

Omega Flex, Inc.
Form 10-Q
May 08, 2015

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended **March 31, 2015**

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number **000-51372**

Omega Flex, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Pennsylvania

23-1948942

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

451 Creamery Way, Exton, PA
(Address of principal executive offices)

19341
(Zip Code)

(610) 524-7272

Registrant's telephone number, including area code

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

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting Company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of The Exchange Act).

Yes No

**APPLICABLE ONLY TO ISSUERS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS
DURING THE PRECEDING FIVE YEARS.**

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Sections 12, 12 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by the courts.

The number of shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding as of March 31, 2015 was 10,091,822.

OMEGA FLEX, INC.
QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2015

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PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION**Item 1 - Financial Statements****OMEGA FLEX, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****(Dollars in Thousands)**

	March 31, 2015 (unaudited)	December 31, 2014
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 16,526	\$ 22,585
Accounts Receivable - less allowances of \$650 and \$710, respectively	12,831	13,723
Inventories-Net	7,783	7,364
Deferred Taxes	644	625
Other Current Assets	1,240	1,468
Total Current Assets	39,024	45,765
Property and Equipment - Net	4,575	4,483
Goodwill-Net	3,526	3,526
Other Long Term Assets	1,322	1,364
Total Assets	\$ 48,447	\$ 55,138
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	\$ 1,406	\$ 2,352
Accrued Compensation	1,131	4,184
Accrued Commissions and Sales Incentives	2,134	2,749
Dividends Payable	---	4,945
Taxes Payable	1,612	1,216
Other Liabilities	3,168	3,572
Total Current Liabilities	9,451	19,018
Deferred Taxes	1,070	926
Other Long Term Liabilities	870	1,225
Total Liabilities	11,391	21,169

Commitments and Contingencies (Note 5)

Shareholders' Equity:

Omega Flex, Inc. Shareholders' Equity:

Common Stock – par value \$0.01 share: authorized 20,000,000 shares:

10,153,633 shares issued and 10,091,822 outstanding at March 31,

2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively	102	102
Treasury Stock	(1)	(1)
Paid-in Capital	10,808	10,808
Retained Earnings	26,589	23,446
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	(589)	(497)
Total Omega Flex, Inc. Shareholders' Equity	36,909	33,858
Noncontrolling Interest	147	111
Total Shareholders' Equity	37,056	33,969
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$ 48,447	\$ 55,138

See Accompanying Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

OMEGA FLEX, INC.**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME****(Amounts in Thousands except Earnings per Common Share)**

	For the three-months ended	
	March 31,	
	2015	2014
	(unaudited)	
Net Sales	\$ 20,973	\$ 16,589
Cost of Goods Sold	8,583	7,310
Gross Profit	12,390	9,279
Selling Expense	3,775	3,123
General and Administrative Expense	3,277	2,187
Engineering Expense	631	704
Operating Profit	4,707	3,265
Interest Income	16	6
Other Expense	(46)	(8)
Income Before Income Taxes	4,677	3,263
Income Tax Expense	1,491	1,041
Net Income	3,186	2,222
Less: Net Income attributable to the Noncontrolling Interest, Net of Tax	(43)	(27)
Net Income attributable to Omega Flex, Inc.	\$ 3,143	\$ 2,195
Basic and Diluted Earnings per Common Share	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.22
Basic and Diluted Weighted-Average Shares Outstanding	10,092	10,092

See Accompanying Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

OMEGA FLEX, INC.**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME****(Amounts in Thousands)**

	For the three-months ended	
	March 31,	
	2015	2014
	(unaudited)	
Net Income	\$ 3,186	\$ 2,222
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Tax:		
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment, Net of Taxes	(99)	16
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	(99)	16
Comprehensive Income	3,087	2,238
Less: Comprehensive Income Attributable to the Noncontrolling Interest, Net of Taxes	(36)	(28)
Total Other Comprehensive Income	\$ 3,051	\$ 2,210

See Accompanying Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

OMEGA FLEX, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Amounts in Thousands)

	For the three-months ended	
	March 31,	
	2015	2014
	(unaudited)	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Net Income	\$ 3,186	\$ 2,222
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to		
Net Cash Used In Operating Activities:		
Non-Cash Compensation Expense	(213)	85
Depreciation and Amortization	100	143
Provision for Losses on Accounts Receivable, net of write-offs and		
recoveries	(60)	(140)
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:		
Accounts Receivable	849	1,878
Inventories	(464)	(286)
Other Assets	293	534
Accounts Payable	(928)	(437)
Accrued Compensation	(3,049)	(2,296)
Accrued Commissions and Sales Incentives	(613)	(2,224)
Other Liabilities	60	(820)
Net Cash Used In Operating Activities	(839)	(1,341)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Capital Expenditures	(197)	(25)
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(197)	(25)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Dividend Paid	(4,945)	-
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	(4,945)	-
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(5,981)	(1,366)
Translation effect on cash	(78)	8
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Beginning of Period	22,585	8,257
Cash and Cash Equivalents – End of Period	\$ 16,526	\$ 6,899
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:		
Cash paid for Income Taxes	\$ 937	\$ 434

Cash paid for Interest	\$ 0	\$ 0
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See Accompanying Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

OMEGA FLEX, INC.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Omega Flex, Inc. (Omega) and its subsidiaries (collectively the “Company”). The Company’s unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for the quarter ended March 31, 2015 have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP), and with the instructions of Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Certain information and note disclosures normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP have been condensed or omitted pursuant to those rules and regulations, although the Company believes that the disclosures made are adequate to make the information not misleading. It is suggested that these condensed consolidated financial statements be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the notes thereto included in the Company’s latest shareholders’ annual report (Form 10-K). All material inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. It is Management’s opinion that all adjustments necessary for a fair statement of the results for the interim periods have been made, and that all adjustments are of a normal recurring nature or a description is provided for any adjustments that are not of a normal recurring nature.

Description of Business

The Company is a leading manufacturer of flexible metal hose, and is currently engaged in a number of different markets, including construction, manufacturing, petrochemical transfer, pharmaceutical and other industries.

