statements.

The provisions of Statement No. 141 apply to all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001. The provisions also apply to all business combinations accounted for using the purchase method for which the date of acquisition is July 1, 2001 or later. The provisions of Statement No. 142 are required to be adopted by EFTC beginning in the first quarter of 2002. Goodwill and intangible assets acquired after June 30, 2001 are already subject to the amortization provisions of this Statement.

The effect of these Statements on EFTC will be the elimination of EFTC's current 30-year straight-line amortization of goodwill and the requirement to begin testing goodwill and other intangible assets for impairment at least on an annual basis. Because of the extensive effort needed to comply with the adoption of Statements 141 and 142, it is not currently practicable to estimate the impact of adopting these Statements on the Company's consolidated financial statements, including whether any transitional impairment losses will be required to be recognized. If such losses are required to be recognized upon the initial application of these Statements, they would be accounted for as the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle.

In August 2001, the FASB issued Statement No. 143, *Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations*. This standard requires entities to record the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation in the period in which it is incurred. When the liability is initially recorded, the entity capitalizes a cost by increasing the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset. Over time, the liability is accreted to its present value each period, and the capitalized cost is depreciated over the useful life of the related asset. Upon settlement of the liability, an entity either settles the obligation for its recorded amount or incurs a gain or loss upon settlement. This standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002, with earlier application encouraged. Management does not believe the initial application of Statement 143 will have a significant impact on EFTC's consolidated financial statements.

In October 2001, the FASB issued Statement No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*, which replaces FASB Statement No. 121, *Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of*. The accounting model for long-lived assets to be disposed of by sale applies to all long-lived assets, including discontinued operations, and replaces the provisions of APB Opinion No. 30, *Reporting Results of Operations-Reporting the Effects of Disposal of a Segment of a Business*, for the disposal of segments of a business. Statement 144 requires that those long-lived assets be measured at the lower of carrying amount or fair value

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less cost to sell, whether reported in continuing operations or in discontinued operations. Therefore, discontinued operations will no longer be measured at net realizable value or include amounts for operating losses that have not yet occurred. Statement 144 also broadens the reporting of discontinued operations to include all components of an entity with operations that can be distinguished from the rest of the entity and that will be eliminated from the ongoing operations of the entity in a disposal transaction. The provisions of Statement 144 are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001 and, generally, are to be applied prospectively. Management does not believe the initial application of Statement 144 will have a significant impact on EFTC's consolidated financial statements.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

On March 30, 2000, EFTC entered into a \$45 million revolving line of credit with Bank of America, N.A. The interest rate on this loan is based either on the prime rate or LIBOR rates, plus applicable margins. Therefore, as interest rates fluctuate, EFTC may experience changes in interest expense that could impact financial results. EFTC has not entered into any interest rate swap agreements, or similar instruments, to protect against the risk of interest rate fluctuations. Assuming outstanding borrowings of \$45 million, if interest rates were to increase or decrease by 1%, the result would be an annual increase or decrease in interest expense of approximately \$0.45 million under this loan.

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K*TEC SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

(in thousands, except per share data)

We are providing the following information concerning K*TEC to aid you in your analysis of the financial aspects of the combination. Prior to October 10, 2000, K*TEC was a wholly owned subsidiary of Kent Electronics Corporation, which had a fiscal year-end on the Saturday closest to March 31st. Since October 10, 2000, K*TEC has been a wholly owned subsidiary of Thayer-BLUM Funding II, which has a fiscal year-end of December 31st. This information is only a summary and you should read it in conjunction with K*TEC's and Thayer-BLUM Funding II's financial statements and accompanying notes beginning on page F-35 and K*TEC Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations beginning on page 104. Results of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2001 are not indicative of the results for the full year. See "Risk Factors EFTC and K*TEC have each experienced declining net sales, and we expect fourth quarter net sales to decline." The financial statements of K*TEC prior to its October 10, 2000 acquisition by Thayer-BLUM Funding II are presented on a different basis of accounting than the subsequent consolidated financial statements of Thayer-BLUM Funding II, and, therefore, are not comparable in all respects. The financial statements of Thayer-BLUM Funding II reflect the impact of purchase accounting adjustments to reflect the acquisition of K*TEC.

	Predecessor Company					Successor Company				
	Fiscal Year Ended				Six Months Ended	Period from April 2, 2000 to October 9, 2000	Three Months Ended	Nine Months Ended	Period from September 14, 2000 to December 31, 2000(a)	Nine Months Ended
	March 29, 1997	March 28, 1998	April 3, 1999	April 1, 2000	October 2, 1999	October 9, 2000	January 1, 2000	September 30, 2000	September 30, 2000(a)	September 30, 2001
Statement of Operations Data:										
Net sales	\$ 177,704	\$ 241,099	\$ 174,255	\$ 249,402	\$ 118,983	\$ 215,163	\$ 60,018	\$ 276,605	\$ 135,686	\$ 200,327
Cost of goods sold	137,307	194,570	174,775	236,517	112,288	198,549	58,969	254,801	126,992	220,424
Gross profit (loss)	40,397	46,529	(520)	12,885	6,695	16,614	1,049	21,804	8,694	(20,097)
Operating costs and expenses:										
Selling, general and administrative expenses	10,886	13,725	11,593	12,698	6,012	11,948	3,170	14,715	4,240	12,250
Acquisition expenses									2,300	1,750
Merger costs										530
	19	19	19	19	10	9	4	14	640	2,088

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	Predecessor Company							Successor Company		
Goodwill amortization										
Operating income (loss)	29,492	32,784	(12,132)	168	673	4,657	(2,125)	7,075	1,514	(36,715)
Interest expense									(1,325)	(4,532)
Gain (loss) on sale of equipment			109	(19)				(19)		
Interest and other income									564	451
Income (loss) before income taxes	29,492	32,784	(12,023)	149	673	4,657	(2,125)	7,056	753	(40,796)
Income tax benefit (expense)	(11,115)	(12,706)	3,442	(242)	(256)	(1,777)	808	(2,875)	(287)	287
Net income (loss)	\$ 18,377	\$ 20,078	\$ (8,581)	\$ (93)	\$ 417	\$ 2,880	\$ (1,317)	\$ 4,181	\$ 466	\$ (40,509)
			March 29, 1997	March 28, 1998	April 3, 1999	April 1, 2000	December 31, 2000	September 30, 2001		
Balance Sheet Data:										
Working capital		\$ 41,788	\$ 68,315	\$ 59,017	\$ 78,195	\$ 144,379	\$ 75,974			
Total assets		115,203	158,074	155,553	178,659	375,873	241,935			
Total debt						62,202	52,230			
Owner's equity		93,845	137,772	128,657	139,843	230,466	169,957			

(a)

Thayer-BLUM Funding II was organized September 14, 2000 but had no operating results until its acquisition of K*TEC on October 10, 2000.

