

PERMA FIX ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES INC
Form 10-Q
August 09, 2006

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

Or

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

FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM _____ TO _____

Commission File No. 111596

PERMA-FIX ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)

58-1954497
(IRS Employer
Identification Number)

8302 Dunwoody Place, Suite 250, Atlanta, GA
(Address of principal executive offices)

30350
(Zip Code)

(770) 587-9898
(Registrant's telephone number)

N/A

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year,
if changed since last report)

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 is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated Filer Non-accelerated filer

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

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Yes [] No [X]

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of Common Stock, as of the close of the latest practical date.

Class -----	Outstanding at August 4, 2006 -----
Common Stock, \$.001 Par Value	51,329,428 (excluding 988,000 shares held as treasury stock)

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PERMA-FIX ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

INDEX

	Page No. -----
PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION	
Item 1. Financial Statements	
Consolidated Balance Sheets - June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005.....	2
Consolidated Statements of Operations - Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2006 and 2005.....	4
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows - Six Months Ended June 30, 2006 and 2005.....	5
Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity - Six Months Ended June 30, 2006.....	6
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.....	7
Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.....	18
Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.....	37
Item 4. Controls and Procedures.....	38
PART II OTHER INFORMATION	
Item 1. Legal Proceedings.....	39
Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.....	39
Item 6. Exhibits.....	41

PERMA-FIX ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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PART I, ITEM 1

The consolidated financial statements included herein have been prepared by the Company (which may be referred to as we, us or our), without an audit, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Certain information and note disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations, although the Company believes the disclosures which are made are adequate to make the information presented not misleading. Further, the consolidated financial statements reflect, in the opinion of management, all adjustments (which include only normal recurring adjustments) necessary to present fairly the financial position and results of operations as of and for the periods indicated.

It is suggested that these consolidated financial statements be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

The results of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2006, are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2006.

1

PERMA-FIX ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Amounts in Thousands, Except for Share Amounts)	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
	(Unaudited)	
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	\$ 713	\$ 94
Restricted cash	40	511
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$467 and \$512	14,695	16,609
Unbilled receivables	15,554	11,948
Inventories	836	842
Prepaid expenses	1,878	2,777
Other receivables	29	37
Current assets of discontinued operations, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$0 and \$90	--	60
Total current assets	33,745	32,878
Property and equipment:		
Buildings and land	20,285	19,922
Equipment	31,494	31,120
Vehicles	4,509	4,452
Leasehold improvements	11,461	11,489
Office furniture and equipment	2,492	2,414
Construction-in-progress	1,800	850
	72,041	70,247

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Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(28,147)	(25,767)
	-----	-----
Net property and equipment	43,894	44,480
Property and equipment of discontinued operations, net of accumulated depreciation of \$30 and \$80	716	806
Intangibles and other assets:		
Permits	13,254	13,188
Goodwill	1,330	1,330
Finite Risk Sinking Fund	4,419	3,339
Other assets	2,186	2,504
	-----	-----
Total assets	\$ 99,544	\$ 98,525
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

2

PERMA-FIX ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS, CONTINUED

	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
(Amounts in Thousands, Except for Share Amounts)		
	-----	-----
	(Unaudited)	
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 5,703	\$ 6,053
Current environmental accrual	1,046	768
Accrued expenses	11,749	11,666
Unearned revenue	2,960	5,169
Current liabilities of discontinued operations	534	628
Current portion of long-term debt	2,497	2,678
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities	24,489	26,962
Environmental accruals	1,958	1,572
Accrued closure costs	5,318	5,245
Other long-term liabilities	2,709	2,462
Long-term liabilities of discontinued operations	1,705	3,149
Long-term debt, less current portion	10,816	10,697
	-----	-----
Total long-term liabilities	22,506	23,125
	-----	-----
Total liabilities	46,995	50,087
Commitments and Contingencies (see Note 4)	--	--
Preferred Stock of subsidiary, \$1.00 par value; 1,467,396 shares authorized, 1,284,730 shares issued and outstanding, liquidation value \$1.00 per share	1,285	1,285
Stockholders' equity:		

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Common Stock, \$.001 par value; 75,000,000 shares authorized, 46,770,500 and 45,813,916 shares issued, including 988,000 shares held as treasury stock, respectively	47	46
Additional paid-in capital	83,787	82,180
Accumulated deficit	(30,708)	(33,211)
	-----	-----
	53,126	49,015
Less Common Stock in treasury at cost; 988,000 shares	(1,862)	(1,862)
	-----	-----
Total stockholders' equity	51,264	47,153
	-----	-----
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 99,544	\$ 98,525
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these
consolidated financial statements.

3

PERMA-FIX ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Mon Jun
(Amounts in Thousands, Except for Per Share Amounts)	2006	2005	2006
Net revenues	\$ 23,514	\$ 25,144	\$ 44,632
Cost of goods sold	15,362	17,790	29,650
	-----	-----	-----
Gross profit	8,152	7,354	14,982
Selling, general and administrative expenses	6,792	5,677	12,033
Loss (gain) on disposal of property and equipment	(2)	(337)	1
	-----	-----	-----
Income from operations	1,362	2,014	2,948
Other income (expense):			
Interest income	62	1	95
Interest expense	(386)	(381)	(743)
Interest expense-financing fees	(48)	(110)	(97)
Other	(104)	(6)	(117)
	-----	-----	-----
Income from continuing operations before taxes	886	1,518	2,086
Income tax expense	107	70	179
	-----	-----	-----
Income from continuing operations	779	1,448	1,907
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	1,046	(183)	596
	-----	-----	-----
Net income	1,825	1,265	2,503
Preferred Stock dividends	--	30	--
	-----	-----	-----
Net income applicable to Common Stock	\$ 1,825	\$ 1,235	\$ 2,503
	=====	=====	=====
Net income per common share - basic			

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Continuing operations	\$.02	\$.03	\$.04
Discontinued operations	.02	--	.01
	-----	-----	-----
Net income per common share	\$.04	\$.03	\$.05
	=====	=====	=====
Net income per common share - diluted			
Continuing operations	\$.02	\$.03	\$.04
Discontinued operations	.02	--	.01
	-----	-----	-----
Net income per common share	\$.04	\$.03	\$.05
	=====	=====	=====
Number of shares and potential common shares used in net income per common share:			
Basic	45,117	41,805	44,975
	=====	=====	=====
Diluted	46,380	44,476	45,805
	=====	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

4

PERMA-FIX ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

(Amounts in Thousands)	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2006	2005
-----	-----	-----
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 2,503	\$ 1,128
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by (used in) operations:		
Depreciation and amortization	2,414	2,363
Provision for bad debt and other reserves	(12)	25
Loss (gain) on disposal of property and equipment	1	(337)
Issuance of Common Stock for services	22	18
Share based compensation	85	--
Discontinued operations	(1,510)	959
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	1,943	2,313
Unbilled receivables	(3,605)	(1,967)
Prepaid expenses, inventories and other assets	2,712	1,370
Accounts payable, accrued expenses, and unearned revenue	(3,037)	(1,750)
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by operations	1,516	4,122
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of property and equipment, net	(1,739)	(1,103)
Proceeds from sale of plant, property and equipment	4	700
Change in restricted cash, net	471	(2)
Change in finite risk sinking fund	(1,080)	(991)
Discontinued operations	104	--

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Net cash used in investing activities	(2,240)	(1,396)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net borrowings (repayments) of revolving credit	1,297	(2,318)
Principal repayments of long-term debt	(1,455)	(4,986)
Borrowings of long-term debt	--	4,416
Proceeds from issuance of stock	1,501	47
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	1,343	(2,841)
Increase (decrease) in cash	619	(115)
Cash at beginning of period	94	215
Cash at end of period	\$ 713	\$ 100
Supplemental disclosure		
Interest paid	\$ 501	\$ 594
Non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Gain on interest rate swap	--	27
Long-term debt incurred for purchase of property and equipment	94	465

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

5

PERMA-FIX ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Unaudited, for the six months ended June 30, 2006)

(Amounts in thousands, except for share amounts)	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Comm Sto Held Treas
	Shares	Amount			
Balance at December 31, 2005	45,813,916	\$ 46	\$ 82,180	\$ (33,211)	\$ (1
Net income	--	--	--	2,503	
Issuance of Common Stock for cash and services	31,123	--	65	--	
Issuance of Common Stock upon exercise of Warrants and options	925,461	1	1,457	--	
Share based compensation	--	--	85	--	
Balance at June 30, 2006	46,770,500	\$ 47	\$ 83,787	\$ (30,708)	\$ (1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

6

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PERMA-FIX ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2006
(Unaudited)

Reference is made herein to the notes to consolidated financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Our accounting policies are as set forth in the notes to consolidated financial statements referred to above.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In July 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Interpretation No. 48 (FIN 48), "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes." FIN 48 prescribes detailed guidance for the financial statement recognition, measurement and disclosure of uncertain tax positions recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with FASB Statement No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes." Tax positions must meet a more-likely-than-not recognition threshold at the effective date to be recognized upon the adoption of FIN 48 and in subsequent periods. FIN 48 will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006 and the provisions of FIN 48 will be applied to all tax positions upon initial adoption of the Interpretation. The cumulative effect of applying the provisions of this Interpretation will be reported as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings for that fiscal year. We are currently evaluating the potential impact of FIN 48 on our financial statements.

RECLASSIFICATIONS

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform with the current period presentation.

STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

On January 1, 2006, we adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Statement No. 123 (revised) ("SFAS 123R"), Share-Based Payment, a revision of FASB Statement No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, superseding APB Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and its related implementation guidance. This Statement establishes accounting standards for entity exchanges of equity instruments for goods or services. It also addresses transactions in which an entity incurs liabilities in exchange for goods or services that are based on the fair value of the entity's equity instruments or that may be settled by the issuance of those equity instruments. SFAS 123R requires all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be recognized in the income statement based on their fair values. Pro forma disclosure is no longer an alternative upon adopting SFAS 123R.

We adopted SFAS 123R utilizing the modified prospective method in which compensation cost is recognized beginning with the effective date based on SFAS 123R requirements for all (a) share-based payments granted after the effective date and (b) awards granted to employees prior to the effective date of SFAS 123R that remain unvested on the effective date. In accordance with the modified prospective method, the consolidated financial statements for prior periods have not been restated to reflect, and do not include, the impact of SFAS 123R.

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Prior to our adoption of SFAS 123R, on July 28, 2005, the Compensation and Stock Option Committee of the Board of Directors approved the acceleration of vesting for all the outstanding and unvested options to purchase Common Stock awarded to employees as of the approval date. The Board of Directors approved the accelerated vesting of these options based on the belief that it was in the best interest of our stockholders to reduce future compensation expense that would otherwise be required in

7

the statement of operations upon adoption of SFAS 123R, effective beginning January 1, 2006. The accelerated vesting triggered the re-measurement of compensation cost under current accounting standards. In the event a holder of an accelerated vesting option terminates employment with us prior to the end of the original vesting term of such options, we will recognize the compensation expense at the time of termination.

As of June 30, 2006, we had 3,114,250 employee stock options outstanding, which included 2,136,250 that were outstanding and fully vested at December 31, 2005, 878,000 employee stock options approved and granted on March 2, 2006, and 100,000 employee stock options approved and granted on May 15, 2006. The employee stock options outstanding at December 31, 2005 are ten year options, issuable at exercise prices from \$1.25 to \$3.00 per share, and expiration dates from April 8, 2007 to February 27, 2013. The employee stock option grants in March and May 2006 are six year options with a three year vesting period, with exercise prices from \$1.85 to \$1.86 per share. Additionally, we had 434,000 director stock options outstanding, of which 72,000 became fully vested in January 2006.

Pursuant to the adoption of SFAS 123R, during the three-month period ended March 31, 2006, we recorded stock-based compensation expense for the director stock options granted prior to, but not yet vested, as of January 1, 2006, as if the fair value method required for pro forma disclosure under SFAS 123 were in effect for expense recognition purposes. This resulted in an expense of approximately \$11,000. For the stock option grants on March 2, 2006 and May 15, 2006, we have estimated compensation expense based on the fair value at grant date using the Black-Scholes valuation model, and will recognize compensation expense using a straight-line amortization method over the three year vesting period. As SFAS 123R requires that stock-based compensation expense be based on options that are ultimately expected to vest, stock-based compensation for the three and six month period ended June 30, 2006 has been reduced for estimated forfeitures at a rate of 5.7%. When estimating forfeitures, we consider trends of actual option forfeitures. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2006, we recorded approximately \$56,000 and \$74,000 in employee compensation expense from the 2006 grants, respectively, which included with the director compensation expense, impacted our results of operations by \$56,000 and \$85,000, for stock-based compensation expense for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2006, respectively.