The Company’s business is managed as a single operating segment that consists of the manufacture and sale of flexible metal hose and accessories. The Company’s products are concentrated in residential and commercial construction, and general industrial markets, with a comprehensive portfolio of intellectual property and patents issued in various countries around the world. The Company’s primary product, flexible gas piping, is used for gas piping within residential and commercial buildings. Through its flexibility and ease of use, the Company’s TracPipe® and TracPipe® CounterStrike® flexible gas piping, along with its fittings distributed under the trademarks AutoSnap® and AutoFlare®, allows users to substantially cut the time required to install gas piping, as compared to traditional methods. The Company’s products are manufactured at its Exton, Pennsylvania facilities in the United States, and in Banbury, Oxfordshire in the United Kingdom. A majority of the Company’s sales across all industries are generated through independent outside sales organizations such as sales representatives, wholesalers and distributors, or a combination of both. The Company has a broad distribution network in North America and to a lesser extent in other global markets.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. The most significant estimates and assumptions relate to revenue

recognition and related sales incentives, accounts receivable allowances, inventory valuations, goodwill valuation, product liability reserve, stock-based compensation valuations and accounting for income taxes. Actual amounts could differ significantly from these estimates.

Revenue Recognition

The Company's revenue recognition activities relate almost entirely to the manufacture and sale of flexible metal hose and pipe. Under GAAP, revenues are considered to have been earned when the Company has substantially accomplished what it must do to be entitled to the benefits represented by the revenues. The following criteria represent preconditions to the recognition of revenue:

.

Persuasive evidence of an arrangement for the sale of product or services must exist.

.

Delivery has occurred or services rendered.

.

The sales price to the customer is fixed or determinable.

.

Collection is reasonably assured.

The Company recognizes revenue upon shipment in accordance with the above principles.

Gross sales are reduced for all consideration paid to customers for which no identifiable benefit is received by the Company. This includes promotional incentives, which includes various programs including year-end rebates and discounts. The amounts of certain incentives are known with reasonable certainty at the time of sale, while others are projected based upon the most reliable information available at the reporting date. Commissions are accounted for as a sales expense.

Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of 90 days or less at the time of purchase to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents include investments in an institutional money market fund, which invests in U.S. Treasury bills, notes and bonds, and/or repurchase agreements, backed by such obligations. Carrying value approximates fair value. Cash and cash equivalents are deposited at various area banks, which at times may exceed federally insured limits. The Company monitors the viability of the banking institutions carrying its assets on a regular basis, and has the ability to transfer cash to various institutions during times of risk. The Company has not experienced any losses related to these cash balances, and believes its credit risk to be minimal.

Accounts Receivable and Provision for Doubtful Accounts

Accounts receivable are reduced by an allowance for amounts that may become uncollectible in the future. The estimated allowance for uncollectible amounts is based primarily on specific analysis of accounts in the receivable portfolio and historical write-off experience. While management believes the allowance to be adequate, if the financial condition of the Company's customers were to deteriorate, resulting in their inability to make payments, additional allowances may be required.

The allowance for doubtful accounts reflects our best estimate of probable losses inherent in the accounts receivable balance. The Company determines the allowance based on any known collection issues, historical experience, and other currently available evidence. The reserve for future credits, discounts, and doubtful accounts was \$650,000 and \$710,000 as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. In regards to identifying uncollectible accounts, the Company reviews an aging report on a consistent basis to determine past due accounts, and utilizes a well established credit rating agency. The Company charges off those accounts that are deemed uncollectible once all collection efforts have been exhausted.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market. The cost of inventories is determined by the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. The Company generally considers inventory quantities beyond two-years usage, measured on a historical usage basis, to be excess inventory and reduces the carrying value of inventory accordingly.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost. Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets or, for leasehold improvements, the life of the lease, if shorter. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in other income or expense for the period. The cost of maintenance and repairs is expensed as incurred; significant improvements are capitalized.

Goodwill

In accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) ASC Topic 350, Intangibles – Goodwill and Other, the Company performed an annual impairment test in accordance with this guidance as of December 31, 2014. This analyses did not indicate any impairment of goodwill. There were no circumstances that indicate that Goodwill might be impaired at March 31, 2015.

Stock-Based Compensation Plans

In 2006, the Company adopted a Phantom Stock Plan (the “Plan”), which allows the Company to grant phantom stock units (Units) to certain key employees, officers or directors. The Units each represent a contractual right to payment of compensation in the future based upon the market value of the Company’s common stock. The Units follow a vesting schedule of three years from the grant date, and are then paid upon maturity. In accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718, Stock Compensation, the Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model as its method for determining the fair value of the Units. Further details of the Plan are provided in Note 6.

Product Liability Reserves

Product liability reserves represent the estimated unpaid amounts under the Company’s insurance policies with respect to existing claims. The Company uses the most current available data to estimate claims. As explained more fully under Note 5, Commitments and Contingencies, for various product liability claims covered under the Company’s general liability insurance policies, the Company must pay certain defense costs within its deductible or self-insured retention limits, ranging primarily from \$25,000 to \$250,000 per claim, depending on the terms of the policy in the applicable policy year, up to an aggregate amount. The Company is vigorously defending against all known claims.

Fair Value of Financial and Nonfinancial Instruments

The Company measures financial instruments in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures. The accounting standard defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value under GAAP, and enhances disclosures about fair value measurements. Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Valuation techniques used to measure fair value must maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The standard creates a fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels as follows: Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs that reflect the Company’s own assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. The Company relies on its actively traded share value – a level 1 input – in determining the fair value of the reporting unit in its annual impairment test as described in the FASB ASC Topic 350, Intangibles - Goodwill and Other.

Earnings per Common Share

Basic earnings per share have been computed using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding. For the periods presented, there are no dilutive securities. Consequently, basic and dilutive earnings per share are the same.

Currency Translation

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, most of which relate to our United Kingdom subsidiary whose functional currency is British pound sterling, are translated into U.S. dollars at exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet dates. The statements of income are translated into U.S. dollars at average exchange rates for the period. Adjustments resulting from the translation of financial statements are excluded from the determination of income and are accumulated in a separate component of shareholders' equity. Exchange gains and losses resulting from foreign currency transactions are included in the statements of income (other expense) in the period in which they occur.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for tax liabilities in accordance with the FASB ASC Topic 740, Income Taxes. Under this method the Company recorded tax expense, related deferred taxes and tax benefits, and uncertainties in tax positions.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities from a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. A valuation allowance is provided for deferred tax assets if it is more likely than not that these items will either expire before the Company is able to realize the benefit, or that future deductibility is uncertain.

The FASB ASC Topic 740, Income Taxes clarifies the criteria that an individual tax position must satisfy for some or all of the benefits of that position to be recognized in a company's financial statements. This guidance prescribes a recognition threshold of more-likely than-not, and a measurement attribute for all tax positions taken or expected to be taken on a tax return, in order for those tax positions to be recognized in the financial statements.