**K*TEC MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATION**

The information set forth below contains "forward-looking statements." Such statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in the statements. See "Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements."

General

Formerly a wholly owned subsidiary of Kent Electronics Corporation, K*TEC provides vertically integrated electronics manufacturing services. K*TEC's services include electronic interconnect assemblies, printed circuit board assemblies, sheet metal fabrication, powder painting, plastic injection molding, cable assembly, other built to order subassemblies, final system integration and after-market repair services.

Thayer-BLUM Funding II acquired K*TEC on October 10, 2000. Thayer-BLUM Funding II had no operations prior to such acquisition and has no assets other than its investment in K*TEC. Nevertheless, because of the significant impact of this transaction, we do not believe that K*TEC's results of operations are necessarily comparable on a period-to-period basis.

Results of Operations

K*TEC's results of operations are affected by several factors, primarily the level and timing of customer orders (especially orders from Applied Materials and Emulex). The level and timing of orders placed by a customer vary due to the customer's attempts to balance its inventory, changes in the customer's manufacturing strategy, and variation in demand for its products due to, among other things, product life

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cycles, competitive conditions and general economic conditions. In the past, changes in orders from customers have had a significant effect on K*TEC's results of operations. Also see "Risk Factors Our results of operations will be affected by a variety of factors, which could cause our results of operations to fail to meet expectations and our stock price to decline."

Prior to October 10, 2000, K*TEC was owned by Kent Electronics Corporation. Kent's core business was electronic components distribution. Due to Kent's high volume of distribution business, it was able to negotiate favorable franchise agreements with its suppliers that allowed stock rotation and returns. Additionally, Kent's procurement staff had identified a large network of broker contacts and Kent had a large national sales force to offload any surplus or special products that might not have been subject to a franchise agreement. As a result of Kent's significant concentration and expertise in the distribution business, K*TEC was able to avoid inventory write-downs under Kent ownership that are not possible to prevent under Thayer-BLUM Funding II ownership.

As an electronic manufacturing services company, many of K*TEC's customers are original equipment manufacturers that have designed their own products. K*TEC's customers request proposals from K*TEC that include key terms such as quality, delivery and the price to purchase the materials and perform the manufacturing services to make one or more components or assemblies. Generally, the component or assembly that K*TEC manufactures is delivered to K*TEC's customer where it is then integrated into their final product. K*TEC prices new business with its customers by obtaining quotes from its suppliers and then estimating the amount of labor and overhead that will be required to make the products.

The electronic manufacturing services industry is extremely dynamic and K*TEC's customers make frequent changes to their orders. The magnitude and frequency of these changes make it difficult to predict revenues beyond the next quarter. These changes in customer orders also cause substantial difficulties in managing inventories, which often leads to excess inventories and the need to recognize losses on inventories. However, from time to time, K*TEC also has difficulties obtaining certain electronic components that are in short supply which can result in a decision to purchase some materials before demand from its customer. Because K*TEC specializes in high-mix electronics

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manufacturing services, it is also important to realize that its inventories consist of over 38,000 different parts and many of these parts have limited alternative uses or markets, except in the products that K*TEC manufactures for its customers. When K*TEC liquidates excess materials through an inventory broker or auction, K*TEC often realizes less than 25% of the original cost of the materials.

Before K*TEC begins a customer relationship, it typically enters into arrangements that are intended to protect K*TEC in case a customer cancels an order after K*TEC has purchased the raw materials to fill that order. If an order is cancelled, the customer is generally responsible to purchase the materials from K*TEC or reimburse K*TEC if it incurs a loss from liquidating the raw materials. Despite these arrangements, it is not unusual for K*TEC to incur losses on inventories.

The most common reasons K*TEC incurs losses are if it purchases more materials than are necessary to meet a customer's requirements or if K*TEC fails to move quickly to minimize losses once the customer communicates a cancellation. And occasionally it is not clear what action caused an inventory loss and there is a shared responsibility whereby K*TEC agrees to negotiate a settlement with its customers. Accordingly, on a quarterly basis management evaluates inventory on-hand, forecasted demand, contractual protections and net realizable values in order to determine whether an adjustment to the carrying amount of inventory is necessary. When the relationship with a customer terminates, K*TEC tends to be more vulnerable to inventory losses because the customer may be reluctant to accept responsibility for the remaining inventory if a product is at the end of its life cycle. K*TEC can also incur inventory losses if a customer becomes insolvent and the materials do not have alternative uses or markets into which K*TEC can sell them.

The following table sets forth certain K*TEC operating data as a percentage of net sales:

	Fiscal Year Ended		Six Months Ended	Period from April 2, 2000 to October 9, 2000	Three Months Ended January 1, 2000	Period from September 14, 2000 to December 31, 2000	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	April 3, 1999	April 1, 2000	October 2, 1999	October 9, 2000	January 1, 2000	December 31, 2000	2000	2001
Net sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of goods sold	100.3%	94.8%	94.4%	92.3%	98.3%	93.6%	92.1%	110.0%

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	Fiscal Year		Period					
	Ended			from				
Gross profit (loss)	5.2%	5.6%	7.7%	1.7%	6.4%	7.9%	(10.0)%	
Operating costs and expenses:	(0.3)		April 2, 2000 to October 9, 2000					
Selling, general and administrative	6.7%	5.1%	5.0%	5.3%	3.1%	5.3%	6.1%	
Acquisition expenses					1.7%		0.9%	
Merger costs							0.3%	
Goodwill amortization			5.5%		0.5%		1.0%	
Operating income (loss)	(7.0)%	0.1%	0.6%	2.2%	(3.6)%	1.1%	2.6%	(18.3)%

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2000 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2001

The nine-month periods are not necessarily comparable in all respects as the nine-month period ended September 30, 2001 is presented on a different basis of accounting. The nine-month period ended September 30, 2001 reflects the impact of purchase accounting adjustments related to the acquisition of K*TEC by Thayer-BLUM Funding II.

Net Sales. Net sales decreased \$76.3 million, or 27.6%, from \$276.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2000 to \$200.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2001. This decrease was primarily due to a reduction in sales to most of K*TEC's customers engaged in the telecommunications industry during the first nine months of 2001 compared to 2000.

In addition, in December 2001, EFTC announced K*TEC's expectation that net sales for the fourth quarter of 2001 might decline up to 45% sequentially from \$50.2 million of net sales for the third quarter of 2001, due to overall softness from K*TEC's existing customers engaged in the telecommunications, networking and semiconductor capital equipment industries.