We calculated a fair value of \$0.868 for each March 2, 2006 option grant on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: no dividend yield; an expected life of four years; expected volatility of 54.0%; and a risk free interest rate of 4.70%. We calculated a fair value of \$0.877 for the May 15, 2006 option grant on the date of grant with the following assumptions: no dividend yield; an expected life of four years; an expected volatility of 54.6%; and a risk-free interest rate of 5.03%. No options were granted in the corresponding periods of 2005.

Our computations of expected volatility for 2006 are based on historical volatility from our traded common stock, as was the computation of expected

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volatility on grants prior to 2006. Due to our change in the contractual term and vesting period, we utilized the simplified method, defined in the Securities and Exchange Commission's Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107, to calculate the expected term for our 2006 grants. The interest rate for periods within the contractual life of the award is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant.

Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123R, we furnished the pro forma disclosures required under SFAS No. 123, as amended by SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation -- Transition and Disclosures." Employee stock-based compensation expense recognized under SFAS 123R was not reflected in our results of operations for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2005 for employee stock option grants as all options were granted with an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant. Previously reported amounts have not been restated.

8

Under the accounting provisions of SFAS 123, our net income and net income per share, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2005 would have been decreased to the pro forma amounts indicated below (in thousands except for per share amounts):

(Unaudited)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2005	Six Months Ended June 30, 2005
Net income from continuing operations applicable to Common Stock, as reported	\$ 1,418	\$
Deduct: Total Stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards, net of related tax effects	(74)	
Pro forma net income from continuing operations applicable to Common Stock	\$ 1,344	\$
Income per share		
Basic and diluted - as reported	\$.03	\$
Basic and diluted - pro-forma	\$.03	\$

9

2. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic EPS is based on the weighted average number of shares of Common Stock outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS includes the dilutive effect of potential common shares.

The following is a reconciliation of basic net income (loss) per share to diluted net income (loss) per share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005:

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(Amounts in thousands except per share amounts)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Si
	2006	2005	20
<hr/>			
Earnings per share from continuing operations			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 779	\$ 1,448	\$
Preferred stock dividends	--	(30)	
Income from continuing operations applicable to Common Stock	779	1,418	
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Preferred Stock dividends	--	30	
Income- diluted	\$ 779	\$ 1,448	\$
Basic income per share	\$.02	\$.03	\$
Diluted income per share	\$.02	\$.03	\$
<hr/>			
Earnings per share from discontinued operations			
Income (loss) - basic and diluted	\$ 1,046	\$ (183)	\$
Basic income (loss) per share	\$.02	\$ --	\$
Diluted income (loss) per share	\$.02	\$ --	\$
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic	45,117	41,805	4
Potential shares exercisable under stock option plans	284	239	
Potential shares upon exercise of Warrants	979	765	
Potential shares upon conversion of Preferred Stock	--	1,667	
Weighted average shares outstanding - diluted	46,380	44,476	4
Potential shares excluded from above weighted average share calculations due to their anti-dilutive effect include:			
Upon exercise of options	1,293	1,339	
Upon exercise of Warrants	1,776	1,776	

10

3. LONG TERM DEBT

Long-term debt consists of the following at June 30, 2006, and December 31, 2005:

(Amounts in Thousands)	June 30, 2006
	(Unaudited)
Revolving Credit facility dated December 22, 2000, borrowings based upon eligible accounts receivable, subject to monthly borrowing base	

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calculation, variable interest paid monthly at prime rate plus 1/2% (8.75% at June 30, 2006), balance due in May 2008.	\$	3,744
Term Loan dated December 22, 2000, payable in equal monthly installments of principal of \$83, balance due in May 2008, variable interest paid monthly at prime rate plus 1% (9.25% at June 30, 2006).		6,000
Promissory Note dated June 25, 2001, payable in semiannual installments on June 30 and December 31 through December 31, 2008, variable interest accrues at the applicable law rate determined under the IRS Code Section (10.0% on June 30, 2006) and is payable in one lump sum at the end of installment period.		1,834
Installment Agreement dated June 25, 2001, payable in semiannual installments on June 30 and December 31 through December 31, 2008, variable interest accrues at the applicable law rate determined under the IRS Code Section (10.0% on June 30, 2006) and is payable in one lump sum at the end of installment period.		453
Various capital lease and promissory note obligations, payable 2006 to 2010, interest at rates ranging from 5.0% to 15.7%.		1,282

		13,313
Less current portion of long-term debt		2,497

	\$	10,816
		=====

REVOLVING CREDIT AND TERM LOAN AGREEMENT

On December 22, 2000, we entered into a Revolving Credit, Term Loan and Security Agreement ("Agreement") with PNC Bank, National Association, a national banking association ("PNC") acting as agent ("Agent") for lenders, and as issuing bank, as amended. The Agreement provides for a term loan ("Term Loan") in the amount of \$7,000,000, which requires monthly installments of \$83,000 with the remaining unpaid principal balance due on May 31, 2008. The Agreement also provides for a revolving line of credit ("Revolving Credit") with a maximum principal amount outstanding at any one time of \$18,000,000, as amended. The Revolving Credit advances are subject to limitations of an amount up to the sum of (a) up to 85% of Commercial Receivables aged 90 days or less from invoice date, (b) up to 85% of Commercial Broker Receivables aged up to 120 days from invoice date, (c) up to 85% of acceptable Government Agency Receivables aged up to 150 days from invoice date, and (d) up to 50% of acceptable unbilled amounts aged up to 60 days, less (e) reserves the Agent reasonably deems proper and necessary. As of June 30, 2006, the excess availability under our Revolving Credit was \$9,380,000 based on our eligible receivables.

Pursuant to the Agreement, as amended, the Term Loan bears interest at a floating rate equal to the prime rate plus 1%, and the Revolving Credit at a floating rate equal to the prime rate plus 1/2%. The loans are subject to a prepayment fee of 1% until March 25, 2006, and 1/2% until March 25, 2007.

PROMISSORY NOTE

In conjunction with our acquisition of M&EC, M&EC issued a promissory note for a principal amount of \$3.7 million to Performance Development Corporation ("PDC"), dated June 25, 2001, for monies advanced to M&EC for certain services performed by PDC. The promissory note is payable over eight

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years on a semiannual basis on June 30 and December 31. The principal repayments for 2006 will be approximately \$400,000 semiannually. Interest is accrued at the applicable law rate ("Applicable Rate") pursuant to the provisions of section 6621 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as amended (10% on June 30, 2006) and payable in one lump sum at the end of the loan period. On June 30, 2006, the outstanding balance was \$3,412,000 including accrued interest of approximately \$1,578,000. Pursuant to the agreement the accrued interest is to be paid at the end of the term, and as such, is recorded as a long-term liability. PDC has directed M&EC to make all payments under the promissory note directly to the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") to be applied to PDC's obligations under its installment agreement with the IRS.

INSTALLMENT AGREEMENT

Additionally, M&EC entered into an installment agreement with the IRS for a principal amount of \$923,000 effective June 25, 2001, for certain withholding taxes owed by M&EC. The installment agreement is payable over eight years on a semiannual basis on June 30 and December 31. The principal repayments for 2006 will be approximately \$100,000 semiannually. Interest is accrued at the Applicable Rate, and is adjusted on a quarterly basis and payable in lump sum at the end of the installment period. On June 30, 2006, the rate was 10%. On June 30, 2006, the outstanding balance was \$833,000 including accrued interest of approximately \$380,000. The accrued interest is to be paid at the end of the term, and as such, is recorded as a long-term liability, pursuant to the terms of the agreement.

4. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

HAZARDOUS WASTE

In connection with our waste management services, we handle both hazardous and non-hazardous waste, which we transport to our own, or other facilities for destruction or disposal. As a result of disposing of hazardous substances, in the event any cleanup is required, we could be a potentially responsible party for the costs of the cleanup notwithstanding any absence of fault on our part.

LEGAL

In the normal course of conducting our business, we are involved in various litigations. There has been no material change in legal proceedings from those disclosed previously in the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005, and our Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2006, except as follows:

We have previously disclosed that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") had issued to Perma-Fix of Dayton, Inc. ("PFD"), one of our subsidiaries, a Finding of Violation and a Notice of Violation alleging that PFD was a "major source" of potential hazardous air pollutants, and, as a major source, PFD operated its facility without having obtained a Title V air permit, was in violation of the Clean Air Act (the "Act") and was subject to penalties as a result thereof. In addition, we previously reported that in December, 2004, PFD was sued under the citizen's suit provisions of the Act in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio, in a case styled Fisher v. Perma-Fix of Dayton, Inc. (the "Citizen's Suit"). The Citizen's Suit alleges violation by PFD of a number of state and federal clean air requirements in connection with the operation of PFD's facility and seeks injunctive relief, civil penalties, attorney fees and costs and other forms of relief. We further previously reported that EPA has referred enforcement of the Notice of Violation to the U.S. Department of Justice ("DOJ") for enforcement. On or about May 19, 2006, the DOJ, on behalf of the EPA, filed a Motion for Leave to Intervene as a plaintiff in the Citizen's Suit, which motion was granted on May 22, 2006. The

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government's intervention is seeking injunctive relief and civil penalties against PFD for, among other things, alleged violations which parallel certain claims asserted in the Citizen's Suit relating to alleged violations of the Act, failure of PFD to operate its facility without a Title V air permit, and installing new and/or modifying certain portions of the facility without proper permits. The complaint filed by the DOJ alleges that PFD could be liable for penalties for each alleged violation up to \$27,500 to \$32,500 per day,

12

depending on the violation. As previously reported, we and PFD have been attempting to negotiate a resolution of the above referenced matters with the EPA/DOJ and the citizens group. We have been advised by the DOJ that the DOJ does not believe that the federal government's intervention in the Citizen's Suit should result in the parties not continuing their negotiations in an attempt to settle all issues. As a result, we and PFD intend to continue our negotiations with the government and the citizens group in an attempt to resolve these matters, but at this time we cannot determine the outcome.

INSURANCE

We believe we maintain insurance coverage adequate for our needs and which is similar to, or greater than, the coverage maintained by other companies of our size in the industry. There can be no assurances, however, those liabilities, which may be incurred by us, will be covered by our insurance or that the dollar amount of such liabilities, which are covered, will not exceed our policy limits. Under our insurance contracts, we usually accept self-insured retentions, which we believe is appropriate for our specific business risks. We are required by EPA regulations to carry environmental impairment liability insurance providing coverage for damages on a claims-made basis in amounts of at least \$1,000,000 per occurrence and \$2,000,000 per year in the aggregate. To meet the requirements of customers, we have exceeded these coverage amounts.

In June 2003, we entered into a 25-year finite risk insurance policy, which provides financial assurance to the applicable states for our permitted facilities in the event of unforeseen closure. Prior to obtaining or renewing operating permits we are required to provide financial assurance that guarantees to the states that in the event of closure our permitted facilities will be closed in accordance with the regulations. The policy provides \$35 million of financial assurance coverage of which the coverage amount totals \$28,766,000 at June 30, 2006, and has available capacity to allow for annual inflation and other performance and surety bond requirements. This finite risk insurance policy required an upfront payment of \$4.0 million, of which \$2,766,000 represented the full premium for the 25-year term of the policy, and the remaining \$1,234,000, was deposited in a sinking fund account representing a restricted cash account. In February 2006, we paid our third of nine required annual installments of \$1,004,000, of which \$991,000 was deposited in the sinking fund account, the remaining \$13,000 represents a terrorism premium. As of June 30, 2006, we have recorded \$4,419,000 in our sinking fund on the balance sheet, which includes interest earned of \$212,000 on the sinking fund as of June 30, 2006. Interest income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006, was \$58,000 and 89,000 respectively.

5. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

PFP

Effective November 8, 2005, our Board of Directors approved the discontinuation of operations at the facility in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, owned by our subsidiary, Perma-Fix of Pittsburgh, Inc. ("PFP"). The decision to discontinue operations at PFP was due to our reevaluation of the facility and our ability to

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achieve profitability at the facility in the near term. During February 2006, we completed the remediation of the leased property and the equipment, and released the property back to the owner. The operating results for the current and prior periods have been reclassified to discontinued operations in our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

PFP recognized a loss of \$4,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2006, as compared to an operating loss of \$61,000 and revenues of \$216,000 during the three months ended June 30, 2005. PFP recorded a loss of \$346,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2006, and revenue of \$393,000 and an operating loss of \$140,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2005. The loss in 2006, was partially due to early termination costs of \$200,000 associated with our early termination of our leased property. The assets and liabilities related to PFP have been reclassified into separate categories in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005. The assets are recorded at their net realizable value, and consist of equipment of \$116,000. PFP has no liabilities on the books as of June 30, 2006.

13

PFMI

On October 4, 2004, our Board of Directors approved the discontinuation of operations at the facility in Detroit, Michigan, owned by our subsidiary, Perma-Fix of Michigan, Inc. ("PFMI"). The decision to discontinue operations at PFMI was principally a result of two fires that significantly disrupted operations at the facility in 2003, and the facility's continued drain on the financial resources of our Industrial segment. We are in the process of remediating the facility and evaluating our available options for future use or sale of the property. The operating activities for the current and prior periods have been reclassified to discontinued operations in our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

PFMI recorded a gain of \$1,050,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2006, and a loss of \$122,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2005. PFMI recognized a gain of \$942,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and a loss of \$289,000 for the same period in 2005. Our gain for the three and six months in 2006 was a result of a reduction of \$1,181,000 in our environmental accrual due to our re-evaluation of the accrual we have recorded for the closure and remediation activities we are performing. During the last half of 2005 we settled the three insurance claims we submitted relative to the two fires at PFMI, a property claim for the first fire and a property claim and business interruption claim for the second fire. During 2004, we recorded a receivable of \$1,585,000 based on negotiations with the insurance carrier on the business interruption claim. The income from recording this receivable was recorded as a reduction of "loss from discontinued operations" and reduced the operating losses for 2004. During 2005, we received insurance proceeds and claim settlements of \$3,253,000 for settlement of all three claims. Of these proceeds, \$1,476,000 was recorded as income from discontinued operations during the third quarter of 2005, which is net of \$192,000 paid for public adjustor fees.

Assets and liabilities related to the discontinued operation have been reclassified to separate categories in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005. As of June 30, 2006, assets are recorded at their estimated net realizable values, and consist of property and equipment of \$600,000. Liabilities as of June 30, 2006, consist of accounts payable and current accrued expenses of \$65,000, environmental accruals of \$664,000, and a pension payable of \$1,510,000. The pension plan withdrawal liability is a result of the termination of the union employees of PFMI. The former PFMI union employees participate in the Central States Teamsters Pension Fund ("CST"), which provides that a partial or full termination of union employees may result

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in a withdrawal liability, due from PFMI to CST. The recorded liability is based upon a demand letter received from CST in August 2005 that provided for the payment of \$22,000 per month over an eight year period. This obligation is recorded as a long-term liability, with a current portion of \$76,000 that we expect to pay over the next year.

As a result of the discontinuation of operations at the PFMI facility, we are required to complete certain closure and remediation activities pursuant to our RCRA permit. Also, in order to close and dispose of the facility, we may have to complete certain additional remediation activities related to the land, building, and equipment. The level and cost of the clean-up and remediation will be determined by state mandated requirements, the extent to which, are not known at this time. Also, impacting this estimate is the level of contamination discovered, as we begin remediation, and the related clean-up standards which must be met in order to dispose of or sell the facility. We engaged our engineering firm, SYA, to perform an analysis and related estimate of the cost to complete the RCRA portion of the closure/clean-up costs and the potential long-term remediation costs. Based upon this analysis, we originally estimated the cost of this environmental closure and remediation liability to be \$2,464,000. During 2006 we re-evaluated our estimated environmental accrual and the required activities to close and remediate the facility, and during the quarter ended June 30, 2006, we began implementing a modified methodology to remediate the facility. As a result of the reevaluation and the change in methodology we reduced the accrual by \$1,181,000. We have spent approximately \$619,000 for closure costs since September 30, 2004, of which approximately \$64,000 has been spent during the first half of 2006, and \$439,000 was spent in 2005. We have \$664,000 accrued for the closure, as of June 30, 2006, and we anticipate spending \$129,000 in 2006 with the remainder over the next two to five years.

14

6. OPERATING SEGMENTS

Pursuant to FAS 131, we define an operating segment as a business activity:

- o from which we may earn revenue and incur expenses;
- o whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the segment president to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance; and
- o for which discrete financial information is available.

We have three operating segments, which are defined as each business line that we operate. This however, excludes corporate headquarters, which does not generate revenue, and our discontinued operations, PFMI and PFP.

Our operating segments are defined as follows:

The Industrial Waste Management Services segment provides on-and-off site treatment, storage, processing and disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous industrial waste, and wastewater through our six facilities; Perma-Fix Treatment Services, Inc., Perma-Fix of Dayton, Inc., Perma-Fix of Ft. Lauderdale, Inc., Perma-Fix of Orlando, Inc., Perma-Fix of South Georgia, Inc., and Perma-Fix of Maryland, Inc. We provide through certain of our facilities various waste management services to certain governmental agencies.

The Nuclear Waste Management Services segment provides treatment, storage, processing and disposal of nuclear, low-level radioactive, mixed (waste

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containing both hazardous and non-hazardous constituents), hazardous and non-hazardous waste through our three facilities; Perma-Fix of Florida, Inc., Diversified Scientific Services, Inc. and East Tennessee Materials and Energy Corporation.

The Consulting Engineering Services segment provides environmental engineering and regulatory compliance services through Schreiber, Yonley & Associates, Inc. which includes oversight management of environmental restoration projects, air and soil sampling and compliance and training activities to industrial and government customers, as well as, engineering and compliance support needed by our other segments.

15

The table below presents certain financial information in thousands by business segment as of and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005.

SEGMENT REPORTING FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

	Industrial	Nuclear	Engineering	Segments Total
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Revenue from external customers	\$ 9,474	\$ 13,106 (3)	\$ 934	\$ 23,514
Inter-company revenues	483	596	130	1,209
Gross profit	2,219	5,714	219	8,152
Interest income	4	--	--	4
Interest expense	(3)	123	--	120
Interest expense-financing fees	--	--	--	--
Depreciation and amortization	463	735	10	1,208
Segment profit (loss)	(1,118)	3,581	60	2,523
Segment assets(1)	23,474	64,593	2,483	90,550
Expenditures for segment assets	345	954	26	1,325
Total long-term debt	988	2,562	19	3,569

SEGMENT REPORTING FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

	Industrial	Nuclear	Engineering	Segments Total
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Revenue from external customers	\$ 10,638	\$ 13,807 (3)	\$ 699	\$ 25,144
Intercompany revenues	540	694	107	1,341
Gross profit	970	6,242	142	7,354
Interest income	1	--	--	1
Interest expense	157	173	4	334
Interest expense-financing fees	--	--	--	--
Depreciation and amortization	462	693	10	1,165
Segment profit (loss)	(942)	4,056	42	3,156
Segment assets(1)	24,535	61,230	2,218	87,983
Expenditures for segment assets	217	574	3	794
Total long-term debt	1,476	3,867	27	5,370

SEGMENT REPORTING FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

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	Industrial	Nuclear	Engineering	Segments Total
Revenue from external customers	\$ 17,696	\$ 25,264 (3)	\$ 1,672	\$ 44,632
Intercompany revenues	874	1,269	240	2,383
Gross profit	3,996	10,535	451	14,982
Interest income	6	--	--	6
Interest expense	24	235	1	260
Interest expense-financing fees	1	--	--	1
Depreciation and amortization	904	1,467	20	2,391
Segment profit (loss)	(1,207)	6,321	151	5,265
Segment assets(1)	23,474	64,593	2,483	90,550
Expenditures for segment assets	539	1,218	51	1,808
Total long-term debt	988	2,562	19	3,569

SEGMENT REPORTING FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

	Industrial	Nuclear	Engineering	Segments Total
Revenue from external customers	\$ 20,409	\$ 24,703 (3)	\$ 1,462	\$ 46,574
Intercompany revenues	1,082	1,440	222	2,744
Gross profit	2,806	9,787	298	12,891
Interest income	2	--	--	2
Interest expense	364	347	6	717
Interest expense-financing fees	--	1	--	1
Depreciation and amortization	933	1,389	20	2,342
Segment profit (loss)	(1,108)	5,900	73	4,865
Segment assets(1)	24,535	61,230	2,218	87,983
Expenditures for segment assets	660	874	10	1,544
Total long-term debt	1,476	3,867	27	5,370

16

- (1) Segment assets have been adjusted for intercompany accounts to reflect actual assets for each segment.
- (2) Amounts reflect the activity for corporate headquarters not included in the segment information.
- (3) The consolidated revenues within the Nuclear segment include the LATA/Parallax revenues for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006, which total \$4,214,000 or 17.9% and \$4,401,000 or 9.9% of total revenues, respectively. No revenues from LATA/Parallax were recorded in 2005. Consolidated revenues within the Nuclear segment also include Bechtel Jacobs revenues of \$1,250,000 or 5.3% and \$3,263,000 or 7.3% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006, respectively. Bechtel Jacobs revenues for the same periods in 2005 were \$4,761,000 or 19.0% and \$6,407,000 or 13.7%.
- (4) Amount includes assets from Perma-Fix of Michigan, Inc., and Perma-Fix of Pittsburgh, Inc. two discontinued operations from the Industrial segment, of approximately \$716,000 and \$1,309,000 as of June 30, 2006 and 2005,

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respectively.

- (5) Includes the balance outstanding from our revolving line of credit and term loan, which is utilized by all of our segments.

7. CAPITAL STOCK AND SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

During the six months ended June 30, 2006, we issued 673,461 shares of our Common Stock upon exercise of certain warrants, at exercise prices from \$1.44 to \$1.75 per share, of which 57,774 were issued on a cashless basis. Additionally, we issued 252,000 shares of our Common Stock upon exercises of employee stock options, at exercise prices from \$1.00 to \$1.75 per share. Total proceeds received during the six months for the warrant and option exercises were \$1,458,000. Subsequent to June 30, 2006, we have processed exercises of warrants for the purchase of 5,999,829 shares of Common Stock at exercise prices of \$1.44 to \$1.75 per share and options for the purchase of 70,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$1.75 per share, which resulted in total proceeds of \$10,387,000. Year to date we have processed warrants and options to issue 6,995,290 shares of Common Stock, and received proceeds of \$11,845,000 for those exercises.

On July 28, 2006, our Board of Directors has authorized a common stock repurchase program to purchase up to \$2,000,000 of our Common Stock, through open market and privately negotiated transactions, with the timing, the amount of repurchase transactions and the prices paid under the program as deemed appropriate by management and dependent on market conditions and corporate and regulatory considerations. We plan to fund any repurchases under this program through our internal cash flow and/or borrowings under our line of credit.

17

PERMA-FIX ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS
PART I, ITEM 2

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements contained within this report may be deemed "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (collectively, the "Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995"). All statements in this report other than a statement of historical fact are forward-looking statements that are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which could cause actual results and performance of the Company to differ materially from such statements. The words "believe," "expect," "anticipate," "intend," "will," and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements contained herein relate to, among other things,

- o improve our operations and liquidity;
- o anticipated improvement in the financial performance of the Company;
- o ability to comply with the Company's general working capital requirements;
- o ability to be able to continue to borrow under the Company's revolving line of credit;
- o ability to generate sufficient cash flow from operations to fund all costs of operations and remediation of certain formerly leased property in Dayton, Ohio, and the Company's facilities in Memphis, Tennessee; Detroit, Michigan; Valdosta, Georgia; and Tulsa, Oklahoma;
- o ability to remediate certain contaminated sites for projected

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- amounts;
- o ability to fund budgeted capital expenditures during 2006;
- o expanding within the mixed waste market, as well as more complex waste streams;
- o growth of our Nuclear segment;
- o ability to close and remediate the Michigan facility for the estimated amounts; and
- o no expectation to close any facilities, other than the Michigan and Pittsburgh facilities.