The Company follows the provisions of ASC 740-10 relative to accounting for uncertainties in tax positions. These provisions provide guidance on the recognition, de-recognition and measurement of potential tax benefits associated with tax positions. The Company elected to recognize interest and penalties related to income tax matters as a component of the income tax provision in the consolidated statements of income. For additional information regarding ASC 740-10, see Note 8 of the Company's December 31, 2014 Form 10-K.

Other Comprehensive Income

For the quarter ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, the components of other comprehensive income consisted solely of foreign currency translation adjustments.

Significant Concentration

The Company has one significant customer who represents more than 10% of the Company's Net Sales for the quarter ending March 31, 2015 and 2014, and more than 10% of the Company's Accounts Receivable balance at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014. Geographically, the Company has a significant amount of sales in the United States versus internationally. These concentrations are discussed in detail in the Company's December 31, 2014 Form 10-K,

and there has been no significant change as of this quarterly report.

Subsequent Events

The Company evaluates all events or transactions through the date of the related filing that may have a material impact on its condensed consolidated financial statements. Refer to Note 9 of the condensed consolidated financial statements.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*, requiring an entity to recognize the amount of revenue to which it expects to be entitled for the transfer of promised goods or services to customers. The updated standard will replace most existing revenue recognition guidance in U.S. GAAP when it becomes effective and permits the use of either a full retrospective or retrospective with cumulative effect transition method. The updated standard becomes effective for the Company in the first quarter of fiscal year 2018. Early adoption is permitted beginning in the first quarter of the Company's 2017 fiscal year. The Company has not yet selected a transition method and is currently evaluating the effect that the updated standard will have on the condensed consolidated financial statements.

3. INVENTORIES

Inventories, net of reserves of \$955,000 and \$921,000 at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively, consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
	(dollars in thousands)	
Finished Goods	\$5,253	\$5,122
Raw Materials	2,530	2,242
Inventories - Net	\$7,783	\$7,364

4. LINE OF CREDIT

On December 29, 2014, the Company entered into to an Amended and Restated Committed Revolving Line of Credit Note ("the Line") and a Second Amendment to the Loan Agreement with Santander Bank, N.A. ("Santander"). The Company renewed and increased the Line facility in the maximum amount of \$15,000,000, for a five year term maturing on December 31, 2019, with funds available for working capital purposes and to fund dividends. This Line facility supersedes the \$10,000,000 line of credit the Company previously had in place with Santander since 2010, which was to expire at the end of 2014. The Line is unsecured. The Line provides for the payment of any borrowings at an interest rate of either LIBOR plus 1.00% to plus 1.35% (for borrowings with a fixed term of 30, 60, or 90 days), or Prime from 0.00% to plus 0.10%, depending upon the Company's then existing financial ratios. At March 31, 2015, the Company's financial ratios would allow for the most favorable rate under the agreement's range, which would be a rate of 1.62%. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company is required to pay on a quarterly basis an unused facility fee equal to 10 basis points of the average unused balance of the total Line commitment.

As of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Company had no outstanding borrowings on its line of credit, and was in compliance with all debt covenants.

5. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Commitments:

Under a number of indemnity agreements between the Company and each of its officers and directors, the Company has agreed to indemnify each of its officers and directors against any liability asserted against them in their capacity as an officer or director, or both. The Company's indemnity obligations under the indemnity agreements are subject to certain conditions and limitations set forth in each of the agreements. Under the terms of the Agreement, the Company is contingently liable for costs which may be incurred by the officers and directors in connection with claims arising by reason of these individuals' roles as officers and directors. The Company has obtained directors' and officers' insurance policies to fund certain obligations under the indemnity agreements.

The Company has salary continuation agreements with one current employee, and one former employee who retired at the end of 2010. These agreements provide for monthly payments to each of the employees or their designated beneficiary upon the employee's retirement or death. The payment benefits range from \$1,000 per month to \$3,000 per month with the term of such payments limited to 15 years after the employee's retirement at age 65. The agreements also provide for survivorship benefits if the employee dies before attaining age 65, and severance payments if the employee is terminated without cause; the amount of which is dependent on the length of company service at the date of termination. The net present value of the retirement payments associated with these agreements is \$525,000 at March 31, 2015, of which \$513,000 is included in Other Long Term Liabilities, and the remaining current portion of \$12,000 is included in Other Liabilities, associated with the retired employee previously noted who is now receiving benefit payments. The December 31, 2014 liability of \$501,000, had \$489,000 reported in Other Long Term Liabilities, and a current portion of \$12,000 in Other Liabilities.

The Company has obtained and is the beneficiary of three whole life insurance policies with respect to the two employees discussed above, and one other employee policy. The cash surrender value of such policies (included in Other Long Term Assets) amounts to \$1,067,000 at March 31, 2015 and \$1,033,000 at December 31, 2014.

As disclosed in detail in Note 9 of the Company's December 31, 2014 Form 10-K, under the caption "Leases", the Company has several lease obligations in place that will be paid out over time. Most notably, the Company leases facilities in Banbury, England, and Exton, Pennsylvania in the United States that both serve the manufacturing, warehousing and distribution functions.

Contingencies:

In the ordinary and normal conduct of the Company's business, it is subject to periodic lawsuits, investigations and claims (collectively, the "Claims"). Following the Company's first product liability related trial in Pennsylvania during 2010, there was an initial spike in Claims. During the last couple of years, the pace of new Claims has however softened, as the Company has successfully defended itself in all court proceedings, including the Pennsylvania case, as described below. The Company does not believe that the Claims have legal merit, and is therefore vigorously defending against those Claims. In 2013, the Company won two of the Claims at two separate trials, both of which were held in U.S. District Court; one in St. Louis, Missouri and the other in Bridgeport, Connecticut. In both cases, the jury unanimously found that the Company was not negligent in designing its TracPipe® product, and that the TracPipe® product was not defective or unreasonably dangerous. In 2010, the Company took its first Claim to trial in Pennsylvania, and the jury returned a verdict that the Company was not negligent in designing and selling the TracPipe product, but also returned a verdict for plaintiff on strict liability. The Company has appealed that portion of the verdict, and in December 2014, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania ruled in favor of the Company, and returned the case to the trial court for further hearings.