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Gross Profit (Loss). K*TEC's gross profit decreased \$41.9 million from a gross profit of \$21.8 million for the first nine months of 2000 to a deficit of \$20.1 million for the first nine months of 2001. This decrease was primarily due to K*TEC's reduced sales and the resulting excess capacity at all of K*TEC's plants. As discussed in the following two paragraphs, during 2001 K*TEC undertook actions to reduce or eliminate costs. Despite those measures, the decline in sales was so severe that it was not possible to eliminate variable costs concurrently with the decline in sales. Also, it was not possible to eliminate rental and depreciation costs for facilities, depreciation for under-utilized equipment, and other fixed costs included in cost of goods sold. In addition to the lower capacity utilization during 2001, gross profit was also adversely affected by an overall reduction in profit margin related to products manufactured for K*TEC's principal customer during the nine months ended September 30, 2001 compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2000.

Consistent with past practices, K*TEC frequently considers actions to control costs, including reductions in force and other expense reductions, in response to softening market conditions. Accordingly, K*TEC regularly reviews the size and scope of its operations at each facility in relation to net sales generated and orders forecasted. In response to the adverse impact of excess manufacturing capacity that materialized during 2001, K*TEC has taken several actions to reduce costs. In July 2001, a 10% reduction in compensation was mandated for all executive-level employees, a 7% reduction was mandated for other salaried employees, and overtime was prohibited for all hourly employees.

Additionally, K*TEC took action on several occasions in 2001 to reduce the size of its workforce (including contract labor) from an aggregate of 2,400 workers on December 31, 2000 to 900 as of September 30, 2001. The latest such action was taken on October 18, 2001, when K*TEC announced the closure of its Dallas, Texas facility. This closure is expected to result in a further reduction of approximately 80 workers by the end of the fourth quarter of 2001. In connection with this Dallas facility closing, K*TEC expects to incur costs for severance, retention, moving and lease exit costs of approximately \$1.2 million in the fourth quarter of 2001.

For the first nine months of 2001, K*TEC recognized inventory write-downs of \$5.6 million, or 2.8% of net sales. This compares to no write-downs for the first nine months of 2000. During the first nine months of 2001, K*TEC recognized charges of \$1.8 million that were necessary due to customer disengagements, \$0.6 million related to a customer that is experiencing financial difficulties and K*TEC does not expect to realize the value of the inventory either through production or other means of liquidation, and \$3.2 million for excess inventories related to a variety of customers. Despite these charges, during 2001 K*TEC has focused substantial efforts to improve its inventory management processes and to work more closely with its customers to minimize losses due to excess inventories.

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Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. SG & A expenses decreased \$2.5 million, or 16.8%, from \$14.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2000 to \$12.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2001. The decrease in SG & A for the nine months ended September 30, 2001 was primarily attributable to a decrease in the number of administrative employees during the nine months ended September 30, 2001 compared to 2000. There was a significant increase in the number of employees that were hired in the second half of 2000 to support the increasing level of sales being recognized by K*TEC throughout calendar 2000. During the nine months ended September 30, 2001, K*TEC reduced the administrative workforce as the level of sales contracted. During the nine months ended September 30, 2001, K*TEC also incurred \$0.8 million for management fees to Thayer-BLUM pursuant to an October 2000 agreement. For the nine months ended September 30, 2001, bad debt expense amounted to \$1.3 million compared to \$2.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2000. Bad debt expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2001, includes \$0.5 million related to a long-time customer that experienced serious liquidity issues in 2001. Bad debt expense of \$2.1 million for the comparable period of 2000 was due to a deterioration in the aging of trade receivables and uncollectible accounts related to customer disengagements for a number of smaller customers.

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Acquisition Expenses. In connection with the January 2001 credit agreement between Citicorp USA, Inc. and K*TEC, K*TEC paid Thayer-BLUM fees of approximately \$1.8 million for advisory services. These fees were charged to operations (rather than capitalized) for the nine months ended September 30, 2001 because they are internal costs related to the financing.

Merger Costs. During the nine months ended September 30, 2001, K*TEC incurred costs of \$0.5 million related to the proposed merger with EFTC. Those costs were charged to operations (rather than capitalized) because the merger will be accounted for as a reorganization of entities under common control.

Goodwill Amortization. In connection with Thayer-BLUM's acquisition of K*TEC, goodwill of \$79.1 million was recorded. Goodwill is being amortized over 30 years beginning on the October 10, 2000 acquisition date. The goodwill amortization of \$2.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2001 was solely attributable to the amortization of goodwill arising from Thayer-BLUM's October 2000 acquisition of K*TEC. We will begin testing goodwill and other intangible assets for impairment pursuant to Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142 in the first quarter of 2002, see " Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Statements" below for a description of the expected impact on K*TEC's consolidated financial statements.

Interest Expense. K*TEC did not have any debt financing prior to the October 2000 acquisition by Thayer-BLUM. In connection with Thayer-BLUM's acquisition, Kent provided financing of \$62.2 million that accrued interest at 10.0%. On January 26, 2001, K*TEC repaid \$50.0 million of the Kent notes payable with the proceeds from a new credit agreement with Citicorp. The total interest cost incurred for the nine months ended September 30, 2001 was \$4.5 million.

Period from September 14, 2000 to December 31, 2000 Compared to Three Months Ended January 1, 2000

The periods are not necessarily comparable in all respects as the period from September 14, 2000 to December 31, 2000 is presented on a different basis of accounting than the three months ended January 1, 2000. The period from September 14, 2000 to December 31, 2000 reflects the impact of purchase accounting adjustments related to the acquisition of K*TEC by Thayer-BLUM Funding II.

Net Sales. Net sales increased \$75.7 million, or 126.1%, from \$60.0 million for the three months ended January 1, 2000 to \$135.7 million for the period from September 14, 2000 to December 31, 2000. This increase was primarily due to increased sales to customers in the telecommunications, networking and semiconductor capital equipment industries during the period September 14, 2000 through December 31, 2000. In particular, sales to Applied Materials increased from \$23.1 million for the three months ended January 1, 2000 to \$68.8 million for the period September 14, 2000 through December 31, 2000.

Gross Profit (Loss). K*TEC's gross profit increased \$7.6 million, or 728.8%, from a gross profit of \$1.0 million for the three months ended January 1, 2000 to a gross profit of \$8.7 million for the period from September 14, 2000 to December 31, 2000. Similarly gross profit as a percentage of net sales increased from 1.7% of net sales for the three months ended January 1, 2000 to 6.4% of net sales in the period from September 14, 2000 to December 31, 2000. This increase was primarily due to improved capacity utilization, which resulted in improved profitability as fixed costs were spread over higher net sales.