While the Company believes the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, it can give no assurance such expectations will prove to have been correct. There are a variety of factors, which could cause future outcomes to differ materially from those described in this report, including, but not limited to:

- o general economic conditions;
- o material reduction in revenues;
- o inability to collect in a timely manner a material amount of receivables;
- o increased competitive pressures;
- o the ability to maintain and obtain required permits and approvals to conduct operations;
- o the ability to develop new and existing technologies in the conduct of operations;
- o ability to retain or renew certain required permits;
- o discovery of additional contamination or expanded contamination at a certain Dayton, Ohio, property formerly leased by the Company or the Company's facilities at Memphis, Tennessee; Valdosta, Georgia; Detroit, Michigan; and Tulsa, Oklahoma, which would result in a material increase in remediation expenditures;
- o changes in federal, state and local laws and regulations, especially environmental laws and regulations, or in interpretation of such;
- o potential increases in equipment, maintenance, operating or labor costs;
- o management retention and development;
- o financial valuation of intangible assets is substantially less than expected;
- o termination of the Oak Ridge Contracts as a result of our lawsuit against Bechtel Jacobs or otherwise;

18

- o the requirement to use internally generated funds for purposes not presently anticipated;
- o inability to continue to be profitable on an annualized basis;
- o the inability of the Company to maintain the listing of its Common Stock on the NASDAQ;
- o the determination that PFMI, PFSG, or PFO was responsible for a material amount of remediation at certain superfund sites;
- o terminations of contracts with federal agencies or subcontracts involving federal agencies, or reduction in amount of waste delivered to the Company under the contracts or subcontracts; and
- o determination that PFD is required to have a Title V air permit in connection with its operations, or is determined to have violated environmental laws or regulations in a material manner.

The Company undertakes no obligations to update publicly any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

OVERVIEW

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We provide services through three reportable operating segments. The Industrial Waste Management Services segment ("Industrial segment") is engaged in on-site and off-site treatment, storage, disposal and processing of a wide variety of by-products and industrial, hazardous and non-hazardous wastes, and with the recent acquisitions, added 24-hour emergency response, vacuum services and marine and industrial maintenance services. The segment operates and maintains facilities and businesses in the waste by-product brokerage, on-site treatment and stabilization, and off-site blending, treatment and disposal industries. The Nuclear Waste Management Services segment ("Nuclear segment") provides treatment, storage, processing and disposal services of mixed waste (waste containing both hazardous and low-level radioactive materials) and low-level radioactive wastes, including research, development and on-site and off-site waste remediation. The presence of nuclear and low-level radioactive constituents within the waste streams processed by this segment create different and unique operational, processing and permitting/licensing requirements from those contained within the Industrial segment. Our Consulting Engineering Services segment ("Engineering segment") provides a wide variety of environmental related consulting and engineering services to both industry and government. These services include oversight management of environmental restoration projects, air and soil sampling, compliance reporting, surface and subsurface water treatment design for removal of pollutants, and various compliance and training activities.

The second quarter of 2006 reflected a revenue decrease of \$1,630,000 or 6.5% from the same period of 2005. The Industrial segment experienced a decrease of 10.9% due to the loss of the home improvement chain contract, in November 2005, and the expiration of a government contract in the spring of 2005. The Nuclear segment also experienced a 5.1% decrease due to an unusually strong second quarter of 2005 and the results of our efforts to streamline the receipt of waste. The second quarter 2006 gross profit increased by \$798,000 or 10.9% from the same period of 2005. Gross profit as a percentage of revenue increased from 29.2% to 34.7%. The improvement in gross profit was due primarily to the improvement in the Industrial segment resulting from the streamlining of operations and elimination of last year's adverse affect of oil contamination to one of our waste streams. The Nuclear segment gross profit fell 8.5% reflecting an unusually strong second quarter in 2005 and our efforts to receive shipments more evenly throughout 2006. In both segments we continue to pursue beneficial contracts and revenues, as well as, evaluating additional cost savings. During the second quarter, SG&A was unusually high, due to an adjustment to accruals for environmental liabilities and other items. We continue to pursue growth within the Nuclear segment by, among other things, expansion within the mixed waste market, as well as more complex waste streams. This growth is demonstrated by the contract our Nuclear segment received for \$9.4 million during the first quarter of 2006 for new mixed waste streams not previously handled by our Nuclear segment, which such contract is scheduled to continue through September 2007. We recognized approximately \$668,000 in revenue from this contract during the quarter ended June 2006. Our interest expense continues to decrease as our operations and cash flow improve and we are able to reduce our long

19

term debt. Cash flow was further improved by the proceeds from the issuance of 867,687 shares of stock related to the exercise of warrants and options. Overall net income available to common shareholders was \$1,825,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2006, compared to \$1,235,000 from the same period of 2005 or an increase of 47.8%. Our net income available to common shareholders for the three months ended June 30, 2006, included a gain from discontinued operations resulting from an adjustment to the environmental reserve for the closed facility in Detroit.

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The reporting of financial results and pertinent discussions are tailored to three reportable segments: Industrial, Nuclear and Engineering. The table below should be used when reviewing management's discussion and analysis for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005:

Consolidated (amounts in thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30,				2006
	2006	%	2005	%	
Net revenues	\$ 23,514	100.0	\$ 25,144	100.0	\$ 44,632
Cost of goods sold	15,362	65.3	17,790	70.8	29,650
Gross profit	8,152	34.7	7,354	29.2	14,982
Selling, general and administrative	6,792	28.9	5,677	22.6	12,033
Loss (gain) on disposal of property & equipment	(2)	--	(337)	(1.3)	1
Income from operations	\$ 1,362	5.8	\$ 2,014	7.9	\$ 2,948
Interest expense	\$ (386)	(1.6)	\$ (381)	(1.5)	\$ (743)
Interest expense-financing fees	(48)	(.2)	(110)	(.4)	(97)
Other income (expense)	(104)	(.4)	(6)	--	(117)
Income from continuing operations	779	3.3	1,448	5.7	1,907
Preferred Stock dividends	--	--	(30)	(.1)	--

SUMMARY - THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2006 AND 2005

Net Revenue

Consolidated revenues decreased for the three months ended June 30, 2006, compared to the three months ended June 30, 2005, as follows:

(In thousands)	2006	%	2005	%	Change	%
		Revenue		Revenue		Change
Nuclear						
Government waste	\$ 3,288	14.0	\$ 3,285	13.1	\$ 3	.1
Hazardous/Non-hazardous	909	3.9	1,234	4.9	(325)	(26.3)
Other nuclear waste	3,445	14.6	4,527	17.9	(1,082)	(23.9)
LATA/Parallax	4,214	17.9	--	--	4,214	--
Bechtel Jacobs	1,250	5.3	4,761	19.0	(3,511)	(73.7)
Total	13,106	55.7	13,807	54.9	(701)	(5.1)
Industrial Revenues						
Commercial waste	6,937	29.5	7,839	31.1	(902)	(11.5)
Government services	1,140	4.9	1,477	5.9	(337)	(22.8)
Oil sales	1,397	5.9	1,322	5.3	75	5.7
Total	9,474	40.3	10,638	42.3	(1,164)	(10.9)

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Engineering	934	4.0	699	2.8	235	33.6
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	\$ 23,514	100.0	\$ 25,144	100.0	\$ (1,630)	(6.5)
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

20

The Nuclear segment experienced a slight decline in revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2006 over the same period in 2005, which was principally offset by an increase in the revenues from the government and its contractors. We have earned significant revenues from numerous work releases received from LATA/Parallax during the quarter as a result of their assumption of certain federal projects previously managed by Bechtel Jacobs, and from the contract we received for \$9,400,000 during the first quarter of 2006. Revenues from the contract contributed approximately \$668,000 of the LATA/Parallax revenues for the quarter. Our revenues from Bechtel Jacobs have been greatly reduced due to their project at Oak Ridge, Tennessee nearing its conclusion. The Nuclear segment experienced a decrease in their hazardous and non-hazardous revenues due to the completion in 2005 of a special event soil project performed for existing industrial customers. The segment also experienced a slight decrease in other nuclear waste revenues as a result of the completion of a contract with a Fortune 500 company during 2005. See "Known Trends and Uncertainties - Significant Customers" later in this Managements' Discussion and Analysis for further discussion on our revenues and contracts with the government and their contractors. The backlog of stored waste at June 30, 2006, was \$11,558,000 compared to \$16,374,000 at December 31, 2005. This decrease reflects our improved efforts to process and dispose of waste streams, including the increased waste receipts received during the last quarter of 2005. We expect backlog levels to continue to fluctuate within acceptable levels throughout 2006, subject to the complexity of the waste streams and timing of receipts and processing of materials. This level of backlog material continues to position the Nuclear segment well, from a processing revenue perspective, as it provides for continued and more consistent processing during slower seasons. The Industrial segment experienced a decrease in revenues for the quarter partially as a result of the loss of our contract with a national home improvement chain in November 2005. The segment could see continued reduction in revenue in 2006 as the segment works to replace the loss of the retail customer with other sources of revenue. The Industrial segment also saw a decrease in revenue from government services due to the expiration of one of our government contracts, in the spring of 2005, and the rebid and subsequent lower revenues related to another government contract. Used oil sales for the Industrial segment have increased due to the segment's focus on improving sales in that area, as well as the rising oil prices and heightened demand for used oils. Revenues from the Engineering segment increased during the second quarter of 2006, as a result of an event project that was started during the first quarter of 2006.

Consolidated revenues decreased for the six months ended June 30, 2006, compared to the six months ended June 30, 2005, as follows:

(In thousands)	2006	% Revenue	2005	% Revenue	Change	% Change
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nuclear						

Government waste	\$ 8,106	18.2	\$ 8,451	18.2	\$ (345)	(4.0)
Hazardous/Non-hazardous	1,709	3.8	2,785	6.0	(1,076)	(38.6)

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Other nuclear waste	7,785	17.4	7,060	15.2	725	10.2
LATA/Parallax	4,401	9.9	--	--	4,401	--
Bechtel Jacobs	3,263	7.3	6,407	13.7	(3,144)	(49.0)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Total	25,264	56.6	24,703	53.1	561	2.2
 Industrial Revenues						

Commercial waste	13,101	29.4	15,710	33.7	(2,609)	(16.6)
Government services	2,167	4.9	2,797	6.0	(630)	(22.5)
Oil sales	2,428	5.4	1,902	4.1	526	27.6
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Total	17,696	39.7	20,409	43.8	(2,713)	(13.2)
 Engineering	 1,672	 3.7	 1,462	 3.1	 210	 14.3
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Total	\$ 44,632	100.0	\$ 46,574	100.0	\$ (1,942)	(4.1)
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	

21

The Nuclear segment realized revenue growth for the six months ended June 30, 2006 over the same period in 2005. The increase is principally due to the segment's continued expansion within the mixed waste market, which includes an increase in receipts of higher activity waste liquids, a more complex and difficult waste stream that requires greater technical expertise. We saw significant revenues from LATA/Parallax as a result of their assumption of certain federal projects previously managed by Bechtel Jacobs, as well as, revenue from the new contract we entered into with LATA/Parallax during the first quarter of 2006. Revenues from the contract contributed approximately \$668,000 of the LATA/Parallax revenues for the six months. Our revenues from Bechtel Jacobs decreased due to their nearing completion of the project at Oak Ridge, as discussed above. We continue our efforts to process the backlog of their waste, and assist them in completing their milestones. The Nuclear segment experienced a decrease in their hazardous and non-hazardous revenues due to the completion in 2005 of a special event soil project performed for existing industrial customers. The segment additionally experienced a slight decrease in government waste revenues, as they focused on other projects. The Industrial segment experienced a decrease in revenues for the six months partially as a result of the loss of our contract with a national home improvement chain in November 2005. The segment could see continued reduction in revenue in 2006 as the segment works to replace the loss of the retail customer with other sources of revenue. The Industrial segment also saw a decrease in revenue from government services due to the expiration of one of our government contracts, in the spring of 2005, and the rebid and subsequent lower revenues related to another government contract. Used oil sales for the Industrial segment have increased due to the segment's focus on improving sales in that area, as well as the rising oil prices and heightened demand for used oils. The Engineering segment experienced an increase in revenue during the first six months of 2006, as a result of an event project that was started during the first quarter of 2006.