The Company has in place commercial general liability insurance policies that cover the Claims, which are subject to deductibles or retentions, ranging primarily from \$25,000 to \$250,000 per claim, (depending on the terms of the

policy and the applicable policy year) up to an aggregate amount. Litigation is subject to many uncertainties and management is unable to predict the outcome of the pending suits and claims. The potential liability for a given claim could range from zero to a maximum of \$250,000, depending upon the circumstances, and insurance deductible or

retention in place for the respective claim year. The aggregate maximum exposure for all current open Claims is estimated to not exceed approximately \$4,500,000, which represents the potential costs that may be incurred over time for the Claims within the applicable insurance policy deductibles or retentions. It is possible that the results of operations or liquidity of the Company, as well as the Company's ability to procure reasonably priced insurance, could be adversely affected by the pending litigation, potentially materially. The Company is currently unable to estimate the ultimate liability, if any, that may result from the pending litigation, or potential litigation from future claims or claims that have not yet come to our attention, and accordingly, the liability in the consolidated financial statements primarily represents an accrual for legal costs for services previously rendered and outstanding settlements for existing claims. The liabilities recorded on the Company's books at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 were \$437,000 and \$582,000, respectively, and are included in Other Liabilities.

Additionally, two putative class action cases have been filed against the Company; one in U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Florida titled Hall v. Omega Flex, Inc. and one in U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Ohio titled Schoelwer v. Omega Flex, Inc. In both cases, the lead plaintiffs claimed that they are exposed to an increased likelihood of harm if one of the plaintiffs' houses that contain TracPipe CSST is struck by lightning, that could damage the CSST causing a release of fuel gas in the house and causing a fire. In 2014, the judges in both cases granted the Company's motion to dismiss all of the plaintiff's claims due primarily to a lack of jurisdiction because there is no actual case or controversy posed by these claims.

Finally, in February of 2012, the Company was made aware of a fraud perpetrated by an outside party involving insurance related premiums that the Company had prepaid for umbrella coverage. The assets are currently secured by a governmental agency who investigated the case, and held in a custodial account. As of May of 2014, utilizing the secured funds, the court has ordered restitution to all victims including the Company. It is not clear however at this point what amount will eventually be received by the Company. The value of the assets on the books amount to \$213,000 at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, and are included in Other Long Term Assets. It is possible that not all of those funds will be returned to the Company, or the Company may need to incur additional costs to procure collection. The Company is currently pursuing all avenues in an effort to bring closure to the event, and reclaim the assets, and has since replaced the aforementioned insurance coverage.

6. STOCK BASED PLANS

Phantom Stock Plan

Plan Description. On April 1, 2006, the Company adopted the Omega Flex, Inc. 2006 Phantom Stock Plan (the "Plan"). The Plan authorizes the grant of up to 1 million units of phantom stock to employees, officers or directors of the Company and of any of its subsidiaries. The phantom stock units ("Units") each represent a contractual right to payment of compensation in the future based on the market value of the Company's common stock. The Units are not shares of the Company's common stock, and a recipient of the Units does not receive any of the following:

§

ownership interest in the Company

§

shareholder voting rights

§

other incidents of ownership to the Company's common stock

The Units are granted to participants upon the recommendation of the Company's CEO, and the approval of the Compensation Committee. Each of the Units that are granted to a participant will be initially valued by the Compensation Committee, at an amount equal to the closing price of the Company's common stock on the grant date, but are recorded at fair value using the Black-Sholes method as described below. The Units follow a vesting schedule, with a maximum vesting of 3 years after the grant date. Upon vesting, the Units represent a contractual right of payment for the value of the Unit. The Units will be paid on their maturity date, one year after all of the Units granted in a particular award have fully vested, unless an acceptable event occurs under the terms of the Plan prior to one year, which would allow for earlier payment. The amount to be paid to the participant on the maturity date is dependent on the type of Unit granted to the participant.

The Units may be *Full Value*, in which the value of each Unit at the maturity date, will equal the closing price of the Company's common stock as of the maturity date; or *Appreciation Only*, in which the value of each Unit at the maturity date will be equal to the closing price of the Company's common stock at the maturity date *minus* the closing price of the Company's common stock at the grant date.

On December 9, 2009, the Board of Directors authorized an amendment to the Plan to pay an amount equal to the value of any cash or stock dividend declared by the Company on its common stock to be accrued to the phantom stock units outstanding as of the record date of the common stock dividend. The dividend equivalent will be paid at the same time the underlying phantom stock units are paid to the participant.

In certain circumstances, the Units may be immediately vested upon the participant's death or disability. All Units granted to a participant are forfeited if the participant is terminated from his relationship with the Company or its subsidiary for "cause," which is defined under the Plan. If a participant's employment or relationship with the Company is terminated for reasons other than for "cause," then any vested Units will be paid to the participant upon termination. However, Units granted to certain "specified employees" as defined in Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code will be paid approximately 181 days after termination.

Grants of Phantom Stock Units. As of December 31, 2014, the Company had 19,156 unvested units outstanding, all of which were granted at *Full Value*. On February 16, 2015, the Company granted an additional 10,460 *Full Value* Units with a fair value of \$28.90 per unit on grant date, using historical volatility. In March 2015, the Company paid \$257,000 for the 8,100 fully vested and matured units that were granted on March 3, 2011, including their respective earned dividend values. As of March 31, 2015, the Company had 23,244 unvested units outstanding.

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model as its method for determining fair value of the Units. The Company uses the straight-line method of attributing the value of the stock-based compensation expense relating to the Units. The compensation expense (including adjustment of the liability to its fair value) from the Units is recognized over the vesting period of each grant or award.

The FASB ASC Topic 718, Stock Compensation, requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates in order to derive the Company's best estimate of awards ultimately to vest.

Forfeitures represent only the unvested portion of a surrendered Unit and are typically estimated based on historical experience. Based on an analysis of the Company's historical data, which has limited experience related to any stock-based plan forfeitures, the Company applied a 0% forfeiture rate to Plan Units outstanding in determining its Plan Unit compensation expense as of March 31, 2015.

The total Phantom Stock related liability as of March 31, 2015 was \$482,000 of which \$231,000 is included in Other Liabilities, as it is expected to be paid in February 2016, and the balance of \$251,000 is included in Other Long Term Liabilities. At December 31, 2014, the total Phantom Stock liability was \$952,000, with \$321,000 in Other Liabilities, and \$631,000 included in Other Long Term Liabilities.

In accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718, Stock Compensation, the Company recorded compensation income of approximately \$213,000 and compensation expense of approximately \$85,000 related to the Phantom Stock Plan for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The following table summarizes information about the Company's nonvested phantom stock Units at March 31, 2015:

	Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Number of Phantom Stock Unit Awards:		
Nonvested at December 31, 2014	19,156	\$ 15.67
Granted	10,460	\$ 28.90
Vested	(6,382)	\$ 16.23
Forfeited	---	---
Canceled	---	---
Nonvested at March 31, 2015	23,234	\$ 21.48
Phantom Stock Unit Awards Expected to Vest	23,234	\$ 21.48

The total unrecognized compensation costs calculated at March 31, 2014 are \$455,000 which will be recognized through March of 2018. The Company will recognize the related expense over the weighted average period of 1.8 years.

7. NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS

The Company owns 100% of all subsidiaries, except for a small portion of one, which is owned by a Noncontrolling Interest. At December 31, 2014, total Shareholders' Equity was \$33,969,000, and the Noncontrolling Interest was \$111,000. For the three month period ended March 31, 2015, the Noncontrolling Interest's portion of Net Income was approximately \$43,000, and their portion of Other Comprehensive Income was a loss of \$7,000. At March 31, 2015, total Shareholders' Equity was \$37,056,000, of which the Noncontrolling Interest held a value of \$147,000.

8. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

As of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Company had authorized 20,000,000 common stock shares with par value of \$0.01 per share. At both dates, the number of shares issued was 10,153,633, and the total number of outstanding shares was 10,091,822, with the 61,811 variance representing shares held in Treasury.

On December 10, 2014, the Board declared a special dividend of \$0.49 per share to all Shareholders of record as of December 22, 2014, which was paid on January 5, 2015, in the amount of \$4,945,000. Additionally, there was a dividend that was paid during 2014 by the Company's UK subsidiary, which amounted to an outlay of cash of \$145,000 to the subsidiary's noncontrolling interest.

On December 9, 2013, the Board declared a special dividend of \$0.425 per share to all Shareholders of record as of December 19, 2013, and payable on or before January 2, 2014. The Company paid its transfer agent \$4,289,000 on December 31, 2013, and the transfer agent paid the shareholder's on January 2, 2014.

On April 11, 2015, the Company's Board of Directors authorized an extension, for another 24 months, of the stock purchase program previously announced on September 12, 2007 and extended on September 15, 2009, April 5, 2011, April 4, 2012 and April 1, 2014. The original program permitted a purchase of up to \$5,000,000 of the Company's common stock depending on market and business conditions. Since the program began, the Company has purchased 61,811 shares of its common stock for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$923,000, leaving a balance of approximately \$4,077,000 available to purchase additional shares of its common stock within the next 24 months. Stock purchases may be made using various types of transactions, including open-market purchases or transactions off the market, and may be made under Rule 10b5-1 trading programs. The timing of stock purchases, type of transaction and number of shares purchased will depend on a number of factors, including market conditions, the price of the Company's common stock, and the Company's capital position, its financial performance and investment opportunities.

9. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company evaluated all events or transactions that occurred through the date of this filing. During this period, the Company did not have any material subsequent events that impacted its condensed consolidated financial statements that are not disclosed.

Item 2 – Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

This report contains forward-looking statements, which are subject to inherent uncertainties. These uncertainties include, but are not limited to, variations in weather, changes in the regulatory environment, customer preferences, general economic conditions, increased competition, the outcome of outstanding litigation, and future developments affecting environmental matters. All of these are difficult to predict, and many are beyond the ability of the Company to control.

Certain statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q that are not historical facts, but rather reflect the Company’s current expectations concerning future results and events, constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. The words “believes”, “expects”, “intends”, “plans”, “anticipates”, “hopes”, “likely”, “will”, and similar expressions identify such forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company, or industry results, to differ materially from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which reflect management’s view only as of the date of this Form 10-Q. The Company undertakes no obligation to update the result of any revisions to these forward-looking statements which may be made to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, conditions or circumstances.

OVERVIEW

The Company is a leading manufacturer of flexible metal hose, and is currently engaged in a number of different markets, including construction, manufacturing, petrochemical transfer, pharmaceutical and other industries.

The Company’s business is managed as a single operating segment that consists of the manufacture and sale of flexible metal hose and accessories. The Company’s products are concentrated in residential and commercial construction, and general industrial markets, with a comprehensive portfolio of intellectual property and patents issued in various countries around the world. The Company’s primary product, flexible gas piping, is used for gas piping within residential and commercial buildings. Through its flexibility and ease of use, the Company’s TracPipe® and TracPipe® CounterStrike® flexible gas piping, along with its fittings distributed under the trademarks AutoSnap® and AutoFlare®, allows users to substantially cut the time required to install gas piping, as compared to traditional methods. The Company’s products are manufactured at its Exton, Pennsylvania facilities in the United States, and in Banbury, Oxfordshire in the United Kingdom. A majority of the Company’s sales across all industries are generated through independent outside sales organizations such as sales representatives, wholesalers and distributors, or a combination of both. The Company has a broad distribution network in North America and to a lesser extent in other global markets.

CHANGES IN FINANCIAL CONDITION

The Company's cash balance of \$16,526,000 at March 31, 2015, decreased \$6,059,000 (26.8%) from the \$22,585,000 balance at December 31, 2014. The Company paid a dividend of \$4,945,000 during the first quarter of 2015 which was accrued at December 31, 2014. Also, consistent with prior years, the Company paid a significant amount of cash during the first quarter for items that were accrued as of the end of the preceding year, such as sales promotions programs and incentive compensation.

The Accounts Receivable balance was \$12,831,000 at March 31, 2015, compared to \$13,723,000 at December 31, 2014, decreasing \$892,000 (6.5%) during the quarter. Due to the slight seasonal nature of the business, sales for the last two months of the first quarter of 2015 were lower than the last two months of 2014, which therefore created the reduction in the Accounts Receivable balance.

The Accounts Payable balance at March 31, 2015 was \$1,406,000, compared to \$2,352,000 at December 31, 2014. The decrease of \$946,000 (40.2%) was primarily attributable to payments made during the first quarter of 2015 for certain core raw materials, which were purchased towards the end of the prior year in anticipation of price increases being implemented by the Company's vendors.

Accrued Compensation was \$1,131,000 at March 31, 2015, compared to \$4,184,000 at December 31, 2014, decreasing \$3,053,000 (73.0%). A significant portion of the liability that existed at year end related to incentive compensation earned in 2014. As customary, the liability was then paid during the first quarter of the following year, or 2015, thus diminishing the balance. The liability now represents amounts earned during the current year.