For the period from September 14, 2000 through December 31, 2000, K*TEC recognized inventory write-downs of \$1.5 million, or 1.0% of net sales. This compares to no write-downs for the three months ended January 1, 2000. During the period ended December 31, 2000, K*TEC's inventory write-downs were due to excess inventories related to a variety of customers.

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Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. SG & A expenses increased \$1.1 million, or 33.8%, from \$3.2 million for the three months ended January 1, 2000 to \$4.2 million for the period from September 14, 2000 to December 31, 2000. The increase in SG & A expenses for the period from September 14, 2000 to December 31, 2000 was primarily attributable to an increase in the number of administrative employees during this period. Many of these employees were hired in the second half of 2000 to support the increased level of sales during that period. During the period from September 14, 2000 to December 31, 2000, K*TEC also incurred \$0.2 million for management fees to Thayer-BLUM pursuant to an October 2000 agreement.

Acquisition Expenses. In connection with the October 10, 2000 acquisition by Thayer-BLUM of K*TEC, K*TEC paid affiliates of Thayer-BLUM fees of approximately \$2.3 million for investment advisory services. These fees were charged to operations (rather than capitalized) for the period from September 14, 2000 to December 31, 2000 because they were internal costs related to the acquisition.

Goodwill Amortization. In connection with Thayer-BLUM's acquisition of K*TEC, goodwill of \$79.1 million was recorded. Goodwill is being amortized over 30 years beginning on the October 10, 2000 acquisition date. The goodwill amortization of \$0.6 million for the period from September 14, 2000 to December 31, 2000 was solely attributable to the amortization of goodwill arising from Thayer-BLUM's October 2000 acquisition of K*TEC.

Interest Expense. K*TEC did not have any debt financing prior to the October 2000 acquisition by Thayer-BLUM. In connection with Thayer-BLUM's acquisition, Kent provided financing of \$62.2 million that accrued interest at 10.0%. The total interest cost incurred for the period from September 14, 2000 to December 31, 2000 was \$1.3 million.

Period from April 2, 2000 to October 9, 2000 Compared to Six Months Ended October 2, 1999

Net Sales. Net sales increased \$96.2 million, or 80.8%, from \$119.0 million for the six months ended October 2, 1999 to \$215.2 million for the period from April 2, 2000 to October 9, 2000. This increase was primarily due to increased sales to customers in the telecommunications, networking and semiconductor capital equipment industries during the period from April 2, 2000 to October 9, 2000. In particular, sales to Applied Materials increased from \$29.1 million for the six months ended October 2, 1999 to \$96.8 million for the period from April 2, 2000 to October 9, 2000. Additionally, a portion of the increase in net sales between these periods is attributable to the extra nine days in the 2000 period, which accounted for \$9.0 million in net sales.

Gross Profit (Loss). K*TEC's gross profit increased \$9.9 million, or 148.2%, from a gross profit of \$6.7 million for the six months ended October 2, 1999 to a gross profit of \$16.6 million for the period from April 2, 2000 to October 9, 2000. Similarly, gross profit as a percentage of net sales increased from 5.6% of net sales for the six months ended October 2, 1999 to 7.7% of net sales for the period from April 2, 2000 to October 9, 2000. This increase was primarily due to improved capacity utilization, which resulted in improved profitability as fixed costs were spread over an 80.8% higher level of net sales for the period from September 14, 2000 to December 31, 2000.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. SG & A expenses increased \$5.9 million, or 98.7%, from \$6.0 million for the six months ended October 2, 1999 to \$11.9 million for the period from April 2, 2000 to October 9, 2000. The increase in SG & A expense for the period from April 2, 2000 to October 9, 2000 was primarily attributable to charges for bad debts of \$2.1 million, increased sales commissions, and costs associated with an increase in the number of administrative employees during this period. Upon the award of the February 2000 contract with Applied Materials, K*TEC began to hire additional employees to accommodate the anticipated administrative burden associated with the large increase in sales that was expected from Applied Materials, as well as new business from other customers. The provision for bad debts was necessary primarily due to a deterioration in the aging of

trade receivables during 2000 and to reflect charges for uncollectible accounts related to disengaged customers.

Year End April 3, 1999 Compared to Year Ended April 1, 2000

Net Sales. Net sales increased \$75.1 million, or 43.1% from \$174.3 million for the year ended April 3, 1999 to \$249.4 million for the year ended April 1, 2000. The increase in sales for the 2000 fiscal year was primarily due to increased orders from K*TEC's two principal customers as their business expanded. These two customers accounted for over \$70.0 million of the \$75.1 million increase. The increased sales from these two customers was partially offset by the loss of customers in the computer and oilfield services industries that accounted for approximately

\$25 million in net sales during 1999.

Gross Profit (Loss). K*TEC's gross profit increased \$13.4 million from a gross profit deficit of \$0.5 million for the year ended April 3, 1999 to a gross profit of \$12.9 million for the year ended April 1, 2000. The improvement in 2000 was primarily attributable to increased plant utilization and manufacturing and purchasing efficiencies. During 1998, K*TEC completed phase two of construction at its Sugar Land, Texas facility, which added approximately 220,000 square feet of manufacturing capacity that was dedicated to printed circuit board assembly operations. During the year ended April 3, 1999, K*TEC was not able to increase sales to take advantage of this expanded facility, which resulted in the \$0.5 million gross profit deficiency for the year ended April 3, 1999.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. SG & A expenses increased \$1.1 million or 9.5%, from \$11.6 million for the year ended April 3, 1999 to \$12.7 million for the year ended April 1, 2000. The increase was primarily attributable to an increase in compensation and benefits costs and sales commissions.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Thayer-BLUM's working capital at September 30, 2001 totaled \$76.0 million compared to \$144.4 million at December 31, 2000. At September 30, 2001, borrowings on K*TEC's revolving credit facility were approximately \$40.0 million. At November 30, 2001, borrowings on K*TEC's revolving credit facility were approximately \$33.4 million, and, after giving effect to a November 7, 2001 amendment to its credit facility, K*TEC had approximately \$6.2 million of borrowing availability.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities. Net cash provided by operating activities for the first nine months of 2001 was \$5.6 million, compared to net cash used by operating activities of \$33.7 million in the first nine months of 2000. The difference between Thayer-BLUM's net loss of \$40.5 million in the first nine months of 2001 and the positive cash flow of \$5.6 million was primarily attributable to a \$45.5 million decrease in trade receivables, a \$53.4 million decrease in inventories, \$14.5 million of depreciation and amortization expense and a \$5.6 million non-cash inventory reserve, partially offset by a \$48.5 million decrease in accounts payable and a \$27.7 million decrease in other accrued liabilities.