Cost of Goods Sold

Cost of goods sold decreased for the quarter ended June 30, 2006, compared to the quarter ended June 30, 2005, as follows:

		%		%	
(In thousands)	2006	Revenue	2005	Revenue	Change
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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Nuclear	\$ 7,392	56.4	\$ 7,565	54.8	\$ (173)
Industrial	7,255	76.6	9,668	90.9	(2,413)
Engineering	715	76.5	557	79.6	158
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	\$ 15,362	65.3	\$ 17,790	70.8	\$ (2,428)
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

We saw a decrease in cost of goods sold in the Nuclear and Industrial segments, as we continue to focus streamlining our costs. The Nuclear segment showed a slight decrease in cost of goods sold as a result of the reduced revenues during the quarter, however due to the mix of the waste streams treated and the startup of the process with LATA/Parallax we experienced slightly higher cost percentages during the three months. The decrease in the Industrial segment is partially a result of the decrease in revenue, but is also reflective of various changes made during the quarter to streamline operations to operate more regionally, thus cutting transportation costs and other related expenses. The decrease also reflects the elimination of last year's adverse affect of oil contamination to one of our waste streams, as well as specific efforts to reduce costs within the segment and focus on more profitable waste streams. The Engineering segment saw an increase in their cost of goods sold as a result of their increased revenues for the quarter, and lower direct costs from reduced staffing levels. Included within cost of goods sold is depreciation and amortization expense of \$1,136,000 and \$1,090,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2006, and 2005, respectively.

Cost of goods sold decreased for the six months ended June 30, 2006, compared to the six months ended June 30, 2005, as follows:

22

(In thousands)	2006	% Revenue	2005	% Revenue	Change
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nuclear	\$ 14,729	58.3	\$ 14,916	60.4	\$ (187)
Industrial	13,700	77.4	17,603	86.3	(3,903)
Engineering	1,221	73.0	1,164	79.6	57
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	\$ 29,650	66.4	\$ 33,683	72.3	\$ (4,033)
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

We saw a decrease in cost of goods sold within both the Nuclear and Industrial segments, as we focus to streamline costs. The Nuclear segment showed a slight decrease in cost of goods sold despite the segment's increased revenue. This is a result of the segment undertaking waste streams that are more complex in nature and have higher radioactivity levels which contain greater processing risk and the potential for higher margins. This reduction is evidence of the segment's success in its efforts to process these more complex waste streams. The decrease in the Industrial segment is partially a result of the decrease in revenue, but is also reflective of various changes made during the six months to streamline operations to operate more regionally, thus cutting transportation costs and other related expenses. The decrease also reflects the elimination of last year's adverse affect of oil contamination to one of our waste streams, as well as specific efforts to reduce costs within the segment and focus on more profitable waste streams. The Engineering segment saw an increase in their cost of goods sold as a result of their improved revenues for the six months. Included within cost of goods sold is depreciation and amortization expense of \$2,245,000 and \$2,186,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2006, and 2005, respectively.

Gross Profit

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Gross profit for the quarter ended June 30, 2006, increased over 2005, as follows:

(In thousands)	2006	%	2005	%	Change
		Revenue		Revenue	
Nuclear	\$ 5,714	43.6	\$ 6,242	45.2	\$ (528)
Industrial	2,219	23.4	970	9.1	1,249
Engineering	219	23.5	142	20.4	77
Total	\$ 8,152	34.7	\$ 7,354	29.2	\$ 798

The Nuclear segment saw a decrease in the gross profit primarily as a result of the reduced revenue for the quarter as compared to 2005. Additionally, the gross profit as a percentage of revenue decreased slightly, due to mix of the waste streams being handled, as well as additional costs associated with the start up of our project with LATA/Parallax. The Industrial segment saw a significant increase in gross profit as a result of the segments focus on more profitable waste streams, cutting costs and streamlining the processes and the elimination of last year's adverse affect of oil contamination to one of our waste streams. This was also reflected in the increase in the gross profit percentage. The Engineering segment gross profit increased slightly, as did their gross profit percentage, due to their increased sales and their reduction of fixed payroll costs from the lower staffing levels discussed above.

Gross profit for the six months ended June 30, 2006, increased over 2005, as follows:

(In thousands)	2006	%	2005	%	Change
		Revenue		Revenue	
Nuclear	\$ 10,535	41.7	\$ 9,787	39.6	\$ 748
Industrial	3,996	22.6	2,806	13.7	1,190
Engineering	451	27.0	298	20.4	153
Total	\$ 14,982	33.6	\$ 12,891	27.7	\$ 2,091

23

The resulting increase in gross profit in the Nuclear segment is a result of the increased revenue, as well as the cost savings achieved. The cost savings is also reflected in the increased gross profit as a percentage of revenue, which was achieved by our becoming more efficient at the treatment of the waste, as well as the type of waste streams being handled. The Industrial segment saw a significant increase in gross profit as a result of the segment's focus on more profitable waste streams, cutting costs and streamlining the processes and the elimination of last year's adverse affect of oil contamination to one of our waste streams. This was also reflected in increase in the gross profit percentage. The Engineering segment gross profit increased slightly, as did their gross profit percentage, due to their reduction of fixed payroll costs from the lower staffing levels discussed above, and from their increased revenues.

Selling, General and Administrative

Selling, general and administrative ("SG&A") expenses increased for the three months ended June 30, 2006, as compared to the corresponding period for 2005, as follows:

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(In thousands)	2006	%	2005	%	Change
		Revenue		Revenue	
Administrative	\$ 1,381	--	\$ 1,481	--	\$ (100)
Nuclear	1,992	15.2	1,994	14.4	(2)
Industrial	3,260	34.4	2,105	19.8	1,155
Engineering	159	17.0	97	13.8	62
Total	\$ 6,792	28.9	\$ 5,677	22.6	\$ 1,115

Our SG&A expenses remained relatively unchanged within the administrative area and the Nuclear segment, however SGA expenses increased as a percentage of revenue for the Nuclear segment. The increase predominately relates to the segment's efforts to expand its management staff to more efficiently bid on new contracts service and manage its facilities and increase its efforts towards compliance with corporate policies and regulatory agencies. The increase in the Industrial segment was a result of increased legal fees as we work to resolve certain legal issues at our facilities, as well as costs incurred in connection with environmental compliance of the facilities. The costs associated with environmental compliance were a result of our reevaluation and additional provisions made to certain of our environmental reserves. See Environmental Contingencies later in this Management's Discussion and Analysis for further discussion on our environmental reserves. The Engineering segment increase was the result of the payroll cost for a new business development manager hired in July 2005. Included in SG&A expenses is depreciation and amortization expense of \$84,000 and \$86,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2006, and 2005, respectively.

SG&A expenses increased for the six months ended June 30, 2006, as compared to the corresponding period for 2005, as follows:

(In thousands)	2006	%	2005	%	Change
		Revenue		Revenue	
Administrative	\$ 2,688	--	\$ 2,729	--	\$ (41)
Nuclear	3,947	15.6	3,491	14.1	456
Industrial	5,099	28.8	3,902	19.1	1,197
Engineering	299	17.9	220	15.0	79
Total	\$ 12,033	27.0	\$ 10,342	22.2	\$ 1,691

Our SG&A expenses remained relatively stable in the administrative area, however increased throughout the segments. The increase within the Nuclear segment was due to their continued efforts to expand the management staff to more efficiently bid on new contracts, service and manage its facilities and increase

the efforts towards compliance with corporate policies and regulatory agencies. The increase in the Industrial segment was a result of increased legal fees as we work to resolve certain legal issues at our facilities, as well as additional provisions made to certain environmental reserves in connection with environmental compliance of the facilities, as discussed above. The Engineering segment increase was the result of the payroll cost for a new business development manager hired in July 2005. Included in SG&A expenses is depreciation and amortization expense of \$169,000 and \$177,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2006, and 2005, respectively.

Gain on Disposal of Property and Equipment

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During June 2005, we sold property at our facility in Maryland. The sale was for net proceeds of \$695,000, for land and building with a net book value of \$332,000. The resulting gain of \$363,000 was included in income from operations, and was partially offset by losses on disposal of other equipment of approximately \$26,000.

Interest Expense

Interest expense increased for the quarter ended June 30, 2006, and decreased for the six months ended June 30, 2006, as compared to the corresponding periods of 2005.

(In thousands)	Three Months			Six Months		
	2006	2005	Change	2006	2005	Change
PNC interest	\$ 254	\$ 159	\$ 95	\$ 450	\$ 354	\$ 96
Other	132	222	(90)	293	439	(146)
Total	\$ 386	\$ 381	\$ 5	\$ 743	\$ 793	\$ (50)

The increase for the quarter ended June 30, 2006 is principally a result of increased variable interest rates and the additional balance on our variable rate debt. The increase was partially offset by a reduction in our debt to various other sources as our overall debt position continues to improve.

The decrease for the six months ended June 30, 2006 is due to the full repayment of a \$3.5 million unsecured promissory note in August 2005, and from the final repayment of various other debt obligations.

Interest Expense - Financing Fees

Interest expense-financing fees decreased approximately \$62,000 for the quarter ended June 30, 2006, as compared to the corresponding period of 2005, and decreased by \$124,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2006, from the same period during 2005. The decrease was principally a result of entering into Amendment No. 4 and Amendment No. 5 with PNC during 2005, which extended the maturity date on the term loan and revolver agreements to May 2008. The remaining financing fees are now amortized through May 2008. As of June 30, 2006, the unamortized balance of prepaid financing fees is \$367,000, which is comprised of unamortized financing fees from the original PNC debt and Amendment No. 4 and Amendment No. 5. These prepaid financing dues will be amortized through May 2008 at a rate of \$16,000 per month.

Preferred Stock Dividends

Preferred Stock dividends were \$30,000 and \$61,000 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2005, respectively. The Preferred dividends were comprised of dividends from our Series 17 Preferred Stock, which was converted to Common Stock in September 2005.

DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

PPF

Effective November 8, 2005, our Board of Directors approved the discontinuation of operations at the facility in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, owned by our subsidiary, Perma-Fix of Pittsburgh, Inc. ("PPF"). The

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decision to discontinue operations at PFP was due to our reevaluation of the facility and our ability to achieve profitability at the facility in the near term. During February 2006, we completed the remediation of the leased property and the equipment, and released the property back to the owner. The operating results for the current and prior periods have been reclassified to discontinued operations in our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

PFP recognized a loss of \$4,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2006, as compared to an operating loss of \$61,000 and revenues of \$216,000 during the three months ended June 30, 2005. PFP recorded a loss of \$346,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2006, and revenue of \$393,000 and an operating loss of \$140,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2005. The loss in 2006 was partially due to early termination costs of \$200,000 associated with our early termination of our leased property. The assets and liabilities related to PFP have been reclassified into separate categories in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005. The assets are recorded at their net realizable value, and consist of equipment of \$116,000. PFP has no liabilities on the books as of June 30, 2006.

PFMI

On October 4, 2004, our Board of Directors approved the discontinuation of operations at the facility in Detroit, Michigan, owned by our subsidiary, Perma-Fix of Michigan, Inc. ("PFMI"). The decision to discontinue operations at PFMI was principally a result of two fires that significantly disrupted operations at the facility in 2003, and the facility's continued drain on the financial resources of our Industrial segment. We are in the process of remediating the facility and evaluating our available options for future use or sale of the property. The operating activities for the current and prior periods have been reclassified to discontinued operations in our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

PFMI recorded a gain of \$1,050,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2006, and a loss of \$122,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2005. PFMI recognized a gain of \$942,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and a loss of \$289,000 for the same period in 2005. Our gain for the three and six months in 2006 was a result of a reduction of \$1,181,000 in our environmental accrual due to our re-evaluation of the accrual we have recorded for the closure and remediation activities we are performing. During the last half of 2005 we settled the three insurance claims we submitted relative to the two fires at PFMI, a property claim for the first fire and a property claim and business interruption claim for the second fire. During 2004, we recorded a receivable of \$1,585,000 based on negotiations with the insurance carrier on the business interruption claim. The income from recording this receivable was recorded as a reduction of "loss from discontinued operations" and reduced the operating losses for 2004. During 2005, we received insurance proceeds and claim settlements of \$3,253,000 for settlement of all three claims. Of these proceeds, \$1,476,000 was recorded as income from discontinued operations during the third quarter of 2005, which is net of \$192,000 paid for public adjustor fees.