Dividends Payable was \$4,945,000 at the end of 2014, which was paid to shareholders' on January 5, 2015, thus reducing the balance to zero. This also reduced the Company's cash balance, as also described above.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**Three-months ended March 31, 2015 vs. March 31, 2014**

The Company reported comparative results from continuing operations for the three-month period ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 as follows:

Three-months ended March 31,

(in thousands)

	2015 (\$000)	2015 %	2014 (\$000)	2014 %
Net Sales	\$20,973	100.0%	\$16,589	100.0%
Gross Profit	\$12,390	59.1%	\$ 9,279	55.9%
Operating Profit	\$ 4,707	22.4%	\$ 3,265	19.7%

Net Sales. The Company's 2015 first quarter sales of \$20,973,000 were \$4,384,000 or 26.4% higher than sales during the first quarter of 2014 of \$16,589,000. The Company experienced strong sales unit growth in contrast to construction statistics which portrayed a slight decline in the market compared to the prior year.

Gross Profit. The Company's gross profit margins have increased to 59.1% from 55.9% for the three-months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The Company experienced an increase in the cost of strip metal, a core component of the company's raw materials, but was able to offset this by pushing out a small price increase and by implementing various factory related efficiencies.

Selling Expenses. Selling expenses consist primarily of employee salaries and associated overhead costs, commissions, and the cost of marketing programs such as advertising, trade shows and related communication costs, and freight. Selling expense was \$3,775,000 and \$3,123,000 for the three-months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, representing an increase of \$652,000. The largest portion of the increase was associated with commission costs which move in relation to sales. Sales expense improved as a percent of net sales compared to last year, being 18.0% for the three-months ended March 31, 2015, and 18.8% for the three-months ended March 31, 2014.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses consist primarily of employee salaries, benefits for administrative, executive and finance personnel, legal and accounting, and corporate general and administrative services. General and administrative expenses were \$3,277,000 and \$2,187,000 for the three-months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Legal and product liability related defense costs were higher by \$953,000, representing the bulk of the \$1,090,000 increase between periods. As a percentage of sales, general and administrative expenses increased to 15.6% for the three months ended March 31, 2015 from 13.2% for the three months ended March 31, 2014.

Engineering Expense. Engineering expenses consist of development expenses associated with the development of new products and enhancements to existing products, and manufacturing engineering costs. Engineering expenses were \$631,000 and \$704,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, decreasing \$73,000. Engineering expenses decreased as a percentage of sales, being 3.0% for the three months ended March 31, 2015, and 4.2% for the same period in 2014.

Operating Profits. Reflecting all of the factors mentioned above, Operating Profits were \$1,442,000 or 44.2% superior to last year, being \$4,707,000 at March 31, 2015 and \$3,265,000 at March 31, 2014.

Interest Income (Expense)-Net. Interest income is recorded on cash investments, and interest expense is recorded at times when the Company has debt amounts outstanding on its line of credit. The Company recorded a modest amount of interest income during the first quarter of both 2015 and 2014.

Other Income (Expense)-Net. Other Income (Expense)-net primarily consists of foreign currency exchange gains (losses) on transactions with Omega Flex Limited, our U.K. subsidiary. There was an expense of \$46,000 recorded during the first quarter of 2015, versus expense of \$8,000 during the same quarter last year. The British Pound had weakened during the first quarter of 2015, thus accounting for the change between periods.

Income Tax Expense. Income Tax Expense was \$1,491,000 for the first three months of 2015, compared to \$1,041,000 for the same period in 2014. The \$450,000 change in the tax expense was largely the result of the increase in income before taxes. For the quarter, the Company's effective tax rate in 2015 approximates the 2014 rate and does not differ materially from expected statutory rates.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND USE OF ESTIMATES

Financial Reporting Release No. 60, released by the Securities and Exchange Commission, requires all companies to include a discussion of critical accounting policies or methods used in the preparation of financial statements. Note 2 of the Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements include a summary of the significant accounting policies and methods used in the preparation of our condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. The following is a discussion of the Company's significant accounting policies.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. The most significant estimates and assumptions relate to revenue recognition and related sales incentives, accounts receivable valuations, inventory valuations, goodwill valuation, product liability reserve, stock-based compensation valuations and accounting for income taxes. Actual amounts could differ significantly from these estimates.

Our critical accounting policies and significant estimates and assumptions are described in more detail as follows:

Revenue Recognition

The Company's revenue recognition activities relate almost entirely to the manufacture and sale of flexible metal hose and pipe. Under GAAP, revenues are considered to have been earned when the Company has substantially accomplished what it must do to be entitled to the benefits represented by the revenues. The following criteria represent preconditions to the recognition of revenue:

.

Persuasive evidence of an arrangement for the sale of product or services must exist.

.

Delivery has occurred or services rendered.

.

The sales price to the customer is fixed or determinable.

.

Collection is reasonably assured.

The Company recognizes revenue upon shipment in accordance with the above principles.

Gross sales are reduced for all consideration paid to customers for which no identifiable benefit is received by the Company. This includes promotional incentives, which includes various programs including year-end rebates and discounts. The amounts of certain incentives are known with reasonable certainty at the time of sale, while others are projected based upon the most reliable information available at the reporting date. Commissions are accounted for as a sales expense.

Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of 90 days or less at the time of purchase to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents include investments in an institutional money market fund, which invests in U.S. Treasury bills, notes and bonds, and/or repurchase agreements, backed by such obligations. Carrying value approximates fair value. Cash and cash equivalents are deposited at various area banks, which at times may exceed federally insured limits. The Company monitors the viability of the banking institutions carrying its assets on a regular basis, and has the ability to transfer cash to various institutions during times of risk. The Company has not experienced any losses related to these cash balances, and believes its credit risk to be minimal.

Accounts Receivable and Provision for Doubtful Accounts

Accounts receivable are reduced by an allowance for amounts that may become uncollectible in the future. The estimated allowance for uncollectible amounts is based primarily on specific analysis of accounts in the receivable portfolio and historical write-off experience. While management believes the allowance to be adequate, if the financial condition of the Company's customers were to deteriorate, resulting in their inability to make payments, additional allowances may be required.

The allowance for doubtful accounts reflects our best estimate of probable losses inherent in the accounts receivable balance. The Company determines the allowance based on any known collection issues, historical experience, and other currently available evidence. The reserve for future credits, discounts, and doubtful accounts was \$650,000 and \$710,000 as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. In regards to identifying uncollectible accounts, the Company reviews an aging report on a consistent basis to determine past due accounts, and utilizes a well established credit rating agency. The Company charges off those accounts that are deemed uncollectible once all collection efforts have been exhausted.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market. The cost of inventories is determined by the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. The Company generally considers inventory quantities beyond two-years usage, measured on a historical usage basis, to be excess inventory and reduces the carrying value of inventory accordingly.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost. Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets or, for leasehold improvements, the life of the lease, if shorter. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in other income or expense for the period. The cost of maintenance and repairs is expensed as incurred; significant improvements are capitalized.