Days sales outstanding (based on annualized net sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2001 and net trade receivables outstanding on that date) decreased to 36 days for the nine months ended September 30, 2001, compared to 64 days for the comparable period of 2000. Days sales outstanding for the first nine months of 2001 were affected favorably by the settlement and collection of trade receivables from K*TEC's largest customer that had been outstanding since the end of 2000, as well as increased collection success with many of K*TEC's customers.

Inventories decreased 42.2% to \$69.2 million at September 30, 2001, compared to \$119.6 million at December 31, 2000. For the nine months ended September 30, 2001, inventory turns (i.e., annualized net sales divided by period end inventory) amounted to 3.9 times per year. This compares to 2.9 times for the nine months ended September 30, 2000. During 2000, K*TEC was required to increase inventory levels significantly to meet the increased level of business with new and existing customers in

2000. This rapid growth resulted in inefficiencies as K*TEC's materials group tried to ensure that adequate materials would be available to meet demand. During 2001, K*TEC experienced the opposite situation where orders were being deferred as reflected by K*TEC's declining sales levels each quarter. This contraction has given K*TEC's materials organization the opportunity to reduce inventory levels in 2001 which contributed to the improvement in inventory turns in 2001 compared to 2000.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities. Net cash used by investing activities was \$9.1 million in the first nine months of 2001, compared to \$4.6 million in the first nine months of 2000. The 2001 cash flow includes \$8.6 million of capital expenditures, primarily for new manufacturing equipment.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities. Net cash used by financing activities was approximately \$30.3 million in the first nine months of 2001, compared to cash provided by financing activities of \$38.3 million in the first nine months of 2000. The 2001 cash flow reflects a \$20.0 million distribution by Thayer-BLUM Funding II to its member, Thayer-BLUM Funding III, as well as \$4.5 million of debt issuance costs.

On January 26, 2001, K*TEC entered into a new credit agreement with Citicorp USA to refinance the \$50.0 million acquisition note payable to Kent and to provide financing for working capital and expansion. As of September 30, 2001, K*TEC was not in compliance with certain covenants under the credit agreement related to the timely delivery of audited financial statements. On November 7, 2001, K*TEC obtained a waiver for the covenant violations through March 31, 2002 and, upon consummation of the combination, this waiver will become

permanent. In conjunction with the waiver, the credit agreement was amended to provide for a \$60.0 million (with an increase up to \$100.0 million upon consummation of the combination) revolving line of credit maturing on the earlier of March 31, 2005 or the third anniversary of the consummation of the combination. Borrowings under the amended credit facility currently bear interest at the prime rate plus 2.00 percent for "Base Rate" borrowings and the LIBOR rate plus 3.25 percent for "LIBOR Rate" borrowings. Total borrowings are subject to limitation based on a percentage of eligible accounts receivable, inventories, real estate and equipment. The credit agreement also requires compliance with certain financial and non-financial covenants. The credit agreement also limits or prohibits K*TEC from paying dividends, incurring additional debt, selling significant assets or merging with other entities without the consent of the lenders. Substantially all of K*TEC's assets are pledged as collateral for outstanding borrowings.

K*TEC's management team believes adequate capital resources exist to fund working capital and other cash requirements for the next 12 months.

Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In July 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement No. 141, *Business Combinations* and Statement No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*. Statement No. 141 requires that the purchase method of accounting be used for all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001. Statement 141 also specifies criteria that intangible assets acquired in a business combination must meet to be recognized and reported apart from goodwill. Statement No. 142 addresses how intangible assets that are acquired individually or with a group of other assets (but not those acquired in a business combination) should be accounted for in financial statements upon their acquisition. This Statement also addresses how goodwill and other intangible assets should be accounted for after they have been initially recognized in the financial statements.

The provisions of Statement No. 141 apply to all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001. The provisions also apply to all business combinations accounted for using the purchase method for which the date of acquisition is July 1, 2001 or later. The provisions of Statement No. 142 are required to be adopted beginning in the first quarter of 2002. Goodwill and intangible assets acquired after June 30, 2001, are already subject to the amortization provisions of Statement No. 142.

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The effect of these Statements on K*TEC will be (1) the elimination of the straight-line amortization of the goodwill that resulted from Thayer-BLUM's October 10, 2000 purchase of K*TEC, which is currently being amortized over 30 years, and (2) the requirement to begin testing goodwill and other intangible assets for impairment at least on an annual basis. Because of the extensive effort needed to comply with the adoption of Statements 141 and 142, it is not currently practicable to estimate with specificity the impact of adopting these Statements on K*TEC's consolidated financial statements. We may recognize transitional impairment losses of up to the entire carrying value of K*TEC's goodwill in the first quarter of 2002 upon the initial application of these Statements. Such losses will be accounted for as the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle.

In August 2001, the FASB issued Statement No. 143, *Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations*. This standard requires entities to record the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation in the period in which it is incurred. When the liability is initially recorded, the entity capitalizes a cost by increasing the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset. Over time, the liability is accreted to its present value each period, and the capitalized cost is depreciated over the useful life of the related asset. Upon settlement of the liability, an entity either settles the obligation for its recorded amount or incurs a gain or loss upon settlement. This standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002, with earlier application encouraged. Management does not believe the initial application of Statement 143 will have a significant impact on K*TEC's consolidated financial statements.

In October 2001, the FASB issued Statement No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*, which replaces FASB Statement No. 121, *Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of*. The accounting model for long-lived assets to be disposed of by sale applies to all long-lived assets, including discontinued operations, and replaces the provisions of APB Opinion No. 30, *Reporting Results of Operations - Reporting the Effects of Disposal of a Segment of a Business*, for the disposal of segments of a business. Statement 144 requires that those long-lived assets be measured at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell, whether reported in continuing operations or in discontinued operations. Therefore, discontinued operations will no longer be measured at net realizable value or include amounts for operating losses that have not yet occurred. Statement 144 also broadens the reporting of discontinued operations to include all components of an entity with operations that can be distinguished from the rest of the entity and that will be eliminated from the ongoing operations of the entity in a disposal transaction. The provisions of Statement 144 are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001 and, generally, are to be applied prospectively. Management does not believe the initial application of Statement 144 will have a significant impact on K*TEC's consolidated financial statements.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

The interest rate on K*TEC's credit agreement with Citicorp bears interest at a rate based either on the prime rate or LIBOR rates, plus applicable margins. Therefore, as interest rates fluctuate, K*TEC may experience changes in interest expense that could impact financial results. K*TEC has not entered into any interest rate swap agreements, or similar instruments, to protect against the risk of interest rate fluctuations. Assuming outstanding borrowings of \$60.0 million, if interest rates were to increase or decrease by 1%, the result would be an annual increase or decrease in interest expense of approximately \$0.6 million under this loan.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the Suntron common stock to be issued in connection with the combination will be passed upon by Greenberg Traurig, LLP, Phoenix, Arizona, counsel to EFTC and Suntron.