Assets and liabilities related to the discontinued operation have been reclassified to separate categories in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005. As of June 30, 2006, assets are recorded at their estimated net realizable values, and consist of property and equipment of \$600,000. Liabilities as of June 30, 2006, consist of accounts payable and current accrued expenses of \$65,000, environmental accruals of \$664,000, and a pension payable of \$1,510,000. The pension plan withdrawal liability is a result of the termination of the union employees of PFMI. The former PFMI union employees participate in the Central States Teamsters Pension Fund ("CST"), which provides that a partial or full termination of union employees may result

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in a withdrawal liability, due from PFMI to CST. The recorded liability is based upon a demand letter received from CST in August 2005 that provided for the payment of \$22,000 per month over an eight year period. This obligation is recorded as a long-term liability, with a current portion of \$76,000 that we expect to pay over the next year.

As a result of the discontinuation of operations at the PFMI facility, we are required to complete certain closure and remediation activities pursuant to our RCRA permit. Also, in order to close and dispose of

26

the facility, we may have to complete certain additional remediation activities related to the land, building, and equipment. The level and cost of the clean-up and remediation will be determined by state mandated requirements, the extent to which, are not known at this time. Also, impacting this estimate is the level of contamination discovered, as we begin remediation, and the related clean-up standards which must be met in order to dispose of or sell the facility. We engaged our engineering firm, SYA, to perform an analysis and related estimate of the cost to complete the RCRA portion of the closure/clean-up costs and the potential long-term remediation costs. Based upon this analysis, we originally estimated the cost of this environmental closure and remediation liability to be \$2,464,000. During 2006 we re-evaluated our estimated environmental accrual and the required activities to close and remediate the facility, and during the quarter ended June 30, 2006, we began implementing a modified methodology to remediate the facility. As a result of the reevaluation and the change in methodology we reduced the accrual by \$1,181,000. We have spent approximately \$619,000 for closure costs since September 30, 2004, of which approximately \$64,000 has been spent during the first half of 2006, and \$439,000 was spent in 2005. We have \$664,000 accrued for the closure, as of June 30, 2006, and we anticipate spending \$129,000 in 2006 with the remainder over the next two to five years.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY

Our capital requirements consist of general working capital needs, scheduled principal payments on our debt obligations and capital leases, remediation projects and planned capital expenditures. Our capital resources consist primarily of cash generated from operations, funds available under our revolving credit facility and proceeds from issuance of our Common Stock. Our capital resources are impacted by changes in accounts receivable as a result of revenue fluctuation, economic trends, collection activities, and the profitability of the segments.

At June 30, 2006, we had cash of \$713,000. The following table reflects the cash flow activities during the first six months of 2006.

(In thousands)	2006
Cash provided by operations	\$ 1,516
Cash used in investing activities	(2,240)
Cash provided by financing activities	1,343

Increase in cash	\$ 619
	=====

We are in a net borrowing position and therefore attempt to move all excess cash balances immediately to the revolving credit facility, so as to reduce debt and interest expense. We utilize a centralized cash management system, which includes remittance lock boxes and is structured to accelerate collection activities and reduce cash balances, as idle cash is moved without delay to the

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revolving credit facility. The cash balance at June 30, 2006, primarily represents payments received during June 2006 for warrant exercises, as well as, minor petty cash and local account balances used for miscellaneous services and supplies.

Operating Activities

Accounts receivable, net of allowances for doubtful accounts, totaled \$14,695,000, a decrease of \$1,914,000 over the December 31, 2005, balance of \$16,609,000. The Nuclear segment experienced a decrease of \$1,611,000 as a result of increased collection efforts and improved turnaround of certain government and commercial account receivables. This segment was also affected by timing issues related to the final shipment of wastes to end disposal sites that are delayed due to the complexity of the documentation required for invoicing and the approvals to ship from our generators. The Engineering segment also experienced a decrease of \$94,000. Additionally, there was a decrease in the accounts receivable from the Industrial segment of \$209,000 primarily resulting from increased collection efforts and the loss of a contract with a major home improvement chain.

27

Unbilled receivables are generated by differences between invoicing timing and the percentage of completion methodology used for revenue recognition purposes. As major processing phases are completed and the costs incurred, we recognize the corresponding percentage of revenue. We experience delays in processing invoices due to the complexity of the documentation that is required for invoicing, as well as, the difference between completion of revenue recognition milestones and agreed upon invoicing terms, which results in unbilled receivables. The timing differences occur for several reasons. Partially from delays in the final processing of all wastes associated with certain work orders and partially from delays for analytical testing that is required after we have processed waste but prior to our release of waste for disposal. The difference also occurs due to our end disposal sites requirement of pre-approval prior to our shipping waste for disposal and our contract terms with the customer that we dispose of the waste prior to invoicing. These delays usually take several months to complete. As of June 30, 2006, unbilled receivables totaled \$15,554,000, an increase of \$3,606,000 from the December 31, 2005, balance of \$11,948,000. This increase is principally due to timing issues related to the final shipment of wastes to end disposal sites that are delayed due to shipment approvals needed from generators, and the complexity of the current contracts, which requires greater levels of documentation and additional testing for final invoicing.

As of June 30, 2006, total consolidated accounts payable was \$5,703,000, a decrease of \$350,000 from the December 31, 2005, balance of \$6,053,000. Accounts payable decreased in conjunction with decreased revenues in the Industrial segment due to the loss of the contract with a major home improvement chain effective November 2005. Additionally, accounts payable decreased as a result of improved profitability.

Accrued Expenses as of June 30, 2006, totaled \$11,749,000, an increase of \$83,000 over the December 31, 2005, balance of \$11,666,000. Accrued expenses are made up of disposal and processing cost accruals, accrued compensation, interest payable, insurance payable and certain tax accruals. The increase was primarily due to an increase in our disposal accrual of \$1,341,000 related to the timing of shipments of processed wastes from our Nuclear facilities, an excise tax accrual for \$211,000, and an accrual of \$100,000 for estimated penalties on a proposed consent order we received during 2005 at our facility in Tulsa, Oklahoma. The increase was partially offset by a decrease to accrued expenses as a result of payments made during the first six months for insurance payables of

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\$1,572,000.

The working capital position at June 30, 2006, was \$9,256,000, as compared to a working capital position of \$5,916,000 at December 31, 2005. The increase in this position of \$3,340,000 is principally a result of the decrease in accounts payable, as mentioned above, from the decrease in unearned revenue as a result of increased processing in the Nuclear segment of backlog and legacy waste during the first six months, and by the net increase in unbilled and accounts receivable. The increase was partially offset by the increases in our accrued expenses as was discussed above. Our working capital position continues to experience the negative impact of certain liabilities associated with discontinued operations.

Investing Activities

Our purchases of new capital equipment for the six-month period ended June 30, 2006, totaled approximately \$1,833,000 of which, \$94,000 was financed, resulting in \$1,739,000 funded out of cash flow. These expenditures were for expansion and improvements to the operations principally within the Nuclear segment. These capital expenditures were funded by the cash provided by operations. We budgeted capital expenditures of approximately \$6,800,000 for fiscal year 2006, which includes an estimated \$3,570,000 to complete certain current projects committed at December 31, 2005, as well as other identified capital and permit compliance purchases. Our purchases during the first six months of 2006 include approximately \$670,000 of those projects committed at December 31, 2005. Certain of these budgeted projects are discretionary and may either be delayed until later in the year or deferred altogether. We have traditionally incurred actual capital spending totals for a given year less than initial budget amount. The initiation and timing of projects are also determined by financing alternatives or

28

funds available for such capital projects. We anticipate funding these capital expenditures by a combination of lease financing, internally generated funds, and/or the proceeds received from Warrant exercises.

In June 2003, we entered into a 25-year finite risk insurance policy, which provides financial assurance to the applicable states for our permitted facilities in the event of unforeseen closure. Prior to obtaining or renewing operating permits we are required to provide financial assurance that guarantees to the states that in the event of closure our permitted facilities will be closed in accordance with the regulations. The policy provides \$35 million of financial assurance coverage of which the coverage amount totals \$28,766,000 at June 30, 2006, and has available capacity to allow for annual inflation and other performance and surety bond requirements. This finite risk insurance policy required an upfront payment of \$4.0 million, of which \$2,766,000 represented the full premium for the 25-year term of the policy, and the remaining \$1,234,000, was deposited in a sinking fund account representing a restricted cash account. In February 2006, we paid our third of nine required annual installments of \$1,004,000, of which \$991,000 was deposited in the sinking fund account, the remaining \$13,000 represents a terrorism premium. As of June 30, 2006, we have recorded \$4,419,000 in our sinking fund on the balance sheet, which includes interest earned of \$212,000 on the sinking fund as of June 30, 2006. Interest income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006, was \$58,000 and \$89,000, respectively. On the fourth and subsequent anniversaries of the contract inception, we may elect to terminate this contract. If we so elect, the Insurer will pay us an amount equal to 100% of the sinking fund account balance in return for complete releases of liability from both us and any applicable regulatory agency using this policy as an instrument to comply with financial assurance requirements.

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On July 28, 2006, our Board of Directors has authorized a common stock repurchase program to purchase up to \$2,000,000 of our Common Stock, through open market and privately negotiated transactions, with the timing, the amount of repurchase transactions and the prices paid under the program as deemed appropriate by management and dependent on market conditions and corporate and regulatory considerations. We plan to fund any repurchases under this program through our internal cash flow and/or borrowings under our line of credit.

Financing Activities

On December 22, 2000, we entered into a Revolving Credit, Term Loan and Security Agreement ("Agreement") with PNC Bank, National Association, a national banking association ("PNC") acting as agent ("Agent") for lenders, and as issuing bank, as amended. The Agreement provides for a term loan ("Term Loan") in the amount of \$7,000,000, which requires monthly installments of \$83,000 with the remaining unpaid principal balance due on May 31, 2008. The Agreement also provides for a revolving line of credit ("Revolving Credit") with a maximum principal amount outstanding at any one time of \$18,000,000, as amended. The Revolving Credit advances are subject to limitations of an amount up to the sum of (a) up to 85% of Commercial Receivables aged 90 days or less from invoice date, (b) up to 85% of Commercial Broker Receivables aged up to 120 days from invoice date, (c) up to 85% of acceptable Government Agency Receivables aged up to 150 days from invoice date, and (d) up to 50% of acceptable unbilled amounts aged up to 60 days, less (e) reserves the Agent reasonably deems proper and necessary. As of June 30, 2006, the excess availability under our Revolving Credit was \$9,380,000 based on our eligible receivables.

Pursuant to the Agreement, as amended, the Term Loan bears interest at a floating rate equal to the prime rate plus 1%, and the Revolving Credit at a floating rate equal to the prime rate plus 1/2%. The loans are subject to a prepayment fee of 1% until March 25, 2006, and 1/2% until March 25, 2007.

In conjunction with our acquisition of M&EC, M&EC issued a promissory note for a principal amount of \$3.7 million to Performance Development Corporation ("PDC"), dated June 25, 2001, for monies advanced to M&EC for certain services performed by PDC. The promissory note is payable over eight

29

years on a semiannual basis on June 30 and December 31. The principal repayments for 2006 will be approximately \$400,000 semiannually. Interest is accrued at the applicable law rate ("Applicable Rate") pursuant to the provisions of section 6621 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as amended (10% on June 30, 2006) and payable in one lump sum at the end of the loan period. On June 30, 2006, the outstanding balance was \$3,412,000 including accrued interest of approximately \$1,578,000. Pursuant to the agreement the accrued interest is to be paid at the end of the term, and as such, is recorded as a long-term liability. PDC has directed M&EC to make all payments under the promissory note directly to the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") to be applied to PDC's obligations under its installment agreement with the IRS.

Additionally, M&EC entered into an installment agreement with the IRS for a principal amount of \$923,000 effective June 25, 2001, for certain withholding taxes owed by M&EC. The installment agreement is payable over eight years on a semiannual basis on June 30 and December 31. The principal repayments for 2006 will be approximately \$100,000 semiannually. Interest is accrued at the Applicable Rate, and is adjusted on a quarterly basis and payable in lump sum at the end of the installment period. On June 30, 2006, the rate was 10%. On June 30, 2006, the outstanding balance was \$833,000 including accrued interest of approximately \$380,000. The accrued interest is to be paid at the end of the

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term, and as such, is recorded as a long-term liability, pursuant to the terms of the agreement.