Goodwill

In accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) ASC Topic 350, Intangibles – Goodwill and Other, the Company performed an annual impairment test in accordance with this guidance as of December 31, 2014. This analyses did not indicate any impairment of goodwill. There were no circumstances that indicate that Goodwill might be impaired at March 31, 2015.

Stock-Based Compensation Plans

In 2006, the Company adopted a Phantom Stock Plan (the "Plan"), which allows the Company to grant phantom stock units (Units) to certain key employees, officers or directors. The Units each represent a contractual right to payment

of compensation in the future based upon the market value of the Company's common stock. The Units follow a vesting schedule of three years from the grant date, and are then paid upon maturity. In accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718, Stock Compensation, the Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model as its method for determining the fair value of the Units. Further details of the Plan are provided in Note 6.

Product Liability Reserves

Product liability reserves represent the estimated unpaid amounts under the Company's insurance policies with respect to existing claims. The Company uses the most current available data to estimate claims. As explained more fully under Note 5, Commitments and Contingencies, for various product liability claims covered under the Company's general liability insurance policies, the Company must pay certain defense costs within its deductible or self-insured retention limits, ranging primarily from \$25,000 to \$250,000 per claim, depending on the terms of the policy in the applicable policy year, up to an aggregate amount. The Company is vigorously defending against all known claims.

Fair Value of Financial and Nonfinancial Instruments

The Company measures financial instruments in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures. The accounting standard defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value under GAAP, and enhances disclosures about fair value measurements. Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Valuation techniques used to measure fair value must maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The standard creates a fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels as follows: Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs that reflect the Company's own assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. The Company relies on its actively traded share value – a level 1 input – in determining the fair value of the reporting unit in its annual impairment test as described in the FASB ASC Topic 350, Intangibles - Goodwill and Other.

Earnings per Common Share

Basic earnings per share have been computed using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding. For the periods presented, there are no dilutive securities. Consequently, basic and dilutive earnings per share are the same.

Currency Translation

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, most of which relate to our United Kingdom subsidiary whose functional currency is British pound sterling, are translated into U.S. dollars at exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet dates. The statements of income are translated into U.S. dollars at average exchange rates for the period. Adjustments resulting from the translation of financial statements are excluded from the determination of income and are accumulated in a separate component of shareholders' equity. Exchange gains and losses resulting from foreign currency transactions are included in the statements of income (other expense) in the period in which they occur.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for tax liabilities in accordance with the FASB ASC Topic 740, Income Taxes. Under this method the Company recorded tax expense, related deferred taxes and tax benefits, and uncertainties in tax positions.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities from a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. A valuation allowance is provided for deferred tax assets if it is more likely than not that these items will either expire before the Company is able to realize the benefit, or that future deductibility is uncertain.

The FASB ASC Topic 740, Income Taxes clarifies the criteria that an individual tax position must satisfy for some or all of the benefits of that position to be recognized in a company's financial statements. This guidance prescribes a recognition threshold of more-likely than-not, and a measurement attribute for all tax positions taken or expected to be taken on a tax return, in order for those tax positions to be recognized in the financial statements.

The Company follows the provisions of ASC 740-10 relative to accounting for uncertainties in tax positions. These provisions provide guidance on the recognition, de-recognition and measurement of potential tax benefits associated with tax positions. The Company elected to recognize interest and penalties related to income tax matters as a component of the income tax provision in the consolidated statements of income. For additional information regarding ASC 740-10, see Note 8 of the Company's December 31, 2014 Form 10-K.

Other Comprehensive Income

For the quarter ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, the components of other comprehensive income consisted solely of foreign currency translation adjustments.

Significant Concentration

The Company has one significant customer who represents more than 10% of the Company's Net Sales for the quarter ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, and more than 10% of the Company's Accounts Receivable balance at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014. Geographically, the Company has a significant amount of sales in the United States versus internationally. These concentrations are discussed in detail in the Company's December 31, 2014 Form 10-K, and there has been no significant change as of this quarterly report.

Subsequent Events

The Company evaluates all events or transactions through the date of the related filing that may have a material impact on its condensed consolidated financial statements. Refer to Note 9 of the condensed consolidated financial statements.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*, requiring an entity to recognize the amount of revenue to which it expects to be entitled for the transfer of promised goods or services to customers. The updated standard will replace most existing revenue recognition guidance in U.S. GAAP when it becomes effective and permits the use of either a full retrospective or retrospective with cumulative effect transition method. The updated standard becomes effective for the Company in the first quarter of fiscal year 2018. Early adoption is permitted beginning in the first quarter of the Company's 2017 fiscal year. The Company has not yet selected a transition method and is currently evaluating the effect that the updated standard will have on the condensed consolidated financial statements.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Historically, the Company's primary cash needs have been related to working capital items, which the Company has largely funded through cash generated from operations.

As of March 31, 2015, the Company had a cash balance of \$16,526,000. Additionally, the Company has a \$15,000,000 line of credit available with Santander, as discussed in detail in Note 4, which had no borrowings outstanding upon it at March 31, 2015. At December 31, 2014, the Company had a cash balance of \$22,585,000, with no borrowings against the line of credit.

Operating Activities

Cash provided by (used in) operating activities is net income adjusted for certain non-cash items and changes in certain assets and liabilities, such as those included in working capital.

For the first three months of 2015, the Company used cash from operating activities of \$839,000, compared to the first quarter of 2014 which used cash of \$1,341,000, therefore the Company used \$502,000 less cash between periods. The most significant factor related to promotional incentives, which required less payments during 2015. Compared to its predecessor or base year, the rate of sales growth was higher in 2013 than it was in 2014, which impacted growth tiers and payouts, including annual programs which are paid during the following year.

As a general trend, the Company tends to deplete cash early in the year, as significant payments are typically made for accrued promotional incentives, incentive compensation, and taxes. Cash has then historically shown a tendency to be restored and accumulated during the latter portion of the year.

Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities for the three months of 2015 and 2014 was \$197,000 and \$25,000, respectively, reflecting a \$172,000 increase in cash used between periods. All investing activities related to capital expenditures for both periods.