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EXPERTS

The balance sheet of Suntron Corporation as of September 30, 2001 has been included herein and in the registration statement in reliance upon the report of KPMG LLP, independent certified public accountants, appearing elsewhere herein, and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

The consolidated financial statements and schedule of EFTC Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 1999 and 2000 and for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2000 have been included herein and in the registration statement in reliance upon the report of KPMG LLP, independent certified public accountants, appearing elsewhere herein, and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

The consolidated financial statements and schedule of K*TEC as of April 1, 2000 and for each of the two years in the period ended April 1, 2000, and the period from April 2, 2000 through October 9, 2000, which are included in this proxy statement/prospectus and elsewhere in the registration statement, have been audited by Grant Thornton LLP, independent auditors, as set forth in their report appearing elsewhere herein, and are included in reliance upon such report given on the authority of such firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

The consolidated financial statements and schedule of Thayer-BLUM Funding II as of December 31, 2000 and for the period September 14, 2000 (inception) through December 31, 2000, which are included in this proxy statement/prospectus and elsewhere in the registration statement, have been audited by Arthur Andersen LLP, independent public accountants, as indicated in their report with respect thereto, and are included herein in reliance upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing in giving said reports.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

EFTC files annual, quarterly and special reports, proxy statements and other information with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC. In addition, Suntron has filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form S-4 under the Securities Act with respect to the common stock offered by this proxy statement/prospectus. This proxy statement/prospectus does not contain all of the information set forth in the registration statement and the exhibits and schedules to the registration statement. For further information with respect to Suntron and the common stock offered by this proxy statement/prospectus, refer to the registration statement and the exhibits and schedules filed as a part of the registration statement. Statements contained in this proxy statement/prospectus concerning the contents of any contract or any other document referred to are not necessarily complete; refer in each instance to the copy of the contract or document filed as an exhibit to the registration statement. Each statement of the type referred to in the preceding sentence is qualified in all respects by reference to the exhibit.

You may read and copy any document filed by EFTC or Suntron at the SEC's public reference facilities. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information about its public reference facilities. These SEC filings are also available to the public at the SEC's web site at "www.sec.gov".

This proxy statement/prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to purchase, the securities offered by this proxy statement/prospectus, or the solicitation of a proxy, in any jurisdiction to or from any person to whom or from whom it is unlawful to

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make such offer, solicitation of an offer or proxy solicitation in such jurisdiction. Neither the delivery of this proxy statement/prospectus nor any distribution of securities pursuant to this proxy statement/prospectus shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the information set forth in this proxy statement/prospectus or in our affairs since the date of this proxy statement/prospectus. The information contained in this proxy statement/prospectus with respect to EFTC was provided by EFTC and the information contained in this proxy statement/prospectus with respect to K*TEC was provided by K*TEC.

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SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

All statements regarding the intent, belief or current expectations regarding the matters discussed or incorporated by reference in this proxy statement/prospectus (including statements as to "beliefs," "expectations," "anticipations," "intentions" or similar words) and all statements that are not statements of historical fact constitute forward-looking statements. Actual results, performance or events may differ materially from those contained in the forward-looking statements for a variety of reasons, including, but not limited to, risks related to the realization of anticipated revenues, profitability and synergies of the proposed combination, trends affecting the growth of EFTC, K*TEC and Suntron and other risks and uncertainties described in "Risk Factors."

In addition, as it relates to EFTC, this proxy statement/prospectus contains statements that constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors
Suntron Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Suntron Corporation (formerly known as Suntek Corporation and Express EMS Corporation and a wholly owned subsidiary of EFTC Corporation) as of September 30, 2001. This financial statement is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the balance sheet is free of material misstatement. An audit of a balance sheet includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in that balance sheet. An audit of a balance sheet also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall balance sheet presentation. We believe that our audit of the balance sheet provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the balance sheet referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Suntron Corporation as of September 30, 2001, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Phoenix, Arizona
October 1, 2001, except as to note 5 which is as of
January 25, 2002

SUNTRON CORPORATION**(A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of EFTC Corporation)****BALANCE SHEET****September 30, 2001**

Assets	\$

Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity	
Liabilities	\$

Shareholder's equity:	
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value, authorized 10,000,000 shares; no shares issued and outstanding	
Common stock, \$.01 par value, authorized 50,000,000 shares; 100 shares issued and outstanding	1
Additional paid-in capital related to common stock	99
Less: subscription receivable	(100)

Total shareholder's equity	

	\$

The Accompanying Notes are an Integral Part of This Balance Sheet.

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SUNTRON CORPORATION**(A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of EFTC Corporation)****NOTES TO BALANCE SHEET****SEPTEMBER 30, 2001****1. Nature of Business**

Suntron Corporation (the "Company"), a Delaware Corporation, formerly known as Suntek Corporation and Express EMS Corporation (see Note 5), was formed on May 2, 2001. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of EFTC Corporation ("EFTC"). The Company was formed for the purpose of carrying out the merger discussed in Note 3. The Company accepted the subscription for 100 shares of its common stock, par value \$.01 per share, from EFTC, such shares to be issued upon payment to the Company of cash in the amount of \$100, or \$1.00 per share.

2. Significant Accounting Policies***Basis of Presentation***

The balance sheet of the Company has been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting. For the period May 2, 2001 through September 30, 2001, the Company had no operating activities.

3. Merger Agreement

On May 2, 2001, the Company; EFTC; K*TEC Electronics Holding Corporation, formerly known as K*TEC Electronics Corporation ("K*TEC"); and Thayer-Blum Funding II, L.L.C. ("TBF II"), entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the "Merger Agreement"), providing for, among other things, the merger of two wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company with and into EFTC and K*TEC, respectively.

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As of September 30, 2001, the Company had not formed these subsidiaries.

EFTC is a publicly held electronic manufacturing services company based in Phoenix, Arizona. K*TEC is a privately held electronic manufacturing services company based in Sugar Land, Texas. K*TEC is 100% owned by TBF II, an affiliate of Thayer-BLUM Funding L.L.C. ("TBF"), EFTC's principal shareholder. TBF currently controls approximately 78% of the outstanding voting stock of EFTC. A special committee comprised of EFTC's independent directors negotiated the terms of the Merger Agreement on behalf of the minority shareholders of EFTC.

On May 3, 2001, the parties to the Merger Agreement agreed to substitute TBF II as a party to the K*TEC Merger (as such term is defined in the Merger Agreement). Such substitution is reflected in the Amended and Restated Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of May 3, 2001 by and among the Company, EFTC, K*TEC, and TBF II (the "Amended and Restated Merger Agreement").