During the six months ended June 30, 2006, we issued 673,461 shares of our Common Stock upon exercise of certain warrants, at exercise prices from \$1.44 to \$1.75 per share, of which 57,774 were issued on a cashless basis. Additionally, we issued 252,000 shares of our Common Stock upon exercises of employee stock options, at exercise prices from \$1.00 to \$1.75 per share. Total proceeds received during the six months for the warrant and option exercises were \$1,458,000. Subsequent to June 30, 2006, we have processed exercises of warrants for the purchase of 5,999,829 shares of Common Stock at exercise prices of \$1.44 to \$1.75 per share and options for the purchase of 70,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$1.75 per share, which resulted in total proceeds of \$10,387,000. Year to date we have processed warrants and options to issue 6,995,290 shares of Common Stock, and received proceeds of \$11,845,000 for those exercises.

In summary, we have continued to take steps to improve our operations and liquidity, as discussed above. However, we continue to invest our working capital back into our facilities to fund capital additions within both the Nuclear and Industrial segments. We have experienced the positive impact of increased accounts receivable collections and increased availability under our Revolving Credit. Additionally, accounts payable have remained relatively steady and within terms. Offsetting these positives is the continued negative impact of current reserves recorded on discontinued operations. The reserves recorded on discontinued operations could be reduced or paid over a longer period of time than initially anticipated. If we are unable to improve our operations and remain profitable in the foreseeable future, such would have a material adverse effect on our liquidity position.

30

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations at June 30, 2006, and the effect such obligations are expected to have on our liquidity and cash flow in future periods, (in thousands):

Contractual Obligations	Total	Payments due by period				Af 2
		2006	2007 - 2009	2010 - 2011		
Long-term debt	\$ 13,313	\$ 1,736	\$ 11,519	\$ 58	\$	
Interest on long-term debt (1)	1,958	--	1,958	--		
Interest on variable rate debt (2)	972	286	686	--		
Operating leases	3,429	906	1,941	481		
Finite risk policy (3)	6,022	--	3,011	2,008		
Pension withdrawal liability (4)	1,510	76	476	403		
Environmental contingencies (5)	3,669	942	1,453	551		
Purchase obligations (6)	--	--	--	--		
Total contractual obligations	\$ 30,873	\$ 3,946	\$ 21,044	\$ 3,501	\$	

(1) Our IRS Note and PDC Note agreements call for interest to be paid at the end of the term, December 2008.

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- (2) We have variable interest rates on our Term Loan and Revolving Credit of 1% and 1/2% over the prime rate of interest, respectively, and as such we have made certain assumptions in estimating future interest payments on this variable interest rate debt. We assume an increase in prime rate of 0.25% in each of the years 2006 through 2008. We anticipate a full repayment of our Revolving Credit by December 2006, and full repayment of our Term Loan by May 2008.
- (3) Our finite risk insurance policy provides financial assurance guarantees to the states in the event of unforeseen closure of our permitted facilities. See Liquidity and Capital Resources - Investing activities earlier in this Management's Discussion and Analysis for further discussion on our finite risk policy.
- (4) The pension withdrawal liability is the estimated liability to us upon termination of our union employees at our discontinued operation, PFMI. See Discontinued Operations earlier in this section for discussion on our discontinued operation.
- (5) The environmental contingencies and related assumptions are discussed further in the Environmental Contingencies section of this Management's Discussion and Analysis, and are based on estimated cash flow spending for these liabilities.
- (6) We are not a party to any significant long-term service or supply contracts with respect to our processes. We refrain from entering into any long-term purchase commitments in the ordinary course of business.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

In preparing consolidated financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, management makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. We believe the following critical accounting policies affect the more significant estimates used to prepare the consolidated financial statements:

31

Revenue Recognition Estimates. We use the percentage of completion methodology for purposes of revenue recognition in our Nuclear Segment. As we accept more complex waste streams in this segment, the treatment of those waste streams becomes more complicated and more time consuming. We continue to enhance our waste tracking capabilities and systems, which has enabled us to better match the revenue earned to the processing phases achieved. The major processing phases are receipt, treatment/processing and shipment/final disposition. Upon receiving mixed waste we recognize a certain percentage (33%) of revenue as we incur costs for transportation, analytical and labor associated with the receipt of mixed wastes. As the waste is processed, shipped and disposed of we recognize the remaining 67% of revenue and the associated costs of transportation and burial. The waste streams in our Industrial segment are much less complicated, and services are generally rendered shortly after receipt, therefore, percentage of completion estimates are not used in our Industrial segment. However, we continue to review and evaluate our revenue recognition estimates and policies on a quarterly basis.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts. The carrying amount of accounts receivable is reduced by an allowance for doubtful accounts, which is a valuation allowance that reflects management's best estimate of un-collectable amounts. All accounts

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receivable balances after 60 days from the invoice date are regularly reviewed based on current credit worthiness, and that portion, deemed un-collectable, if any, are computed. Specific accounts deemed to be uncollectible are reserved at 100% of their outstanding balance. The remaining balances aged over 60 days have a percentage applied by aging category (5% for balances 61-90 days, 20% for 91-120 days, and 40% over 120 days), based on a historical valuation, that allows us to calculate the total reserve required. This allowance was approximately 0.6%, and 0.7% of revenue and approximately 3.1%, and 3.2% of accounts receivable for 2005, and 2004, respectively.

Intangible Assets. Intangible assets relating to acquired businesses consist primarily of the cost of purchased businesses in excess of the estimated fair value of net assets acquired ("goodwill") and the recognized permit value of the business. We continually reevaluate the reasonableness of the carrying amount of permits and goodwill to determine whether current events and circumstances warrant adjustments to the carrying value. We utilize an independent appraisal firm to test goodwill and permits, separately, for impairment, annually as of October 1. Our annual impairment test as of October 1, 2005, resulted in no impairment of goodwill and permits. The appraisers estimate the fair value of our operating segments using a discounted cash flow valuation approach. This approach is dependent on estimates for future sales, operating income, depreciation and amortization, working capital changes, and capital expenditures, as well as, expected growth rates for cash flows and long-term interest rates, all of which are impacted by economic conditions related to our industry as well as conditions in the U.S. capital markets.

Accrued Closure Costs. Accrued closure costs represent a contingent environmental liability to clean up a facility in the event we cease operations in an existing facility. The accrued closure costs are estimates based on guidelines developed by federal and/or state regulatory authorities under Resource Conservation and Recovery Act ("RCRA"). Such costs are evaluated annually and adjusted for inflationary factors and for approved changes or expansions to the facilities. Increases due to inflationary factors for 2006 and 2005, have been approximately 2.7%, and 2.1%, respectively, and based on the historical information, we do not expect future inflationary changes to differ materially from the last three years. Increases or decreases in accrued closure costs resulting from changes or expansions at the facilities are determined based on specific RCRA guidelines applied to the requested change. This calculation includes certain estimates, such as disposal pricing, external labor, analytical costs and processing costs, which are based on current market conditions. However, except for the Michigan and Pittsburgh facilities, we have no current intention to close any of our facilities.

Accrued Environmental Liabilities. We have five remediation projects currently in progress. The current and long-term accrual amounts for the projects are our best estimates based on proposed or approved processes for clean-up. Circumstances that could affect the outcome include new technologies being

32

developed every day to reduce our overall costs, or increased contamination levels that could arise as we complete remediation which could increase our costs, neither of which we anticipate at this time. Significant changes in regulations could also adversely or favorably affect our costs to remediate existing sites or potential future sites, which cannot be reasonably quantified. We have also accrued a long-term environmental liability for our PFMD facility acquired in March 2004, which is not a permitted facility, so we are currently under no obligation to clean up the contamination.

Disposal Costs. We accrue for waste disposal based upon a physical count of the total waste at each facility at the end of each accounting period. Current

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market prices for transportation and disposal costs are applied to the end of period waste inventories to calculate the disposal accrual. Costs are calculated using current costs for disposal, but economic trends could materially affect our actual costs for disposal. Disposal sites available to us are limited. An increase or decrease in available sites or demand for the existing disposal areas could significantly affect the actual disposal costs either positively or negatively.

KNOWN TRENDS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Seasonality. Historically, we have experienced reduced revenues, operating losses and/or decreased operating profits during the first and fourth quarters of our fiscal years due to a seasonal slowdown in operations from poor weather conditions and overall reduced holiday season activities. During our second and third fiscal quarters, there has historically been an increase in revenues and operating profits. Management expects this trend to continue in future years. The U.S. Department of Energy ("DOE") and U.S. Department of Defense ("DOD") represent major customers for the Nuclear segment. In conjunction with the federal government's September 30 fiscal year-end, the Nuclear segment has experienced seasonably large shipments during the third quarter, leading up to this government fiscal year-end, as a result of incentives and other quota requirements. Correspondingly, for a period of approximately three months following September 30, the Nuclear segment has historically experienced a seasonal slowdown, as the governmental budgets are still being finalized, planning for the new year is occurring and we enter the holiday season. We experienced limited success in 2005 in getting governmental customers to extend the timing of their shipments of wastes typically received in the third quarter over a longer period of time, which has helped smooth revenues over the second and third quarters. However, as a result of our efforts to schedule shipments on a more consistent basis, we may not experience this seasonality going forward. The maturing process of our Nuclear segment continues to lessen the impact of seasonal fluctuations in all quarters.

Economic Conditions. Economic downturns or recessionary conditions can adversely affect the demand for our services, principally within the Industrial segment. Reductions in industrial production generally follow such economic conditions, resulting in reduced levels of waste being generated and/or sent off for treatment. We feel that recessionary conditions stabilized in 2005 as evidenced by increases in commercial waste revenues, and continue to improve in the first half of 2006.

Significant Customers. While our revenues are principally derived from numerous and varied customers, we have a significant relationship with the federal government and its contractors. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2006, our Nuclear and Industrial segment performed services relating to waste generated by the federal government, either directly or indirectly as a subcontractor to the federal government, representing approximately \$9,892,000 or 42.1%, and \$17,937,000 or 40.3% of our consolidated revenues for the respective periods in 2006. Most, if not all, contracts with the federal government or with others as a subcontractor to the federal government provide that the government may terminate or renegotiate the contracts at the government's option at any time.

Included in the amounts discussed above, are revenues from Bechtel Jacobs, DOE's appointed manager of the environmental program to perform certain treatment and disposal services in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, under contracts through August 2007, and, as with all government contracts, may be terminated or renegotiated at any time at the government's election. As DOE's Oak Ridge site continues to complete

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certain of its clean-up milestones and moves toward completing its closure efforts, the revenue from these contracts have begun to decline. Our revenues from Bechtel Jacobs contributed 5.3% and 7.3% of total consolidated revenues for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006, respectively, and 19.0% and 13.7% during the corresponding periods in 2005. In February 2003, M&EC commenced legal proceedings against Bechtel Jacobs, seeking payment from Bechtel Jacobs of approximately \$4.3 million in surcharges relating to certain wastes that were treated by M&EC in 2001 and 2002. Bechtel Jacobs continues to deliver waste to M&EC for treatment, and M&EC continues to accept such waste. In addition, after the lawsuit was filed, M&EC entered into a new contract with Bechtel Jacobs to treat DOE waste.

During the first quarter of 2006, our Nuclear segment was awarded a \$9.4 million subcontract by LATA/Parallax Portsmouth LLC (LATA/Parallax) The subcontract requires treatment and disposal of mixed waste that was generated during Gaseous Diffusion Plant operations at the DOE's site in Piketon, Ohio. The subcontract's period of performance is through September 30, 2007, and will require Perma-Fix to treat a wide range of physical and chemical forms of the special mixed waste to meet U.S. EPA RCRA land disposal regulations and the Nevada Test Site Waste Acceptance Criteria. Additionally, LATA/Parallax has assumed certain other projects and contracts, relating to work for the federal government, previously managed by Bechtel Jacobs, under which we have received various work releases to process mixed waste streams. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2006, we recognized 17.9% and 9.9% of consolidated revenues from LATA/Parallax, respectively. The revenues from LATA/Parallax are also included above, in our revenues from the federal government and their contractors.