We believe our existing cash and cash equivalents will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash needs with regards to investing activities for at least the next 12 months. Our future capital requirements will depend upon many factors including our rate of revenue growth, the timing and extent of any expansion efforts, and the potential for investments

in, or the acquisition of any complementary products, businesses or supplementary facilities for additional capacity.

Financing Activities

On December 10, 2014 the Company authorized a dividend of \$0.49 per share, which was paid On January 5, 2015 to the shareholders' in the amount of \$4,945,000 in accordance with the Company's public announcement. While a dividend was also declared during December of 2013, it was paid during that same month, in the amount of \$4,289,000, and therefore did not impact cash during 2014, thus accounting for the variance between the periods.

The Company did not borrow any funds from its line of credit during the first quarter of 2015 or 2014, and had no outstanding borrowings on its line of credit as of March 31, 2015, or as of December 31, 2014.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND GUARANTEES

See Note 5 to the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

Refer to Item 7 of the Company's 2014 year-end Form 10-K under the caption "Off-Balance Sheet Obligations or Arrangements".

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Information about Market Risks

The Company does not engage in the purchase or trading of market risk sensitive instruments. The Company does not presently have any positions with respect to hedge transactions such as forward contracts relating to currency fluctuations. No market risk sensitive instruments are held for speculative or trading purposes.

Item 4 – Controls and Procedures

(a)

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

At the end of the fiscal first quarter of 2015, the Company evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures. The Company's disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that the Company records, processes, summarizes and reports in a timely manner the information required to be disclosed in the periodic reports filed by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Company's management, including the chief executive officer and chief financial officer, have conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's Disclosure Controls and Procedures as defined in the Rule 13a-15(e) of Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Based on that evaluation, the chief executive officer and chief financial officer have concluded that, as of the date of this report, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective to provide reasonable assurance of achieving the purposes described in Rule 13a-15(e), and no changes are required at this time.

(b)

Changes in Internal Controls.

There was no change in the Company's "internal control over financial reporting" (as defined in rule 13a-15(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) identified in connection with the evaluation required by Rule 13a-15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 that occurred during the three-month period covered by this Report on Form 10-Q that has materially affected or is reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's internal control over financial reporting subsequent to the date the chief executive officer and chief financial officer completed their evaluation.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1 – Legal Proceedings

In the ordinary and normal conduct of the Company's business, it is subject to periodic lawsuits, investigations and claims (collectively, the "Claims"). Following the Company's first product liability related trial in Pennsylvania during 2010, there was an initial spike in Claims. During the last couple of years, the pace of new Claims has however softened, as the Company has successfully defended itself in all court proceedings, including the Pennsylvania case, as described below. The Company does not believe that the Claims have legal merit, and is therefore vigorously defending against those Claims. In 2013, the Company won two of the Claims at two separate trials, both of which were held in U.S. District Court; one in St. Louis, Missouri and the other in Bridgeport, Connecticut. In both cases, the jury unanimously found that the Company was not negligent in designing its TracPipe® product, and that the TracPipe® product was not defective or unreasonably dangerous. In 2010, the Company took its first Claim to trial in Pennsylvania, and the jury returned a verdict that the Company was not negligent in designing and selling the TracPipe product, but also returned a verdict for plaintiff on strict liability. The Company has appealed that portion of the verdict, and in December 2014, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania ruled in favor of the Company, and returned the case to the trial court for further hearings.

The Company has in place commercial general liability insurance policies that cover the Claims, which are subject to deductibles or retentions, ranging primarily from \$25,000 to \$250,000 per claim, (depending on the terms of the policy and the applicable policy year) up to an aggregate amount. Litigation is subject to many uncertainties and management is unable to predict the outcome of the pending suits and claims. The potential liability for a given claim could range from zero to a maximum of \$250,000, depending upon the circumstances, and insurance deductible or retention in place for the respective claim year. The aggregate maximum exposure for all current open Claims is estimated to not exceed approximately \$4,500,000, which represents the potential costs that may be incurred over time for the Claims within the applicable insurance policy deductibles or retentions. It is possible that the results of operations or liquidity of the Company, as well as the Company's ability to procure reasonably priced insurance, could be adversely affected by the pending litigation, potentially materially. The Company is currently unable to estimate the ultimate liability, if any, that may result from the pending litigation, or potential litigation from future claims or claims that have not yet come to our attention, and accordingly, the liability in the consolidated financial statements primarily represents an accrual for legal costs for services previously rendered and outstanding settlements for existing claims. The liabilities recorded on the Company's books at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 were \$437,000 and \$582,000, respectively, and are included in Other Liabilities.

Additionally, two putative class action cases have been filed against the Company; one in U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Florida titled Hall v. Omega Flex, Inc. and one in U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Ohio titled Schoelwer v. Omega Flex, Inc. In both cases, the lead plaintiffs claimed that they are exposed to an increased likelihood of harm if one of the plaintiffs' houses that contain TracPipe CSST is struck by lightning, that could damage the CSST causing a release of fuel gas in the house and causing a fire. In 2014, the judges in both cases granted the Company's motion to dismiss all of the plaintiff's claims due primarily to a lack of jurisdiction because there is no actual case or controversy posed by these claims.

Finally, in February of 2012, the Company was made aware of a fraud perpetrated by an outside party involving insurance related premiums that the Company had prepaid for umbrella coverage. The assets are currently secured by a governmental agency who investigated the case, and held in a custodial account. As of May of 2014, utilizing the secured funds, the court has ordered restitution to all victims including the Company. It is not clear however at this point what amount will eventually be received by the Company. The value of the assets on the books amount to \$213,000 at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, and are included in Other Long Term Assets. It is possible that not all of those funds will be returned to the Company, or the Company may need to incur additional costs to procure

collection. The Company is currently pursuing all avenues in an effort to bring closure to the event, and reclaim the assets, and has since replaced the aforementioned insurance coverage.

Item 4 – Submission of Matter to a Vote of the Security Holders

No matters were submitted to the security holders of the Company for a vote during the first quarter of 2015.

Item 6 - Exhibits

Exhibit

No.

Description

- 31.1
Certification of Chief Executive Officer of Omega Flex, Inc. pursuant to Rule 15d-14(a) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
- 31.2
Certification of Chief Financial Officer of Omega Flex, Inc. pursuant to 15d-14(a) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
- 32.1
Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Omega Flex, Inc., pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

SIGNATURES

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

OMEGA FLEX, INC.
(Registrant)

Date: May 8, 2015

By: /S/ Paul J. Kane
Paul J. Kane
Vice President – Finance
and Chief Financial Officer