In connection with the signing of the Merger Agreement, the Company entered into a stockholder agreement, as amended (the "Stockholder Agreement"), with EFTC, TBF, and TBF II. Pursuant to the Stockholder Agreement, TBF agreed to vote all its shares of EFTC's common stock in favor of the business combination.

Pursuant to the Amended and Restated Merger Agreement, the Company is required to form two new wholly owned subsidiaries, which will merge with and into EFTC and TBF II, respectively. Following completion of the transactions, EFTC and TBF II will be wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company, whose common stock is expected to be traded on the Nasdaq National Market. Based upon the Amended and Restated Merger Agreement's exchange ratios, it is expected that the owner of TBF II will receive approximately 56% of the Company's common stock, while EFTC's current shareholders will receive approximately 44% of the shares of the Company's common stock. Following

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consummation of the proposed business combination, TBF and its affiliates are expected to own approximately 90% of the outstanding common stock of the Company.

Consummation of the proposed business combination is subject to a number of closing conditions. Consequently, there can be no assurance that the business combination will be consummated. If the merger is consummated, management expects that it will be accounted for as a reorganization of entities under common control.

4. Capital Stock

The Company has the authority to issue a total of sixty million shares, consisting of (i) fifty million shares of common stock, \$0.01 par value per share (the "Common Stock"), and (ii) ten million shares of preferred stock, \$0.01 par value per share (the "Preferred Stock").

Preferred Stock. The Company's Board of Directors may authorize the issuance of the Preferred Stock as a class, in one or more series, having a number of shares, designations, dividend rights, redemption or exchange rights, relative voting rights, and other preferences and limitations that the Board of Directors fixes without any stockholder approval. No shares of Preferred Stock have been issued.

Common Stock. The voting, dividend, and liquidation rights of the holders of the Common Stock are subject to and qualified by the rights of the holders of Preferred Stock. The holders of Common Stock are entitled to one vote for each share of Common Stock on matters submitted to a vote of common stockholders, voting together as a single class, subject to the right to a separate class vote in certain instances required by law.

5. Subsequent Event

On October 31, 2001, the Company changed its name from Express EMS Corporation to Suntek Corporation. On January 25, 2002, the Company changed its name from Suntek Corporation to Suntron Corporation.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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The Board of Directors and Shareholders
EFTC Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of EFTC Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 1999 and 2000, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2000. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of EFTC Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 1999 and 2000, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2000, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Denver, Colorado
January 31, 2001

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EFTC CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Dollars in Thousands, Except Per Share Amounts)

	December 31,		September 30,
	1999	2000	2001
			(Unaudited)
ASSETS			
Current Assets:			
Cash and equivalents	\$ 716	\$ 43	\$ 70
Trade receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$3,689, \$1,671 and \$2,805 (unaudited), respectively	26,094	42,270	24,070
Receivable from sale of assets		500	
Income taxes receivable	2,106		
Inventories	60,167	82,220	66,068
Prepaid expenses and other	2,795	1,380	1,360
Total Current Assets	91,878	126,413	91,568
Property, Plant and Equipment, at cost:			
Leasehold improvements	2,797	4,249	5,877
Buildings and improvements	1,172	2,127	2,124
Manufacturing machinery and equipment	16,496	15,432	15,475
Furniture, computer equipment and software	12,726	13,149	16,030

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	December 31,		
Total	33,191	34,957	39,506
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(9,614)	(14,581)	(18,043)
Net Property, Plant and Equipment	23,577	20,376	21,463
Intangible and Other Assets:			
Goodwill, net of accumulated amortization of \$758, \$1,025 and \$1,226 (unaudited), respectively	7,264	6,997	6,796
Intellectual property, net of accumulated amortization of \$699, \$2,403 and \$2,715 (unaudited), respectively	4,289	2,585	1,947
Debt issuance costs, net of accumulated amortization of \$97, \$811 and \$468 (unaudited), respectively	460	2,470	467
Deposits and other	3,661	731	724
Total Intangible and Other Assets	15,674	12,783	9,934
	\$ 131,129	\$ 159,572	\$ 122,965
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$ 46,985	\$ 39,944	\$ 27,663
Outstanding checks in excess of cash balances		5,471	210
Accrued compensation and benefits	4,993	7,463	6,585
Other accrued liabilities	8,650	1,498	1,954
Current maturities of long-term debt related party	5,018		
Total Current Liabilities	65,646	54,376	36,412
Long-term Liabilities:			
Long-term debt, net of current maturities:			
Banks	33,184	28,559	
Convertible Notes, including accrued interest		59,093	
Related parties	4,792	3,000	
Other	6,229	339	165
Total Liabilities	109,851	145,367	36,577
Commitments and Contingencies (Notes 8 and 11)			
Shareholders' Equity:			
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value. Authorized 5,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding 14,233 shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock at December 31, 2000		14,683	
Common stock, \$.01 par value. Authorized 75,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding 15,543,489, 15,933,489 and 48,243,632 (unaudited) shares, respectively	155	159	482
Additional paid-in capital related to common stock	91,992	93,222	167,475
Settlement obligation to issue 910,000 shares of common stock		2,303	2,303
Deferred stock compensation cost		(280)	(224)
Accumulated deficit	(70,869)	(95,882)	(83,648)
Total Shareholders' Equity	21,278	14,205	86,388
	\$ 131,129	\$ 159,572	\$ 122,965

The Accompanying Notes Are an Integral Part of These Consolidated Financial Statements.

EFTC CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(Dollars In Thousands, Except Per Share Amounts)

	Year Ended December 31,			Nine Months Ended September 30:	
	1998	1999	2000	2000	2001
				(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Net Sales	\$ 226,780	\$ 221,864	\$ 327,444	\$ 225,751	\$ 289,409
Cost of Goods Sold	200,581	229,892	311,485	218,950	259,164
Gross profit (loss)	26,199	(8,028)	15,959	6,801	30,245
Operating Costs and Expenses:					
Selling, general and administrative expenses	22,838	25,389	23,926	18,874	13,740
Recapitalization and merger transaction costs	1,048		5,336	5,303	1,113
Severance, retention, closure and relocation costs	200	300	4,579	3,090	
Impairment of long-lived assets	3,342	2,822	1,662	1,662	
Goodwill amortization	1,564	1,133	267	201	201
Litigation settlement		6,400			
Total operating costs and expenses	28,992	36,044	35,770	29,130	15,054
Operating income (loss)	(2,793)	(44,072)	(19,811)	(22,329)	15,191
Other Income (Expense):					
Interest expense	(4,312)	(6,516)	(9,556)	(7,265)	(3,310)
Gain (loss) on sale of assets	400	(20,880)	4,369	4,351	781
Other, net	(104)	(55)	(15)	(14)	23
Income (loss) before income taxes	(6,809)	(71,523)	(25,013)	(25,257)	12,685
Income Tax Benefit (Expense)	2,631	(2,180)			(451)
Net income (loss)	\$ (4,178)	\$ (73,703)	\$ (25,013)	\$ (25,257)	\$ 12,234
Net Income (Loss) Applicable to Common Shareholders:					
Net income (loss)	\$ (4,178)	\$ (73,703)	\$ (25,013)	\$ (25,257)	\$ 12,234
Pro forma adjustment to income taxes	(317)				
Accrued dividends related to preferred stock			(450)	(131)	(550)
Deemed dividend related to beneficial conversion feature of preferred stock			(2,022)	(2,022)	
	(4,495)	(73,703)	(27,485)	(27,410)	11,684

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	Year Ended December 31,			Nine Months Ended September 30:		
Basic earnings per share computation						
Accrued dividends related to preferred stock						550
Interest on convertible debt						2,217
Diluted earnings per share computation	\$ (4,495)	\$ (73,703)	\$ (27,485)	\$ (27,410)	\$	14,451
Net Income (Loss) Per Share Applicable to Common Shareholders:						
Basic	\$ (0.31)	\$ (4.74)	\$ (1.72)	\$ (1.75)	\$	0.37
Diluted	\$ (0.31)	\$ (4.74)	\$ (1.72)	\$ (1.75)	\$	0.30
Number of Shares Used for Computation:						
Basic	14,730,000	15,543,000	15,978,000	15,686,000		31,417,000
Diluted	14,730,000	15,543,000	15,978,000	15,686,000		48,495,000

The Accompanying Notes Are an Integral Part of These Consolidated Financial Statements.

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EFTC CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Years Ended December 31, 1998, 1999 and 2000, and the Six Months Ended July 1, 2001

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Settlement Obligation	Deferred Stock Compensation	Retained Earnings (Deficit)	Total
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount					
Balances at December 31, 1997		\$	13,641,776	\$ 136	\$ 68,040	\$		\$ 7,045	\$ 75,221
Conversion of notes payable to shareholders' equity					1,398				1,398
Issuance of common stock in secondary offering, net of costs of \$3,500			1,770,000	18	21,314				21,332
Stock options and warrants exercised			131,213	1	512				513
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options					693				693
Termination of S Corporation tax status of pooled company					33			(33)	

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	Preferred Stock		Common Stock							
Net loss								(4,178)	(4,178)	
Balances at December 31, 1998			15,542,989	155	91,990			2,834	94,979	
Stock options exercised			500		2					2
Net loss								(73,703)	(73,703)	
Balances at December 31, 1999			15,543,489	155	91,992			(70,869)	21,278	
Fair value of warrants issued for services					536					536
Compensation cost related to stock options granted to employees					367		(367)			
Amortization of deferred stock compensation cost							87			87
Conversion of exchangeable notes for preferred stock, net of issuance costs	14,233	14,233			(206)					14,027
Common stock issued in lawsuit settlement			390,000	4	983					987
Obligation to issue common stock in lawsuit settlement							2,303			2,303
Preferred stock dividend requirement		450			(450)					
Net loss								(25,013)	(25,013)	
Balances at December 31, 2000	14,233	14,683	15,933,489	159	93,222	2,303	(280)	(95,882)	14,205	
Stock options exercised (unaudited)			83,800	1	217					218
Amortization of deferred stock compensation cost (unaudited)							56			56
Preferred stock dividend requirement (unaudited)		550			(550)					
Conversion of preferred stock to common stock (unaudited)	(14,233)	(15,233)	8,462,994	85	15,148					
Conversion of Convertible Notes to common stock, net of debt issuance costs of \$1,635 (unaudited)			23,763,349	237	59,438					59,675
Net income (unaudited)								12,234	12,234	
Balances at September 30, 2001 (unaudited)	\$	48,243,632	\$	482	\$ 167,475	\$ 2,303	\$ (224)	\$ (83,648)	\$ 86,388	

The Accompanying Notes Are an Integral Part of These Consolidated Financial Statements.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,			Nine Months Ended September 30:	
	1998	1999	2000	2000	2001
				(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:					
Net income (loss)	\$ (4,178)	\$ (73,703)	\$ (25,013)	\$ (25,257)	12,234
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:					
Depreciation and amortization	6,244	7,242	8,415	6,328	4,679
Amortization of debt issuance costs	241	1,147	901	743	368
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	3,342	2,822	1,662	1,662	1,153
Severance, retention, closure and relocation costs	363	319	1,323	584	(1,251)
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	(4,859)	4,534			
Accrued interest on exchangeable and convertible notes			5,326	4,043	2,217
Provision for excess and obsolete inventories	6,975	7,287	5,640	4,821	4,184
Provision for doubtful accounts receivable	600	5,091	1,033	596	385
Loss (gain) on sale of assets	(400)	20,880	(4,369)	(4,351)	(781)
Stock-based compensation and services expense			297	263	56
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects of purchase and sale of businesses:					
Decrease (increase) in:					
Trade receivables	(9,311)	(338)	(17,209)	(3,932)	17,815
Inventories	(21,667)	(8,899)	(35,612)	(43,760)	11,968
Income taxes receivable	(125)	(1,981)	2,106	2,106	
Prepaid expenses and other	(2,289)	(843)	300	1,786	27
Increase (decrease) in:					
Accounts payable	4,463	19,047	(7,041)	(5,443)	(12,281)
Accrued compensation and benefits	253	3,312	1,970	(946)	71
Other accrued liabilities	2,167	4,210	(7,255)	(6,478)	584
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	(18,181)	(9,873)	(67,526)	(67,235)	41,428
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:					
Proceeds from sale of assets, net of cash transferred	1,000	32,171	14,392	12,846	1,495
Payment of commissions on sale of division			(500)	(500)	
Capital expenditures	(22,924)	(14,419)	(6,210)	(5,075)	(6,294)
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	(21,924)	17,752	7,682	7,271	(4,799)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:					
Proceeds from long-term debt	16,865	153,157	392,902	296,706	291,153
Principal payments on long-term debt	(5,459)	(154,756)	(336,427)	(243,138)	(322,712)
Payments for debt issuance costs		(588)	(2,775)	(2,770)	
Increase in outstanding checks in excess of cash balances			5,471	8,506	(5,261)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options and warrants	513	1			218

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Year Ended December 31,

Nine Months Ended September 30:

Issuance of common stock for cash, net of costs

21,332

Receipts (payments) under inventory financing arrangement