Insurance. We maintain insurance coverage similar to, or greater than, the coverage maintained by other companies of the same size and industry, which complies with the requirements under applicable environmental laws. We evaluate our insurance policies annually to determine adequacy, cost effectiveness and desired deductible levels. Due to the economy and changes within the environmental insurance market, we have no guarantee that we will be able to obtain similar insurance in future years, or that the cost of such insurance will not increase materially.

Certain Legal Proceedings. Our subsidiaries, PFD and PFTS are involved in legal proceedings alleging that they had not obtained certain air permits in order to operate its facility in violation of the Clean Air Act and applicable state statutes and regulations. If it is determined that PFD is or was required to operate under a Title V air permit, this determination could result in substantial fines and penalties being assessed against PFD, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial conditions and liquidity. In addition, a determination that either PFD or PFTS is in violation of the applicable Clean Air Act and/or applicable state statutes could have a material adverse effect on the operation of that particular facility. The above budgeted amounts for capital expenditures relating to environmental contingencies assumes that neither of our subsidiaries, PFD or PFTS, is required to obtain a Title V air permit in connection with its operations. If it is determined that either PFD or PFTS is required to have a Title V air permit in order to operate that facility, we anticipate that substantial additional capital expenditures will be required in order to bring that facility in compliance with the requirements of a Title V air permit. We do not have reliable estimates of the cost of additional capital expenditures to comply with Title V air permit.

In May 2006, Orange County, Florida filed a complaint against our subsidiary, Perma-Fix of Orlando, Inc. ("PFO"), alleging that PFO owes hazardous waste taxes on gross receipts from calendar years 2000 and 2001. We are investigating the allegations and have accrued \$211,000 as of June 30, 2006 as our best estimate of our potential liability. Settlement discussions have been initiated with county representatives. However, at this time, we cannot be certain as to the outcome of the litigation, settlement discussions or the extent of any

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liabilities we would incur as a result of the complaint.

34

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTINGENCIES

We are engaged in the waste management services segment of the pollution control industry. As a participant in the on-site treatment, storage and disposal market and the off-site treatment and services market, we are subject to rigorous federal, state and local regulations. These regulations mandate strict compliance and therefore are a cost and concern to us. Because of their integral role in providing quality environmental services, we make every reasonable attempt to maintain complete compliance with these regulations; however, even with a diligent commitment, we, along with many of our competitors, may be required to pay fines for violations or investigate and potentially remediate our waste management facilities.

We routinely use third party disposal companies, who ultimately destroy or secure landfill residual materials generated at our facilities or at a client's site. Compared with certain of our competitors, we dispose of significantly less hazardous or industrial by-products from our operations due to rendering material non-hazardous, discharging treated wastewaters to publicly-owned treatment works and/or processing wastes into saleable products. In the past, numerous third party disposal sites have improperly managed wastes and consequently require remedial action; consequently, any party utilizing these sites may be liable for some or all of the remedial costs. Despite our aggressive compliance and auditing procedures for disposal of wastes, we could, in the future, be notified that we are a PRP at a remedial action site, which could have a material adverse effect.

For 2006, \$1,107,000 is budgeted in environmental remediation expenditures to comply with federal, state and local regulations in connection with remediation of certain contaminates at our facilities. Our facilities where the remediation expenditures will be made are the Leased Property in Dayton, Ohio (EPS), a former RCRA storage facility as operated by the former owners of PFD, PFM's facility in Memphis, Tennessee, PFSG's facility in Valdosta, Georgia, PFTS's facility in Tulsa, Oklahoma, PFMD's facility in Baltimore, Maryland, and PFMI's facility in Detroit, Michigan. While no assurances can be made that we will be able to do so, we expect to fund the expenses to remediate the sites from funds generated internally.

At June 30, 2006, we had total accrued environmental remediation liabilities of \$3,668,000, of which \$1,439,000 is recorded as a current liability, a decrease of \$717,000 from the December 31, 2005, balance of \$4,385,000. During the quarter ended June 30, 2006, we began implementing a modified methodology to remediate the facility and reduced environmental liabilities by \$1,181,000 as a result of our reevaluation of the extent of cleanup and the cost to close the facility at PFMI. We increased the remediation liability by \$322,000 for PFM and by \$409,000 for PFSG as a result of our reassessment of costs and methodology to remediate the sites. We also decreased environmental liabilities by \$267,000 for payments on the remediation projects. The June 30, 2006, current and long-term accrued environmental balance is as follows:

	Current Accrual	Long-term Accrual	Total
	-----	-----	-----
PFD	\$ 254,000	\$ 495,000	\$ 749,000
PFM	484,000	370,000	854,000
PFSG	292,000	681,000	973,000
PFTS	16,000	21,000	37,000
PFMD	--	391,000	391,000

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	1,046,000	1,958,000	3,004,000
PFMI	393,000	271,000	664,000
	\$ 1,439,000	\$ 2,229,000	\$ 3,668,000

35

RECENTLY ADOPTED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

On January 1, 2006, we adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Statement No. 123 (revised) ("SFAS 123R"), Share-Based Payment, a revision of FASB Statement No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, superseding APB Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and its related implementation guidance. This Statement establishes accounting standards for entity exchanges of equity instruments for goods or services. It also addresses transactions in which an entity incurs liabilities in exchange for goods or services that are based on the fair value of the entity's equity instruments or that may be settled by the issuance of those equity instruments. SFAS 123R requires all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be recognized in the income statement based on their fair values. Pro forma disclosure is no longer an alternative upon adopting SFAS 123R.

We adopted SFAS 123R utilizing the modified prospective method in which compensation cost is recognized beginning with the effective date based on SFAS 123R requirements for all (a) share-based payments granted after the effective date and (b) awards granted to employees prior to the effective date of SFAS 123R that remain unvested on the effective date. In accordance with the modified prospective method, the consolidated financial statements for prior periods have not been restated to reflect, and do not include, the impact of SFAS 123R.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In July 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Interpretation No. 48 (FIN 48), "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes." FIN 48 prescribes detailed guidance for the financial statement recognition, measurement and disclosure of uncertain tax positions recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with FASB Statement No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes." Tax positions must meet a more-likely-than-not recognition threshold at the effective date to be recognized upon the adoption of FIN 48 and in subsequent periods. FIN 48 will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006 and the provisions of FIN 48 will be applied to all tax positions upon initial adoption of the Interpretation. The cumulative effect of applying the provisions of this Interpretation will be reported as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings for that fiscal year. We are currently evaluating the potential impact of FIN 48 on our financial statements

36

PERMA-FIX ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.
QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISK

PART I, ITEM 3

We are exposed to certain market risks arising from adverse changes in interest rates, primarily due to the potential effect of such changes on our variable rate loan arrangements with PNC. As of June 30, 2006, we have no interest swap

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agreement outstanding, and we were exposed to variable interest rates under our loan arrangements with PNC. The interest rates payable to PNC are based on a spread over prime rate. If our floating rates of interest experienced an upward increase of 1%, our debt service would have increased by approximately \$49,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2006.

37

PERMA-FIX ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

PART 1, ITEM 4

(a) Evaluation of disclosure controls, and procedures.

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our periodic reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management. Based on their most recent evaluation, which was completed as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, we have evaluated, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) and believe that such are effective, as reported in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005, (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)).

(b) Changes in internal control over financial reporting.

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during our last fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

38

PERMA-FIX ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

There are no additional material legal proceedings pending against us and/or our subsidiaries not previously reported by us in Item 3 of our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005, and Item 1, Part II, of our Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2006. which are incorporated herein by reference,, except as follows.

We have previously disclosed that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") had issued to Perma-Fix of Dayton, Inc, ("PFD"), one of our subsidiaries, a Finding of Violation and a Notice of Violation alleging that PFD was a "major source" of potential hazardous air pollutants, and, as a major source, PFD operated its facility without having obtained a Title V air permit, was in violation of the Clean Air Act (the "Act") and was subject to penalties as a result thereof. In addition, we previously reported that in December, 2004, PFD was sued

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under the citizen's suit provisions of the Act in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio, in a case styled Fisher v. Perma-Fix of Dayton, Inc. (the "Citizen's Suit"). The Citizen's Suit alleges violation by PFD of a number of state and federal clean air requirements in connection with the operation of PFD's facility and seeks injunctive relief, civil penalties, attorney fees and costs and other forms of relief. We further previously reported that EPA has referred enforcement of the Notice of Violation to the U.S. Department of Justice ("DOJ") for enforcement. On or about May 19, 2006, the DOJ, on behalf of the EPA, filed a Motion for Leave to Intervene as a plaintiff in the Citizen's Suit, which motion was granted on May 22, 2006. The government's intervention is seeking injunctive relief and civil penalties against PFD for, among other things, alleged violations which parallel certain claims asserted in the Citizen's Suit relating to alleged violations of the Act, failure of PFD to operate its facility without a Title V air permit, and installing new and/or modifying certain portions of the facility without proper permits. The complaint filed by the DOJ alleges that PFD could be liable for penalties for each alleged violation up to \$27,500 to \$32,500 per day, depending on the violation. As previously reported, we and PFD have been attempting to negotiate a resolution of the above referenced matters with the EPA/DOJ and the citizens group. We have been advised by the DOJ that the DOJ does not believe that the federal government's intervention in the Citizen's Suit should result in the parties not continuing their negotiations in an attempt to settle all issues. As a result, we and PFD intend to continue our negotiations with the government and the citizens group in an attempt to resolve these matters, but at this time we cannot determine the outcome.

Item 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS.

- (c) During the quarter ended June 30, 2006, we sold equity securities, as such term is defined under 12b-2 of the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, that were not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, other than as previously reported in a Form 8-K, as follows:

During the six months ended June 30, 2006, Ryan Beck & Co. exercised various warrants to purchase an aggregate of 29,528 shares of our Common Stock, of which 9,600 were issued at a total exercise price of approximately \$17,000, or \$1.75 per share, and the remaining 19,928 shares were issued utilizing a cashless exercise provision, in accordance with the terms of the Warrants. The shares were issued under the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) and/or Rule 506 of Regulation D.

39

During the six months ended June 30, 2006, Michael Kollender exercised various warrants to purchase an aggregate of 18,110 shares of our Common Stock, which were issued utilizing a cashless exercise provision, in accordance with the terms of the Warrants. The shares were issued under the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) and/or Rule 506 of Regulation D.

During the six months ended June 30, 2006, Jeffrey Sherry exercised various warrants to purchase an aggregate of 2,554 shares of our Common Stock, which were issued utilizing a cashless exercise provision, in accordance with the terms of the Warrants. The shares were issued under the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) and/or Rule 506 of Regulation D.

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During the three months ended June 30, 2006, Michael Bergin exercised two warrants to purchase an aggregate of 84,500 shares of our Common Stock, at a total exercise price of approximately \$143,000, in accordance with the terms of the Warrants. The shares were issued under the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) and/or Rule 506 of Regulation D.

During the three months ended June 30, 2006, Princeton Avenue Partners exercised two warrants to purchase an aggregate of 94,682 shares of our Common Stock, of which 77,500 were issued at a total exercise price of approximately \$136,000, or \$1.75 per share, and the remaining 17,182 shares were issued utilizing a cashless exercise provision, in accordance with the terms of the Warrants. The shares were issued under the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) and/or Rule 506 of Regulation D.

During the three months ended June 30, 2006, Rocco LaVista exercised warrant to purchase an aggregate of 13,000 shares of our Common Stock, at a total exercise price of approximately \$20,000, or \$1.50 per share, in accordance with the terms of the Warrants. The shares were issued under the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) and/or Rule 506 of Regulation D.

We used the proceeds from the exercise of the above Warrants to reduce its debt and for general working capital. All of the shares of Common Stock described above have been registered for resale by the holders of such Common Stock under a Form S-3 Registration Statement, No. 333-70676.

40

Item 6. EXHIBITS

(a) Exhibits

- 31.1 Certification by Dr. Louis F. Centofanti, Chief Executive Officer of the Company pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a).
- 31.2 Certification by Steven Baughman, Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a).
- 32.1 Certification by Dr. Louis F. Centofanti, Chief Executive Officer of the Company furnished pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.
- 32.2 Certification by Steven Baughman, Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company furnished pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.

41

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, hereunto duly authorized.

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PERMA-FIX ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Date: August 9, 2006

By: /s/ Dr. Louis F. Centofanti

Dr. Louis F. Centofanti
Chairman of the Board
Chief Executive Officer

Date: August 9, 2006

By: /s/ Steven Baughman

Steven Baughman
Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer