



 **Black Diamond, Inc.**
2010 ANNUAL REPORT

Dear Fellow Shareholder,

2010 was truly a milestone year for Black Diamond Equipment as we undertook the most important operational and strategic initiatives in our company's 22-year history. The manifestation of these momentous changes was and now is "Black Diamond 2.0", which resulted from the mergers of Black Diamond Equipment and Gregory Mountain Products into Clarus Corporation, a public entity, in May 2010. We renamed the new company Black Diamond, Inc. in January 2011.

We believe the combination of these global and industry-leading brands, along with their superior technical, development and marketing capabilities, forms a unique platform to build—both organically and through acquisitions—a diversified global company in the outdoor equipment and active lifestyle markets. With company offices in Salt Lake City, Utah; Basel, Switzerland; Yokohama, Japan and Zhuhai, China, we have nearly 500 employees worldwide. Built in 2006, our China facility, which we both operate and staff, supports product design and development, assists in sourcing raw materials and manufacturing, conducts quality assurance and control work, and serves as a global distribution hub.

Along the road to integrating these businesses into an increasingly powerful company, our team executed a number of critical projects during the year. This included the relocation of our public company infrastructure and the Gregory Mountain Products business—including its management team, product development and design, and distribution functions—to our Black Diamond headquarters in Salt Lake City, Utah. At the beginning of March 2011, both Black Diamond Equipment and Gregory products began shipping from our new 78,000-square-foot consolidated distribution center, also in Salt Lake City.

Each brand retained their dedicated research and development, marketing, and sales organizations that will sustain the discrete identity, superior quality and effective market delivery that has made each brand famous worldwide. Our global operations platform has become fully integrated, enabling our brands to leverage the greater scale and capabilities of our expanding operational infrastructure in the United States, as well as in Europe and Asia. Under this new structure, we have become an increasingly sophisticated company with a developed brand vision and operating philosophy that will guide us in the future.

Despite these significant transitions, we achieved our stated financial objectives for the year, generating \$125 million in revenues on a pro-forma basis*—up more than 10% year-over-year. One of the enduring strengths of Black Diamond has been our revenue visibility that is generated across more than 28 different product categories. Over time we have developed a series of systems and processes that not only further enables us to manage the complexity of our business, but has also contributed significantly to the success of our business integration. We consider this a core competency, which we expect to leverage in the future as we execute on our strategic plan.

Combined with our solid balance sheet and uniquely experienced management team, it is our strategy to leverage our platform through a combination of organic growth and strategic acquisitions.

Our financial performance has been supported by some significant tailwinds related to the outdoor industry as a whole. In early 2011, I had the opportunity to testify before the U.S. House Committee on Natural Resources to champion for issues of great importance to our user communities. I spoke to our lawmakers about the impact of the administration's Wild Lands Order on jobs and economic growth, and I had the opportunity to make the following two points about the strength of our industry:

- The outdoor industry is a large, vibrant, growing and stable contributor to the American economy—to the tune of some \$88 billion in annual state and federal tax revenue and 6.5 million American jobs.
- Americans spend more than \$46 billion annually on active, outdoor equipment, apparel, footwear, accessories and services, with an additional \$243 billion on outdoor excursions. The outdoor industry is in large part both built and dependent upon our country's iconic and unique wilderness and heritage.

Supported by this flourishing industry that we were formed to serve, Black Diamond continues to gain momentum as we move through 2011. We are energized to see our growth continue as we focus on a variety of projects designed to enhance our brands, leverage our operating infrastructure,

and bring greater value to our retail partners and end-users in the outdoor community.

In February 2011, we announced our five-year strategic plan. The backbone of the plan is targeting a 12.5% minimum organic revenue growth rate in our existing business, excluding the addition of any new product categories or brand acquisitions. We are making substantial investments in our platform capabilities (such as our new distribution center) to achieve our growth objectives, and we are active on the acquisition trail. While making these investments, we plan to remain profitable and generate cash annually, and we expect our profitability to increase over the next few years as we realize meaningful revenue acceleration and operating leverage. It is also important to note that the organic growth contemplated by our five-year strategic plan is structured to be self-funding. As an example, we are presently working towards a limited launch of technical outdoor apparel under the Black Diamond Equipment brand, possibly as early as the Fall 2013 season. This is a very significant undertaking and we believe it has the potential to propel our brand to a new level. We're very excited about it, but moving purposefully and carefully.

I am confident the future of this company will be built upon the same ethos that we've operated with for over 22 years: to provide people with innovative, technical products that enable them to perform better, be more comfortable and confident in the pursuit of the sports and outdoor activities they enjoy. We are enthusiastic to press forward with our thoughtful, compelling strategy to build our capabilities, create shareholder value and supplement our organic growth with acquisitions. With the continued contribution of our board of directors, management team and staff, we have a unique opportunity to build upon our strengths as one of the world's leading and most respected outdoor equipment and lifestyle companies, and we are grateful for the continued support of our shareholders.

Sincerely,



Peter Metcalf
President and Chief Executive Officer

"We are energized to see our growth continue as we focus on a variety of projects designed to enhance our brands, leverage our operating infrastructure, and bring greater value to our retail partners and end-users in the outdoor community."





Black Diamond®



OUR HISTORY

The roots of Black Diamond Equipment trace back to **1957**, when 18-year-old Yvon Chouinard bought a hammer and anvil and started pounding out hand-forged rock climbing pitons. Over the next several decades, those first chromoly pitons—followed by a steady stream of other radical, game-changing products—forever altered the sport of climbing, such that its history can't be told without mention of our product innovations.

In 1989, the employees, friends and customers of Chouinard Equipment, led by Peter Metcalf, bought the company's assets and formed Black Diamond Equipment, Ltd., a privately owned company dedicated to the design and construction of the best climbing, mountaineering and off-piste ski gear in the world. To facilitate this mission, in 1991 Black Diamond Equipment relocated from



SUSTAINABILITY & ACTIVISM

We are committed to excellence in our product design as well as our respect for the environment. One of the founding 10 principles of Black Diamond Equipment is "to champion the preservation of, and access to, mountain, crag and canyon environments while minimizing our own environmental footprint." More than two decades later, we are more committed to these guiding principles than ever before. We express this by focusing on making our products, manufacturing processes, supply chain, facilities and marketing materials more sustainable and less environmentally impactful. Equally important is our continued outspoken advocacy for conservation and access causes—locally, nationally and globally—as well as providing philanthropic support to grassroots conservation and access-focused non-profit groups.

We design and manufacture an exceptionally wide range of superior products for climbing, skiing and hiking.

the surf of Ventura, California to the mountains of Salt Lake City, Utah, a town within minutes of great rock climbing, ice climbing, hiking, trail running, and backcountry and resort skiing. The thought was to have the location reside on the asset side of the company's balance sheet as a competitive advantage.

This year marks our 22nd anniversary operating as Black Diamond Equipment, and while we've come a long way from our small operation in California, we are still just as committed to our sports and the quality products we make.

OUR PRODUCTS

From carabiners, skis, headlamps and harnesses, to freeride ski boots and trekking poles, we design and manufacture an exceptionally wide range of superior products for climbing, skiing and hiking. This diverse collection of products is united by excellence in quality, true innovation, and inspired details and features. This is partly the result of desire and diligence by an extraordinary team of people, as well as the fact that we are climbers and skiers ourselves. Throughout the last 22 years, having such a dedicated, sport-obsessed R&D team here at Black Diamond Equipment has garnered us numerous design and performance awards for iconic, standard-setting products that truly make a difference in the communities of the life-defining sports we were founded to serve.

Black Diamond Equipment, led by CEO and Founder Peter Metcalf, has become a recognized voice for conservation and preservation ethics in both outdoor enthusiast and mainstream communities—especially in Utah, where our global headquarters are located at the foot of the Wasatch Mountains. Working with government agencies, landowners and advocacy groups, Black Diamond Equipment has led the way in showing that wilderness preservation and business success can be symbiotic. Black Diamond's brand is synonymous with this leadership.

OUR FUTURE

After 22 years in business, we are focused and committed to the route ahead, one full of great opportunities to further establish ourselves as a leading company throughout the climbing, skiing and outdoor industry. We are stronger than ever, thanks to the many Black Diamond Equipment employees in the United States, Europe and Asia, whose limitless energy and hands-on involvement have created a stream of fantastic products for our worldwide family of climbers, skiers and outdoor enthusiasts, while also championing the causes of conservation, access and sustainability.



Gregory

OUR HISTORY

In 1977 founder Wayne Gregory started building backpacks based on one simple, yet groundbreaking philosophy: a properly designed pack is not carried, but worn, “like a shoe,” Wayne would say. He reasoned that if so much time and care was taken to ensure comfort by properly sizing people for their shoes, why not the same for packs? Armed with this thought, we set out to create a more comfortable pack. This pursuit has grown into a long-standing obsession with fit and a belief that when a pack fits correctly, it’s more comfortable—the load works with your body’s movements, rather than against it.



In addition to Gregory global headquarters at the Black Diamond, Inc. campus in Salt Lake City, Utah, we operate a sales and marketing office in Yokohama, Japan. Our European sales and marketing operation is based in the Black Diamond Europe office near Basel, Switzerland.

OUR PRODUCTS

Gregory’s product line has expanded organically over the last few decades, as outdoor gear has become more specialized. What was once a concise line of backpacking packs has evolved into a comprehensive collection of packs ranging from backpacking, hiking and all-mountain use, to faster active trail pursuits, mountaineering and rock climbing. Then came the demand for lifestyle products such as daypacks for school, laptop bags for work, urban bags for the simple pleasure of organization and style, duffels for hauling gear, and now travel luggage. The line continues to evolve as our customers (and employees) present us with gear management problems that need logical carrying solutions. And the first step is a design process that regularly begins with a need, an actual load, a sewing machine and some time in the real world. As long as there are things to carry on our adventures, Gregory will be there to help facilitate the journey and ease the burden.

OUR BRAND POSITION

Gregory’s foundation comes from three principal brand pillars:

Best Fit: This is the center of everything Gregory. We design and build gear-carrying equipment that fits the human body, our active lifestyles and our passion for the outdoors.

True Quality: Gregory takes these words seriously. This means that our products are built to last, giving our customers plenty of time to create fond memories from their trips, trails and adventures with our pack on

We design and build gear-carrying equipment that fits the human body, our active lifestyles and our universal passion for the outdoors.

their back. Our commitment to quality also serves as a foundation to our environmental philosophy: a durable, well-crafted product with timeless design provides years of use versus frequent replacement.

Real Style: The Gregory style balances gracefully between aspirational and attainable. We bring premium characteristics to a wide base of outdoor industry customers and discerning brand loyalists. It’s here that function and aesthetics merge. Our products stand for long-term quality and innovation.

OUR FUTURE

While Gregory has recently relocated to Utah from our longtime California roots, in many ways we feel like we have finally come home. Joining the Black Diamond family in Salt Lake City, with the beautiful Wasatch Mountains in our backyard, our team is feeling a rejuvenation of creative energy that only comes from inspirational surroundings and dynamic people. Our growing global teams in North America, Europe and Asia possess an exciting new youthfulness and vigor, yet also have a keen eye on maintaining the guiding principles of Fit, Quality and Style that helped create our brand. Gregory customers trust their adventures to our gear, and it’s from this knowledge we draw our daily inspiration to deliver such high-quality products.

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549**

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 0-24277

BLACK DIAMOND, INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its Charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction
of Incorporation or Organization)

58-1972600
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

2084 East 3900 South, Salt Lake City, Utah
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

84124
(Zip Code)

(801) 278-5552

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value \$.0001 per share	NASDAQ Global Select Market

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None
(Title of class)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. YES NO

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act. YES NO

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. YES NO

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). YES NO

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of Registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statement incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Small reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act) YES NO

The aggregate market value of the voting stock and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the Registrant at June 30, 2010 was approximately \$97.8 million based on \$6.90 per share, the closing price of the common stock as quoted on the NASDAQ Global Select Market.

The number of shares of the Registrant's common stock outstanding at March 8, 2011 was 21,738,484 shares.

DOCUMENT INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of our Proxy Statement for the 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days of the Registrant's 2010 fiscal year end are incorporated by reference into Part III of this report.

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Overview

Black Diamond, Inc. (“Black Diamond” or the “Company,” which may be referred to as “we,” “us,” or “our”) is a leading provider of outdoor recreation equipment and active lifestyle products. The Company’s principal brands are Black Diamond® and Gregory®. The Company develops, manufactures and globally distributes a broad range of products including: rock-climbing equipment (such as carabiners, protection devices, harnesses, belay and devices, helmets, and ice-climbing gear), technical backpacks and high-end day packs, tents, trekking poles, headlamps and lanterns, gloves and mittens, skis, ski bindings, ski boots, ski skins and avalanche safety equipment. Headquartered in Salt Lake City, Utah, the Company has more than 475 employees worldwide, with ISO 9001 manufacturing facilities both in Salt Lake City and Southeast China, as well as a sewing plant in Calexico, California, distribution centers in Utah and Southeast China, a marketing office in Yokohama, Japan, and a fully-owned sales, marketing and distribution operation for Europe, located near Basel, Switzerland.

On January 21, 2011, we changed our name from Clarus Corporation to Black Diamond, Inc., which we believe more accurately reflects our current business.

Operating History

Since the 2002 sale of our e-commerce solutions business, we have engaged in a strategy of seeking to enhance stockholder value by pursuing opportunities to redeploy our assets through an acquisition of, or merger with, an operating business or businesses that would serve as a platform company. On May 28, 2010, we acquired Black Diamond Equipment, Ltd. (which may be referred to as “Black Diamond Equipment” or “BDEL”) and Gregory Mountain Products, LLC (which may be referred to as “Gregory” or “GMP”). Because the Company had no operations at the time of our acquisition of Black Diamond Equipment, Black Diamond Equipment is considered to be our predecessor company (the “Predecessor” or “Predecessor Company”) for financial reporting purposes (see Note 2 of our consolidated financial statements for a more detailed explanation of the acquisition). The Predecessor does not include Gregory.

Market Overview

Our primary target customers are outdoor-oriented consumers and adventurers who understand the importance of quality equipment for those involved in active and adventurous lifestyles. The users of our products are made up of a wide range of outdoor athletes and enthusiasts, including rock, ice and mountain climbers, skiers, backpackers, river runners, campers, cyclists, and endurance trail runners, among others. We believe that our brand is iconic among the devoted outdoor adventurers with a strong reputation for innovation, style, quality, design, and durability in each of our core product lines that facilitate the needs of rock and ice climbers, alpinists, backcountry and freeride skiers, day hikers, backpackers, and campers.

As the variety of outdoor sports activities continues to grow and proliferate and existing outdoor sports evolve and become ever more specialized, we believe other outdoor sports and athletic equipment companies are failing to address the unique aesthetics, fit and technical and performance needs of athletes and enthusiasts involved in such specialized activities. We believe we have been able to help address this void in the marketplace by leveraging our user intimacy and improving on our existing product lines, by expanding our product offerings into new niche categories, and by incorporating innovative industrial design and engineering, along with comfort and functionality into our products. Although we were founded to address the needs of core rock and ice climbers, backcountry skiers, and alpinists, we are also successfully designing products for more casual outdoor enthusiasts who also appreciate the technical rigor and premium quality of our products. We believe the credibility and authenticity of our brands expand our potential market beyond committed outdoor athletes to those outdoor generalist consumers who desire to lead active, healthy and balanced lives.

Growth Strategies

Our growth strategies are to achieve sustainable, profitable growth organically and to expand the business through targeted, strategic acquisitions. We intend to create innovative new products, increase consumer and retailer awareness and demand for our products, and build stronger brand connections with consumers over time across a growing number of geographic markets, including Asia and South America.

New Product Development

To drive organic growth within our existing businesses, we intend to leverage our strong brand names, customer relationships and proven capacity for innovation to develop new products and product extensions in each of our existing product categories, and to expand into new product groups. Since 1989, our brands have introduced over 200 new products. We have also invested resources to develop processes for developing internally hot-forged carabiners and closed loop anodizing and to manufacture other products in our managed facility in Asia, which we expect to increase our competitiveness. We have also recently developed a new line of harnesses based on our Kinetic Core and Dual Core construction technologies and a new line of freeride ski boots featuring unprecedented FIT, FLEX, and ACCESS technologies including revolutionary ski/walk performance, as well as a new line of freeride Power series skis featuring 3D Metal Sandwich construction and unparalleled torsion stiffness. In 2009, we introduced two via ferrata protection kits with safety technologies previously unavailable to climbers. In addition, we have introduced a number of new packs featuring our BioSync™, ErgoACTIV™, ReACTIV™, Fusion™, JetStream™, and Response™ suspension systems, which provide backpackers with superior comfort, movement and load transfer characteristics.

We intend to expand our business into both adjacent and complementary product categories, such as outdoor technical apparel and footwear.

Innovation and New Technology

We have a long history of technical innovation, and in recent years have introduced innovations such as the first plastic telemark boot, the AvaLung® backpack, which helps adventurers survive an avalanche, and FlickLock® and Control Shock Technology for our adjustable trekking poles. Our products have introduced many firsts in the backpack market, including being the first to build backpacks in different frame, harness and waist belt sizes; the first (and still only) pack manufacturer to develop a waistbelt system that adjusts to fit different hip angles, automatically improving load transfer; and the first to develop the center-locking bar tack, a stitch that ends and locks off on the center of a seam instead of the side for increased strength at major stress points. Our new technologies are generally inspired by our continuing commitment to maximize the enjoyment and safety of the outdoor sports for which we design our products.

Acquisition of Complementary Businesses

We expect to target acquisitions as a viable opportunity to gain access to new product groups and customer channels and increase penetration of existing markets, while taking advantage of our existing operational platform that we expect will enable us to leverage global resources of our business in North America, Europe and Asia, including product commercialization, supply chain, distribution, inventory management, manufacturing, IT, quality and global compliance.

To the extent we pursue future acquisitions, we intend to focus on businesses with product offerings that provide geographic or product diversification, or that expand our business into related categories that can be marketed through our existing distribution channels or that provide us access to new distribution channels for our existing products, thereby increasing marketing and distribution efficiencies. We are particularly interested in companies with category-leading brands, recurring revenue, sustainable margins and strong cash flow. We anticipate financing future acquisitions prudently through a combination of cash on hand, operating cash flow, bank financings and new capital markets offerings.

Competitive Strengths

Experienced Management

Our management team has been involved in the successful operation, acquisition and integration of a substantial number of companies. Throughout his 30 year business career, our Executive Chairman, Warren B. Kanders, has established a track record of building public companies through strategic acquisitions to enhance organic growth. Peter Metcalf, the co-founder of Black Diamond Equipment and our President and Chief Executive Officer, boasts a lifetime of active participation in outdoor sports and a compelling track record in the outdoor/ski products industry. During the last 22 years, Mr. Metcalf has led Black Diamond Equipment through a period of consistent growth and steady diversification, and Black Diamond Equipment has emerged as a global brand. We are equally reliant upon the skills and experience of our Executive Vice Chairman, Robert R. Schiller, who previously served as the President, Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Armor Holdings, Inc., and has a proven record of managing operations as well as identifying, executing and integrating strategic acquisitions.

Strong Base of Business

Our outdoor products business benefits from a strong reputation for paradigm changing, high quality, and innovative products that make us a leader in the outdoor industry with particular strength in product categories such as backpacking, hiking, rock climbing, ice climbing, skiing, and mountaineering. Underlying our innovative product lines is a strong stable of intellectual property, with multiple patents and patent applications, as well as valuable brands and trademarks. In addition, our user intimacy, strong retailer partnerships, operations and execution acumen and leadership as a champion in the access, education, and stewardship issues that affect our customers contribute to the robustness of our business.

Incentivized Management

The members of our Board of Directors and our executive officers, including Messrs. Kanders, Metcalf and Schiller, are substantial stockholders of the Company and beneficially own approximately 39% of our outstanding common stock, which we believe aligns the interests of our Board of Directors and our executive officers with that of our stockholders.

Growth-Oriented Capital Structure

Our capital structure provides us with the capacity to fund future growth. Our net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards are expected to substantially offset our future U.S. Federal income taxes, excluding the amount subject to U.S. Federal Alternative Minimum Tax ("AMT"), which is expected to allow us to retain cash flow for future growth. AMT is calculated as 20% of AMT income. For purposes of AMT, a maximum of 90% of income is offset by available NOLs. The majority of the Company's pre-tax income is currently earned and expected to be earned in the U.S., or taxed in the U.S. as Subpart F. income and will be offset with the NOL.

We recently filed a shelf registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission whereby we may offer, issue and sell from time to time, in one or more offerings and series, together or separately, shares of common stock, shares of preferred stock, debt securities or guarantees of debt securities up to an aggregate amount of \$250,000,000. The proceeds of any offering are anticipated to be used in the strategic development and growth of our business, both organically and through acquisitions.

Distribution

Our products are primarily distributed through a strong, global network of independent specialty retailers, specialty chains and consumer catalogs. We enjoy strong relationships with customers in a number of these sales channels that can provide for additional diversification and the ability to pursue growth opportunities in a number of different markets across a variety of product types and price points.

Products

We have developed a reputation for designing, manufacturing and distributing products considered to be both innovative and dependable in their respective market niches. Our commitment to designing innovative, durable and reliable products that enhance our customers' capabilities, comfort and safety in their outdoor endeavors will remain our hallmark and mission. In addition to function, we believe our products' unique aesthetic appearance is another hallmark that distinguishes us in the outdoor marketplace. Our products have won numerous awards from industry magazines including *Alpinist*, *Backpacker*, *Climbing*, *Consumers Digest*, *National Geographic Adventure*, *Men's Journal*, *Outside*, *Popular Science*, *Powder*, *Rock & Ice*, *Ski and Skiing*.

Our products include a wide variety of technical outdoor equipment and lifestyle products for rock and ice climbers, alpinists, hikers, freeride skiers, outdoor enthusiasts and travelers. Many of our products are designed for extreme applications, such as high altitude mountaineering, ice and rock climbing, as well as backcountry, freeride, and alpine skiing. Generally, our product offerings are divided into the following three primary categories:

- *Climbing*: Our climb line consists of technical equipment such as belay/rappel devices, bouldering products, carabiners and quickdraws, chalk, chalk bags, climbing packs, crampons, crash pads, dogbones and runners, harnesses, ice axes and piolets, ice protection and rock protection devices and various other climbing accessories.
- *Skiing*: Our skiing line consists of AvaLung backpacks, winter packs for skiing and snowboarding, bindings, boots, poles, skis, skins, snow gloves, snow packs, and snow safety devices.
- *Mountaineering*: Our mountaineering line consists of mountaineering backpacks for alpine expeditions, backpacks for backcountry excursions, overnight trips, and day hikes, bivy sacks, rain sacks, gaiters, gloves, headlamps, lights, tents, trekking poles and various other hiking and mountaineering accessories.

We also offer hydration packs for trail running and cycling, and travel and lifestyle products such as duffle bags, messenger bags, and small bags and pouches designed to carry electronics and other accessories, and a variety of Black Diamond Equipment and Gregory branded apparel and accessories.

Customers

We market and distribute our products in over 40 countries, primarily through independent specialty stores and specialty chains, including premium sporting goods and outdoor recreation stores and consumer catalogs, in the United States, Canada, New Zealand, Europe, Asia and Africa. In addition, our Gregory branded products are sold through Gregory-supplied retail stores in Tokyo, Japan, Seoul, South Korea and Taiwan. We also sell our products directly to customers through our wholly-owned retail store in Salt Lake City, Utah and online at www.blackdiamondequipment.com.

We have highly diversified account bases and sell products in over 1,500 retail locations through over 1,000 individual accounts, with the bulk of our business being done through independent retailers. Despite the benefits of this diversification, we remain highly dependent on consumer discretionary spending patterns and the purchasing patterns of our wholesale and other customers as they attempt to match their seasonal purchase volumes to volatile consumer demand.

Our end users constitute a broad range of consumers including mountain climbers, winter outdoor enthusiasts, backpackers and campers, cyclists, top endurance trail runners and outdoor-inspired consumers. Such consumers demand high-quality, reliable and well-designed products to enhance their performance and safety in a multitude of outdoor activities in virtually any climate. We expect to leverage our user intimacy, engineering prowess and design ability to expand into related technical product categories that target the same demographic group and distribution channels while leveraging our user intimacy, engineering prowess and design ability.

During 2010, Recreational Equipment, Inc. (“REI”) accounted for approximately 14% of our sales, while Kabushiki Kaisha A&F (“A&F (Japan)”) accounted for approximately 8% of our sales. The loss of either of these customers could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Sales and Marketing

Our sales force is generally deployed by geographic region. Our focus is on providing our products to a broad spectrum of outdoor enthusiasts, from expert rock climbers to beginner skiers. Within each of our brands, we strive to create a unique look for our products and are beginning to utilize new and enhanced in-store merchandising displays and techniques to communicate those differences to the consumer. In addition, we are exploring uses for brand and market research. We also regularly utilize various promotions and public relations campaigns.

We have consistently established relationships with professional athletes to help evaluate, promote and establish product performance and authenticity with customers. Such endorsers are one of many elements in our array of marketing materials, including in-store displays, brochures and on our website.

Research and Development

We commit significant resources to new product research and development. We conduct our product research and design activities at our locations in Salt Lake City, Utah and Zhuhai, China, and conduct product evaluations at our offices located outside of Basel, Switzerland.

We expense research and development costs as incurred. We have 36 employees dedicated to research and development and have spent approximately \$6.3 million in connection with research and development activities over the last three calendar years.

Manufacturing, Distribution, and Sourcing

Manufacturing and Global Distribution

Several of our products are manufactured in our facilities in the United States and Asia. Certain of our products are also manufactured to our specifications by independently owned facilities in China and the Philippines. While we do not maintain a long-term manufacturing contract with such facilities, we believe that our long-term relationship with our manufacturing facilities in Asia will help to ensure that a sufficient supply of goods built to our specification are available in a timely manner and on satisfactory economic terms in the future.

In 2006, Black Diamond Equipment Asia Ltd. (“Black Diamond Asia”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Black Diamond, was established in southeast China. The facility in southeast China is a Black Diamond Equipment-managed 100,000 sq. ft. facility that is operated and staffed by our employees. Each piece of equipment is tested to the same degree at the Black Diamond Asia facility as they are at our Salt Lake City facility. Each of those facilities rely on identical, thoroughly documented systems and procedures to ensure consistent quality and safety for every piece of gear we put our name on. Our manufacturing operations in Salt Lake City and southeast China are each ISO 9001 certified.

In addition to manufacturing, we run our own global distribution and quality control operation at our Zhuhai, China facility, allowing us to aggregate for global shipping the goods that we and our Asian-based facilities manufacture.

Sourcing

We source raw materials and components from a variety of suppliers. Our primary raw materials include aluminum, steel, nylon, corrugated cardboard for packaging, electrical components, plastic resin, urethane and various textiles, foams and fabrics. The raw materials used in the manufacture of our products are generally available from numerous suppliers in quantities sufficient to meet normal requirements.

We source packaging materials both domestically as well as from sources in Asia and Europe. We believe that all of our purchased products and materials could be readily obtained from alternative sources at comparable costs.

Competition

Because of the diversity of our product offerings, we compete by niche with a variety of companies. Our products must stand up to the high standards set by the world's elite mountain climbers, alpine skiers and adventurers. In the outdoor industry, quality and durability are paramount among such athletes who rely on our products to withstand some of the world's most extreme conditions. In addition to extreme adventurers, we believe all outdoor enthusiasts benefit from the high-quality standards of our products. We also believe our products compete favorably on the basis of product innovation, product performance, marketing support and price.

The popularity of outdoor activities and changing design trends affect the desirability of our products. Therefore, we seek to anticipate and respond to trends and shifts in consumer preferences by adjusting the mix of available product offerings, developing new products with innovative performance features and designs, and by marketing our products in a persuasive and memorable fashion to drive consumer awareness and demand. Failure to anticipate or respond to consumer needs and preferences in a timely and adequate manner could have a material adverse effect on our sales and profitability.

We compete with niche, privately-owned companies as well as a number of brands owned by large multinational companies, such as those set forth below.

- *Climbing:* Our climbing products and accessories, including but not limited to, belay devices, carabiners, and harnesses, compete with products from companies such as Arc'Teryx, Petzl and Mammut.
- *Skiing:* Our skiing equipment and accessories, including but not limited to, skis, ski bindings, poles and boots, compete with products from competitors such as Atomic, Dynafit (Salewa), Dynastar (Lange), Garmont, K2, Volkl, Marker, Nordica, Rossignol, Salomon, Scarpa and Scott.
- *Mountaineering:* Our mountaineering products, including but not limited to, backpacks, trekking poles, headlamps and tents, compete with products from companies such as Petzl, Mammut, Deuter, Kelty, Leki, Komperdell, Marmot, Mountain Hardwear, Mountainsmith, Osprey, Dakine, Sierra Designs and The North Face.

In addition, we compete with certain of our large wholesale customers who focus on the outdoor market, such as REI, Eastern Mountain Sports, Mountain Equipment Co-op ("MEC") and Decathlon, which manufacture, market and distribute their own climbing, skiing and mountaineering products under their own private labels.

Patents and Trademarks

We believe our primary and pending word and icon trademarks worldwide, including the Black Diamond and Gregory logos, Black Diamond®, ATC®, Camalot®, Gregory®, AvaLung®, FlickLock®, Ascension™, Time is Life®, Hexentric®, Stopper® and Bibler® create international brand recognition for our products.

We believe our brands have an established reputation for high quality, reliability and value and, accordingly, we actively monitor and police our brands against infringement to ensure their viability and enforceability.

In addition to trademarks, we hold over 70 patents worldwide for a wide variety of technologies across our product lines.

Our success with our proprietary products is generally derived from our "first mover" advantage in the market as well as our commitment to protecting our current and future proprietary technologies and products, which acts as a deterrent to infringement of our intellectual property rights. While we believe our patent and trademark protection policies are robust and effective, if we fail to adequately protect our intellectual property rights, competitors may manufacture and market products similar to ours. Our principal intellectual property rights include our patents and trademarks but also include products containing proprietary trade secrets.

We cannot be sure that we will receive patents for any of our patent applications or that any existing or future patents that we receive or license will provide competitive advantages for our products. While we actively monitor our competitors to ensure that we do not compromise the intellectual property of others, we cannot be sure that competitors will not challenge, invalidate or avoid the application of any existing or future patents that we receive or license. In addition, patent rights may not prevent our competitors from developing, using or selling products that are in similar product niches as ours.

Employees

As of December 31, 2010, we have over 475 employees worldwide. None of our employees are represented by unions or covered by any collective bargaining agreements. We have not experienced any work stoppages or employee-related slowdowns and believe that our relationship with employees is satisfactory.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

Pursuant to General Instruction G(3), the information regarding our executive officers called for by Item 401(b) of Regulation S-K is hereby included in Part I of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The executive officers of our Company as of March 1, 2011 are as follows:

Warren B. Kanders, 53, our Executive Chairman, has served as one of our directors since June 2002 and as Executive Chairman of our Board of Directors since December 2002. Mr. Kanders served as a director of Highlands Acquisition Corp. (“Highlands”), a publicly-held blank check company from May 2007 until September 2009. Since 1990, Mr. Kanders has served as the President of Kanders & Company, Inc. (“Kanders & Co.”), a private investment firm principally owned and controlled by Mr. Kanders, that makes investments in and provides consulting services to public and private entities. From January 1996 until its sale to BAE Systems plc (“BAE Systems”) on July 31, 2007, Mr. Kanders served as the Chairman of the Board of Directors, and as the Chief Executive Officer from April 2003, of Armor Holdings, Inc. (“Armor Holdings”), formerly a New York Stock Exchange-listed company and a manufacturer and supplier of military vehicles, armored vehicles and safety and survivability products and systems to the aerospace and defense, public safety, homeland security and commercial markets. From April 2004 until October 2006, he served as the Executive Chairman, and from October 2006 until September 2009, served as the Non-Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors of Stamford Industrial Group, Inc., which was an independent manufacturer of steel counterweights. Since November 2004, Mr. Kanders has served as the Chairman of the Board of Directors of PC Group, Inc., a manufacturer of personal care products. From October 1992 to May 1996, Mr. Kanders served as Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of Benson Eyecare Corporation, a formerly publicly-listed manufacturer and distributor of eye care products and services. Mr. Kanders received a B.A. degree in Economics from Brown University.

Robert R. Schiller, 48, our Executive Vice Chairman, was Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of Gregory since March 2008. From July 1996 until its sale to BAE Systems on July 31, 2007, Mr. Schiller served in a variety of capacities at Armor Holdings, including as a Director from June 2005, President from January 2004, Chief Operating Officer from April 2003, and Chief Financial Officer and Secretary from November 2000 to March 2004. Mr. Schiller graduated with a B.A. in Economics from Emory University in 1985 and received an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School in 1991.

Peter R. Metcalf, 55, our President and Chief Executive Officer, served as the Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Black Diamond since co-founding Black Diamond in 1989 until the completion of the Company’s acquisition of Black Diamond in May 2010. He is a graduate of the University of Colorado, with a major in Political Science. He also earned a Certificate in Management from the Peter Drucker Center of Management.

Robert N. Peay, 43, is our Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Peay had been the Chief Financial Officer of Black Diamond since 2008. Mr. Peay joined Black Diamond in 1996 and has previously served as Accounting Manager and Financial Controller of Black Diamond. Before joining Black Diamond, Mr. Peay worked in public accounting for two years with Arthur Andersen & Co. Mr. Peay received a Master’s degree in addition to a Bachelor of Science in Accounting from the University of Utah. He has been a Certified Public Accountant since 1996.

Seasonality

Our products are outdoor recreation related, which results in seasonal variations in sales and profitability. On a calendar year basis, we generally experience our greatest sales in the first and second quarters for certain of our products, including rock climbing gear, headlamps, lanterns, packs, trekking poles and tents, and in the third and fourth quarters for our ski, glove and ice climbing products. Sales of these products may be negatively affected by unfavorable weather conditions and other market trends. The fall/winter season represents approximately 55% of our sales while spring/summer represents approximately 45% of our sales.

Working capital requirements vary throughout the year. We fund our working capital through the use of our line of credit, which is classified as a long-term liability. Working capital increases during the first and third quarters of the year as inventory builds to support peak shipping periods and then decreases during the second and fourth quarters of the year as those inventories are sold and accounts receivable are collected, which cash collected is used to pay down the outstanding amounts on the line of credit. Cash provided by operating activities is substantially higher in the first half of the year due to reduced working capital requirements.

Available Information

Our Internet address is www.blackdiamond-inc.com. We make available free of charge on or through our website our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports, and the proxy statement for our annual meeting of stockholders as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission. Forms 3, 4 and 5 filed with respect to our equity securities under section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, are also available on our website. All of the foregoing materials are located at the “SEC Filings” tab under the section titled “Investor Relations.” The information found on our website shall not be deemed incorporated by reference by any general statement incorporating by reference this report into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and shall not otherwise be deemed filed under such Acts.

Materials we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission may be read and copied at the Securities and Exchange Commission’s Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the Securities and Exchange Commission’s Public Reference Room by calling the Securities and Exchange Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330. The Securities and Exchange Commission also maintains a website that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the Securities and Exchange Commission at www.sec.gov. In addition, you may request a copy of any such materials, without charge, by submitting a written request to: Black Diamond, Inc., c/o the Secretary, 2084 East 3900 South, Salt Lake City, UT 84124.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

In addition to other information contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, the following risk factors should be carefully considered in evaluating our business, because such factors may have a significant impact on our business, operating results, liquidity and financial condition. As a result of the risk factors set forth below, actual results could differ materially from those mentioned in any forward-looking statements. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us, or that we currently consider to be immaterial, may also impact our business, operating results, liquidity and financial condition. If any of the following risks occur, our business, operating results, liquidity and financial condition, and the price of our common stock, could be materially adversely affected.

Risks Related to Our Industry

Many of the products we sell are used for inherently risky mountain and outdoor pursuits and could give rise to product liability or product warranty claims and other loss contingencies, which could affect our earnings and financial condition.

Many of our products are used in applications and situations that involve high levels of risk of personal injury and death. As a result, we maintain staff, including in house legal counsel, who focus on testing and seek to assure the quality and safety of our products. In addition, we provide thorough and protective disclaimers and instructions on all of our products and packaging. Failure to use our products for their intended purposes, failure to use or care for them properly, or their malfunction, or, in some limited circumstances, even correct use of our products, could result in serious bodily injury or death.

As a manufacturer and distributor of consumer products, we are subject to the Consumer Products Safety Act, which empowers the Consumer Products Safety Commission to exclude from the market products that are found to be unsafe or hazardous. Under certain circumstances, the Consumer Products Safety Commission could require us to repurchase or recall one or more of our products. Additionally, laws regulating certain consumer products exist in some cities and states, as well as in other countries in which we sell our products, and more restrictive laws and regulations may be adopted in the future. Any repurchase or recall of our products could be costly to us and could damage our reputation. If we were required to remove, or we voluntarily removed, our products from the market, our reputation could be tarnished and we might have large quantities of finished products that we could not sell.

We also face exposure to product liability claims in the event that one of our products is alleged to have resulted in property damage, bodily injury or other adverse effects. Any such product liability claims may include allegations of defects in manufacturing, defects in design, a failure to warn of dangers inherent in the product or activities associated with the product, negligence, strict liability, and a breach of warranties. Although we maintain product liability insurance in amounts that we believe are reasonable, there can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain such insurance on acceptable terms, if at all, in the future or that product liability claims will not exceed the amount of insurance coverage. Additionally, we do not maintain product recall insurance. As a result, product recalls or product liability claims could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, we face potential exposure to unusual or significant litigation arising out of alleged defects in our products or otherwise. We spend substantial resources ensuring compliance with governmental and other applicable standards. However, compliance with these standards does not necessarily prevent individual or class action lawsuits, which can entail significant cost and risk. We do not maintain insurance against many types of claims involving alleged defects in our products that do not involve personal injury or property damage. As a result, these types of claims could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our product liability insurance program is an occurrence-based program based on our current and historical claims experience and the availability and cost of insurance. We currently either self insure or administer a high retention insurance program for product liability risks. Historically, product liability awards have not exceeded our individual per occurrence self-insured retention. We cannot assure you, however, that our future product liability experience will be consistent with our past experience.

A substantial portion of our revenues and gross profit is derived from a small number of large customers. The loss of any of these customers could substantially reduce our profits.

A few of our customers account for a significant portion of revenues. In the year ended December 31, 2010, REI and A&F (Japan) accounted for approximately 14% and 8%, respectively, of revenues. Sales are generally on a purchase order basis, and we do not have long-term agreements with any of our customers. A decision by any of our major customers to decrease significantly the number of products purchased from us could substantially reduce revenues and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Moreover, in recent years, the retail industry has experienced consolidation and other ownership changes. In the future, retailers may further consolidate, undergo restructurings or reorganizations, realign their affiliations or reposition their stores' target market. These developments could result in a reduction in the number of stores that carry our products, increased ownership concentration within the retail industry, increased credit exposure or increased retailer leverage over their suppliers. These changes could impact our opportunities in the market and increase our reliance on a smaller number of large customers.

We are subject to risks related to our dependence on the strength of retail economies in various parts of the world and our performance may be affected by general economic conditions and the current global financial crisis.

Our business depends on the strength of the retail economies in various parts of the world, primarily in North America and to a lesser extent Asia, Central and South America and Europe, which have recently deteriorated significantly and may remain depressed, or be subject to further deterioration, for the foreseeable future. These retail economies are affected primarily by factors such as consumer demand and the condition of the retail industry, which, in turn, are affected by general economic conditions and specific events such as natural disasters, terrorist attacks and political unrest. The impact of these external factors is difficult to predict, and one or more of the factors could adversely impact our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Purchases of many consumer products are discretionary and tend to be highly correlated with the cycles of the levels of disposable income of consumers. As a result, any substantial deterioration in general economic conditions could adversely affect consumer discretionary spending patterns, our sales and our results of operations. In particular, decreased consumer confidence or a reduction in discretionary income as a result of unfavorable macroeconomic conditions may negatively affect our business. If the current macroeconomic environment persists or worsens, consumers may reduce or delay their purchases of our products. Any such reduction in purchases could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Changes in the retail industry and markets for consumer products affecting our customers or retailing practices could negatively impact existing customer relationships and our results of operations.

We sell our products to retailers, including sporting goods and specialty retailers, as well as direct to consumers. A significant deterioration in the financial condition of our major customers could have a material adverse effect on our sales and profitability. We regularly monitor and evaluate the credit status of our customers and attempt to adjust sales terms as appropriate. Despite these efforts, a bankruptcy filing by a key customer could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, as a result of the desire of retailers to more closely manage inventory levels, there is a growing trend among retailers to make purchases on a "just-in-time" basis. This requires us to shorten our lead time for production in certain cases and more closely anticipate demand, which could in the future require us to carry additional inventories.

We may be negatively affected by changes in the policies of our retailer customers, such as inventory destocking, limitations on access to and time on shelf space, use of private label brands, price demands, payment terms and other conditions, which could negatively impact our results of operations.

There is a growing trend among retailers in the U.S. and in foreign markets to undergo changes that could decrease the number of stores that carry our products or increase the concentration of ownership within the retail industry, including:

- consolidating their operations;
- undergoing restructurings or store closings;
- undergoing reorganizations; or
- realigning their affiliations.

These consolidations could result in a shift of bargaining power to the retail industry and in fewer outlets for our products. Further consolidations could result in price and other competition that could reduce our margins and our net sales.

Competition in our industry may hinder our ability to execute our business strategy, achieve profitability, or maintain relationships with existing customers.

We operate in a highly competitive industry. In this industry, we compete against numerous other domestic and foreign companies. Competition in the markets in which we operate is based primarily on product quality, product innovation, price and customer service and support, although the degree and nature of such competition vary by location and product line. Some of our competitors are more established in the industry and have substantially greater revenue or resources than we do. Our competitors may take actions to match new product introductions and other initiatives. Since many of our competitors source their products from third parties, our ability to obtain a cost advantage through sourcing is reduced. Certain of our competitors may be willing to reduce prices and accept lower profit margins to compete with us. Further, retailers often demand that suppliers reduce their prices on existing products. Competition could cause price reductions, reduced profits or losses or loss of market share, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

To compete effectively in the future in the consumer products industry, among other things, we must:

- maintain strict quality standards;
- develop new and innovative products that appeal to consumers;
- deliver products on a reliable basis at competitive prices;
- anticipate and respond to changing consumer trends in a timely manner;
- maintain favorable brand recognition; and
- provide effective marketing support.

Our inability to do any of these things could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

If we fail to develop new or expand existing customer relationships, our ability to grow our business will be impaired.

Our growth depends to a significant degree upon our ability to develop new customer relationships and to expand existing relationships with current customers. We cannot guarantee that new customers will be found, that any such new relationships will be successful when they are in place, or that business with current customers will increase. Failure to develop and expand such relationships could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Seasonality and weather conditions may cause our operating results to vary from quarter to quarter.

Sales of certain of our products are seasonal. Sales of our outdoor recreation products such as carabiners, harnesses and related climbing equipment products increase during warm weather months and decrease during winter, while sales of winter sports equipment such as our skis, boots, bindings and related ski equipment increase during the cold weather months and decrease during summer. Weather conditions may also negatively impact sales. For instance, more than anticipated natural disasters (i.e., ice storms) could negatively affect the sale of certain outdoor recreation products; mild winter weather may negatively impact sales of our winter sports products. These factors could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

If we fail to adequately protect our intellectual property rights, competitors may manufacture and market products similar to ours, which could adversely affect our market share and results of operations.

Our success with our proprietary products depends, in part, on our ability to protect our current and future technologies and products and to defend our intellectual property rights. If we fail to adequately protect our intellectual property rights, competitors may manufacture and market products similar to ours. Our principal intellectual property rights include our trademarks, patents and trade secrets.

We hold numerous utility patents and pending patent applications covering a wide variety of products. We cannot be sure that we will receive patents for any of our patent applications or that any existing or future patents that we receive or license will provide competitive advantages for our products. We also cannot be sure that competitors will not challenge, invalidate or avoid the application of any existing or future patents that we receive or license. In addition, patent rights may not prevent our competitors from developing, using or selling products that are similar or functionally equivalent to our products.

Third parties may have patents of which we are unaware, or may be awarded new patents, that may materially adversely affect our ability to market, distribute, and sell our products. Accordingly, our products, including, but not limited to, our technical climbing and backpack products, may become subject to patent infringement claims or litigation or interference proceedings, any adverse determination of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Changes in foreign, cultural, political and financial market conditions could impair our international operations and financial performance.

Some of our operations are conducted or products are sold in countries where economic growth has slowed, such as Japan; or where economies have suffered economic, social and/or political instability or hyperinflation or where the ability to repatriate funds has been delayed or impaired in recent years. Current government economic and fiscal policies, including stimulus measures and currency exchange rates and controls, in these economies may not be sustainable and, as a result, our sales or profits related to those countries may decline. The economies of other foreign countries important to our operations, including other countries in Asia and Europe, could also suffer slower economic growth or economic, social and/or political instability or hyperinflation in the future. International operations, including manufacturing and sourcing operations (and the international operations of our customers), are subject to inherent risks which could adversely affect us, including, among other things:

- protectionist policies restricting or impairing the manufacturing, sales or import and export of our products;
- new restrictions on access to markets;
- lack of developed infrastructure;
- inflation or recession;
- devaluations or fluctuations in the value of currencies;
- changes in and the burdens and costs of compliance with a variety of foreign laws and regulations, including tax laws, accounting standards, environmental laws and occupational health and safety laws;
- social, political or economic instability;
- acts of war and terrorism;
- natural disasters or other crises;
- reduced protection of intellectual property rights in some countries;
- increases in duties and taxation; and
- restrictions on transfer of funds and/or exchange of currencies; expropriation of assets; and other adverse changes in policies, including monetary, tax and/or lending policies, encouraging foreign investment or foreign trade by our host countries.

Should any of these risks occur, our ability to sell or export our products or repatriate profits could be impaired and we could experience a loss of sales and profitability from our international operations, which could have a material adverse impact on our business.

If we cannot continue to develop new products in a timely manner, and at favorable margins, we may not be able to compete effectively.

We believe that our future success will depend, in part, upon our ability to continue to introduce innovative design extensions for our existing products and to develop, manufacture and market new products. We cannot assure you that we will be successful in the introduction, manufacturing and marketing of any new products or product innovations, or develop and introduce, in a timely manner, innovations to our existing products that satisfy customer needs or achieve market acceptance. Our failure to develop new products and introduce them successfully and in a timely manner, and at favorable margins, would harm our ability to successfully grow our business and could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our results of operations could be materially harmed if we are unable to accurately forecast demand for our products.

We often schedule internal production and place orders for products with independent manufacturers before our customers' orders are firm. Therefore, if we fail to accurately forecast customer demand, we may experience excess inventory levels or a shortage of product to deliver to our customers. Factors that could affect our ability to accurately forecast demand for our products include:

- an increase or decrease in consumer demand for our products or for products of our competitors;
- our failure to accurately forecast customer acceptance of new products;
- new product introductions by competitors;
- unanticipated changes in general market conditions or other factors, which may result in cancellations of orders or a reduction or increase in the rate of reorders placed by retailers;
- weak economic conditions or consumer confidence, which could reduce demand for discretionary items such as our products; and
- terrorism or acts of war, or the threat of terrorism or acts of war, which could adversely affect consumer confidence and spending or interrupt production and distribution of product and raw materials.

Inventory levels in excess of customer demand may result in inventory write-downs and the sale of excess inventory at discounted prices, which could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. On the other hand, if we underestimate demand for our products, our manufacturing facilities or third party manufacturers may not be able to produce products to meet customer requirements, and this could result in delays in the shipment of products and lost revenues, as well as damage to our reputation and customer relationships. There can be no assurance that we will be able to successfully manage inventory levels to exactly meet future order and reorder requirements.

Our operating results can be adversely affected by changes in the cost or availability of raw materials.

Pricing and availability of raw materials for use in our businesses can be volatile due to numerous factors beyond our control, including general, domestic and international economic conditions, labor costs, production levels, competition, consumer demand, import duties and tariffs and currency exchange rates. This volatility can significantly affect the availability and cost of raw materials for us, and may, therefore, have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

During periods of rising prices of raw materials, there can be no assurance that we will be able to pass any portion of such increases on to customers. Conversely, when raw material prices decline, customer demands for lower prices could result in lower sale prices and, to the extent we have existing inventory, lower margins. As a result, fluctuations in raw material prices could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Supply shortages or changes in availability for any particular type of raw material can delay production or cause increases in the cost of manufacturing our products. We may be negatively affected by changes in availability and pricing of raw materials, which could negatively impact our results of operations.

Our operations in international markets, and earnings in those markets, may be affected by legal, regulatory, political and economic risks.

Our ability to maintain the current level of operations in our existing international markets and to capitalize on growth in existing and new international markets is subject to risks associated with international operations. These include the burdens of complying with a variety of foreign laws and regulations, unexpected changes in regulatory requirements, new tariffs or other barriers to some international markets.

We cannot predict whether quotas, duties, taxes, exchange controls or other restrictions will be imposed by the United States, the European Union or other countries upon the import or export of our products in the future, or what effect any of these actions would have on our business, financial condition or results of operations. We cannot predict whether there might be changes in our ability to repatriate earnings or capital from international jurisdictions. Changes in regulatory, geopolitical policies and other factors may adversely affect our business or may require us to modify our current business practices.

Approximately 56.6% of our consolidated sales for the year ended December 31, 2010 was earned in international markets. We are exposed to risks of changes in U.S. policy for companies having business operations outside the United States. In recent months, the President and others in his Administration have proposed changes in U.S. income tax laws that could, among other things, accelerate the U.S. taxability of non-U.S. earnings or limit foreign tax credits. Although such proposals have been deferred, if new legislation were enacted, it is possible our U.S. income tax expense could increase, which would reduce our earnings.

We use foreign suppliers and manufacturing facilities for a significant portion of our raw materials and finished products, which poses risks to our business operations.

A significant portion of our products sold were produced by and purchased from independent manufacturers primarily located in Asia, with substantially all of the remainder produced by our manufacturing facilities located in Utah, California, China and the Philippines. Although no single supplier and no one country is critical to our production needs, any of the following could materially and adversely affect our ability to produce or deliver our products and, as a result, have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations:

- political or labor instability in countries where our facilities, contractors and suppliers are located;
- political or military conflict, which could cause a delay in the transportation of raw materials and products to us and an increase in transportation costs;
- heightened terrorism security concerns, which could subject imported or exported goods to additional, more frequent or more lengthy inspections, leading to delays in deliveries or impoundment of goods for extended periods or could result in decreased scrutiny by customs officials for counterfeit goods, leading to lost sales, increased costs for our anti-counterfeiting measures and damage to the reputation of its brands;
- disease epidemics and health-related concerns, such as the H1N1 virus, bird flu, SARS, mad cow and hoof-and-mouth disease outbreaks in recent years, which could result in closed factories, reduced workforces, scarcity of raw materials and scrutiny or embargo of our goods produced in infected areas;
- imposition of regulations and quotas relating to imports and our ability to adjust timely to changes in trade regulations, which, among other things, could limit our ability to produce products in cost-effective countries that have the labor and expertise needed;
- imposition of duties, taxes and other charges on imports; and
- imposition or the repeal of laws that affect intellectual property rights.

Our business is subject to foreign, national, state and local laws and regulations for environmental, employment, safety and other matters. The costs of compliance with, or the violation of, such laws and regulations by us or by independent suppliers who manufacture products for us could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Numerous governmental agencies in the United States and in other countries, in which we have operations, enforce comprehensive national, state and local laws and regulations on a wide range of environmental, employment, health, safety and other matters. We could be adversely affected by costs of compliance or violations of those laws and regulations. In addition, the costs of products purchased by us from independent contractors could increase due to the costs of compliance by those contractors. Further, violations of such laws and regulations could affect the availability of inventory, thereby affecting our net sales.

We may incur significant costs in order to comply with environmental remediation obligations.

Environmental laws also impose obligations on various entities to clean up contaminated properties or to pay for the cost of such remediation, often upon parties that did not actually cause the contamination. Accordingly, we may be liable, either contractually or by operation of law, for remediation costs even if the contaminated property is not presently owned or operated by us, is a landfill or other location where we have disposed wastes, or if the contamination was caused by third parties during or prior to our ownership or operation of the property. Given the nature of the past industrial operations conducted by us and others at these properties, there can be no assurance that all potential instances of soil or groundwater contamination have been identified, even for those properties where an environmental site assessment has been conducted. Future events, such as changes in existing laws or policies or their enforcement, or the discovery of currently unknown contamination, may give rise to additional remediation liabilities that may have a material adverse effect upon our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Risks Related to Our Business

There are significant risks associated with our strategy of acquiring and integrating businesses.

A key element of our strategy is the acquisition of businesses and assets that will complement our current business, increase size, expand our geographic scope of operations, and otherwise offer growth opportunities. We may not be able to successfully identify attractive acquisition opportunities, obtain financing for acquisitions, make acquisitions on satisfactory terms, or successfully acquire and/or integrate identified targets. In identifying, evaluating and selecting a target business for a potential acquisition, we expect to encounter intense competition from other entities, including blank-check companies, private equity groups, venture capital funds, leveraged buyout funds and operating businesses seeking strategic acquisitions. Many of these entities are well-established and have extensive experience identifying and effecting business combinations directly or through affiliates. Moreover, many of these competitors possess greater financial, technical, human and other resources than us which will give them a competitive advantage in pursuing the acquisition of certain target businesses.

Our ability to implement our acquisition strategy is also subject to other risks and costs, including:

- loss of key employees, customers or suppliers of acquired businesses;
- diversion of management's time and attention from our core businesses;
- adverse effects on existing business relationships with suppliers and customers;
- our ability to secure necessary financing;
- our ability to realize operating efficiencies, synergies, or other benefits expected from an acquisition;
- risks associated with entering markets in which we have limited or no experience;
- risks associated with our ability to execute successful due diligence; and
- assumption of contingent or undisclosed liabilities of acquisition targets.

The above risks could have a material adverse effect on the market price of our common stock and our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Recent turmoil across various sectors of the financial markets may negatively impact the Company's business, financial condition and/or operating results as well as our ability to effectively execute our acquisition strategy.

Recently, the various sectors of the credit markets and the financial services industry have been experiencing a period of unprecedented turmoil and upheaval characterized by disruption in the credit markets and availability of credit and other financing, the failure, bankruptcy, collapse or sale of various financial institutions and an unprecedented level of intervention from the United States federal government. While the ultimate outcome of these events cannot be predicted, they may have a material adverse effect on our ability to obtain financing necessary to effectively execute our acquisition strategy, the ability of our customers and suppliers to continue to operate their businesses or the demand for our products which could have a material adverse effect on the market price of our common stock and our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may not be able to adequately manage our growth.

We have expanded, and are seeking to continue to expand, our business. This growth has placed significant demands on our management, administrative, operating and financial resources, as well as our manufacturing capacity capabilities. The continued growth of our customer base, the types of products offered and the geographic markets served can be expected to continue to place a significant strain on our resources. Personnel qualified in the production and marketing of our products are difficult to find and hire, and enhancements of information technology systems to support growth are difficult to implement. Our future performance and profitability will depend in large part on our ability to attract and retain additional management and other key personnel as well as our ability to increase and maintain our manufacturing capacity capabilities to meet the needs of our current and future customers. Any failure to adequately manage our growth could have a material adverse effect on the market price of our common stock and our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company's existing credit agreement contains financial and restrictive covenants that may limit our ability to operate our business.

The agreement governing our credit facility contains, and any of its other future debt agreements may contain, covenant restrictions that limit its ability to operate our business, including restrictions on its ability to:

- incur debt (including secured debt) or issue guarantees;
- grant liens on its assets;
- sell substantially of our assets; and
- enter into certain mergers or consolidations or make certain acquisitions.

In addition, our credit facility contains other affirmative and negative covenants, including the requirements to maintain a minimum level of earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization, tangible net worth, and asset coverage. Our ability to comply with these covenants is dependent on its future performance, which will be subject to many factors, some of which are beyond our control, including prevailing economic conditions. Any failure to comply with the restrictions of our credit facility or any subsequent financing agreements may result in an event of default. An event of default may allow the creditors, if the agreements so provide, to accelerate the related debt as well as any other debt to which a cross-acceleration or cross-default provision applies. In addition, the lender under our credit facility may be able to terminate any commitments it had made to supply us with further funds. If we default on the financial covenants in our credit facility, our lender could exercise all rights and remedies available to it, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

As a result of these covenants, our ability to respond to changes in business and economic conditions and to obtain additional financing, if needed, may be significantly restricted, and we may be prevented from engaging in transactions or making acquisitions of a business that might otherwise be beneficial to us.

Our variable rate indebtedness subjects us to interest rate risk, which could cause our debt service obligations to increase significantly.

Borrowings under the revolving portion of our credit facility are at variable rates of interest and expose us to interest rate risk. If interest rates increase, our debt service obligations on the variable rate indebtedness would increase even though the amount borrowed remained the same, and our net income and cash flows would decrease.

Currency devaluations or fluctuations may significantly increase our expenses and affect our results of operations as well as the carrying value of international assets on our balance sheet, especially where the currency is subject to intense political and other outside pressure, such as in the case of the Euro and the Swiss Franc.

While we transact business predominantly in U.S. dollars and most of our revenues are collected in U.S. dollars, a substantial portion of our assets, revenues, costs and earnings are denominated in other currencies, such as the Euro and the Swiss Franc. Changes in the relation of these and other currencies to the U.S. dollar will affect the carrying value of our international assets as well as our sales and profitability and could result in exchange losses. For example, a devaluation of the Euro would negatively impact the carrying value of our assets in Europe and our results of operations because the earnings and assets in Europe would be reduced when translated into U.S. dollars.

Additionally, as the Company has substantial operations and assets located outside the United States, foreign operations expose us to foreign currency devaluations or fluctuations that could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition based on the movements of the applicable foreign currency exchange rates in relation to the U.S. dollar, both for purposes of actual conversion and financial reporting purposes. The impact of future exchange rate devaluations or fluctuations on our results of operations cannot be accurately predicted. There can be no assurance that the U.S. dollar foreign exchange rates will be stable in the future or that fluctuations in financial or foreign markets will not have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Compliance with changing regulation of corporate governance and public disclosure may result in additional expenses.

Changing laws, regulations and standards relating to corporate governance and public disclosure, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, new Securities and Exchange Commission regulations and NASDAQ rules, are creating uncertainty for companies such as ours. These new or changed laws, regulations and standards are subject to varying interpretations, in many cases due to their lack of specificity. As a result, their application in practice may evolve over time as new guidance is provided by regulatory and governing bodies, which could result in continuing uncertainty regarding compliance matters and higher costs necessitated by ongoing revisions to disclosure and governance practices. We are committed to maintaining high standards of corporate governance and public disclosure. As a result, our efforts to comply with evolving laws, regulations and standards have resulted in, and are likely to continue to result in, increased general and administrative expenses and a diversion of management time and attention from revenue-generating activities to compliance activities. In particular, Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 requires that we evaluate and report on our system of internal controls and requires that we have such system of internal controls audited. If we fail to maintain the adequacy of our internal controls, we could be subject to regulatory scrutiny, civil or criminal penalties and/or stockholder litigation. Any inability to provide reliable financial reports could harm our business. Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act also requires that our independent registered public accounting firm report on management's evaluation of our system of internal controls. An acquisition target may not be in compliance with the provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act regarding adequacy of their internal controls. The development of the internal controls of any such entity to achieve compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act may increase the time and costs necessary to complete any such acquisition. Furthermore, any failure to implement required new or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in the implementation of adequate controls over our financial processes and reporting in the future, could harm our operating results or cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations. Inferior internal controls could also cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could have a negative effect on the trading price of our stock.

Our Board of Directors and executive officers have significant influence over our affairs.

The members of our Board of Directors and our executive officers, which includes Messrs. Warren B. Kanders, Peter Metcalf and Robert R. Schiller, beneficially own approximately 39% of our outstanding common stock. As a result, our Board of Directors and executive officers, to the extent they vote their shares in a similar manner, have influence over our affairs and could exercise such influence in a manner that is not in the best interests of our other stockholders, including by attempting to delay, defer or prevent a change of control transaction that might otherwise be in the best interests of our stockholders.

We may be unable to realize the benefits of our net operating loss ("NOL") and tax credit carryforwards.

NOLs may be carried forward to offset federal and state taxable income in future years and eliminate income taxes otherwise payable on such taxable income, subject to certain adjustments. Based on current federal corporate income tax rates, our NOL and other carryforwards could provide a benefit to us, if fully utilized, of significant future tax savings. However, our ability to use these tax benefits in future years will depend upon the amount of our otherwise taxable income. If we do not have sufficient taxable income in future years to use the tax benefits before they expire, we will lose the benefit of these NOL carryforwards permanently.

Additionally, if we underwent an ownership change, the NOL carryforward limitations would impose an annual limit on the amount of the taxable income that may be offset by our NOL generated prior to the ownership change. If an ownership change were to occur, we may be unable to use a significant portion of our NOL to offset taxable income. In general, an ownership change occurs when, as of any testing date, the aggregate of the increase in percentage points of the total amount of a corporation's stock owned by "5-percent stockholders" within the meaning of the NOL carryforward limitations whose percentage ownership of the stock has increased as of such date over the aggregate of the lowest percentage of the stock owned by each such "5-percent stockholder" at any time during the three-year period preceding such date is more than 50 percentage points. In general, persons who own 5% or more of a corporation's stock are "5-percent stockholders," and all other persons who own less than 5% of a corporation's stock are treated together as a public group. The issuance of a large number of shares of common stock in connection with our acquisition strategy could result in a limitation of the use of our NOLs.

Moreover, if a corporation experiences an ownership change and does not satisfy the continuity of business enterprise, or COBE, requirement (which generally requires that the corporation continue its historic business or use a significant portion of its historic business assets in a business for the two-year period beginning on the date of the ownership change), it cannot, subject to certain exceptions, use any NOL from a pre-change period to offset taxable income in post-change years.

The actual ability to utilize the tax benefit of any existing NOLs will be subject to future facts and circumstances with respect to meeting the above described COBE requirements at the time NOLs are being utilized on a tax return. The realization of NOLs and the recognition of asset and valuation allowances for deferred taxes require management to make estimates and judgments about the Company's future profitability which are inherently uncertain. Deferred tax assets are reduced by valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. If, in the opinion of management, it becomes more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized, deferred tax assets would be reduced by a valuation allowance and any such reduction could have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the Company.

The amount of NOL and tax credit carryforwards that we have claimed has not been audited or otherwise validated by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS"). The IRS could challenge our calculation of the amount of our NOL or our determinations as to when a prior change in ownership occurred and other provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") may limit our ability to carry forward our NOL to offset taxable income in future years. If the IRS was successful with respect to any such challenge, the potential tax benefit of the NOL carryforwards to us could be substantially reduced.

Certain protective measures implemented by us to preserve our NOL may not be effective or may have some unintended negative effects.

On July 24, 2003, at our Annual Meeting of Stockholders, our stockholders approved an amendment (the "Amendment") to our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, as amended, to restrict certain acquisitions of our securities in order to help assure the preservation of our NOL. The Amendment generally restricts direct and indirect acquisitions of our equity securities if such acquisition will affect the percentage of the Company's capital stock that is treated as owned by a "5% stockholder." Additionally, on February 7, 2008, our Board of Directors approved a Rights Agreement which is designed to assist in limiting the number of 5% or more owners and thus reduce the risk of a possible "change of ownership" under Section 382 of the Code.

Although the transfer restrictions imposed on our capital stock and the Rights Agreement are intended to reduce the likelihood of an impermissible ownership change, there is no guarantee that such protective measures would prevent all transfers that would result in an impermissible ownership change. These protective measures also will require any person attempting to acquire a significant interest in us to seek the approval of our Board of Directors. This may have an "anti-takeover" effect because our Board of Directors may be able to prevent any future takeover. Similarly, any limits on the amount of capital stock that a stockholder may own could have the effect of making it more difficult for stockholders to replace current management. Additionally, because protective measures implemented by us to preserve our NOL will have the effect of restricting a stockholder's ability to acquire our common stock, the liquidity and market value of our common stock might suffer.

The loss of any member of our senior management or certain other key executives could significantly harm our business.

Our ability to maintain our competitive position is dependent to a large degree on the efforts and skills of our senior management team, including Messrs. Warren B. Kandors, Peter Metcalf and Robert R. Schiller. If we lose the services of any member of our senior management, our business may be significantly impaired. In addition, many of our senior executives have strong industry reputations, which aid us in identifying acquisition and borrowing opportunities, and having such opportunities brought to us. The loss of the services of these key personnel could materially and adversely affect our operations because of diminished relationships with lenders, existing and prospective tenants, property sellers and industry personnel.

Our Board of Directors may change significant corporate policies without stockholder approval.

Our investment, financing, borrowing and dividend policies and our policies with respect to all other activities, including growth, debt, capitalization and operations, will be determined by our Board of Directors. These policies may be amended or revised at any time and from time to time at the discretion of the Board of Directors without a vote of our stockholders. In addition, the Board of Directors may change our policies with respect to conflicts of interest provided that such changes are consistent with applicable legal requirements. A change in these policies could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, per share trading price of our common stock and ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay dividends to our stockholders.

Compensation awards to our management may not be tied to or correspond with our improved financial results or share price.

The compensation committee of our Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing our compensation and employee benefit plans and practices, including our executive compensation plans and our incentive compensation and equity-based compensation plans. Our compensation committee has significant discretion in structuring compensation packages and may make compensation decisions based on any number of factors. As a result, compensation awards may not be tied to or correspond with improved financial results for the Company or the share price of our common stock.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

Our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation authorizes the issuance of shares of preferred stock.

Our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation provides that our Board of Directors will be authorized to issue from time to time, without further stockholder approval, up to 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock in one or more series and to fix or alter the designations, preferences, rights and any qualifications, limitations or restrictions of the shares of each series, including the dividend rights, dividend rates, conversion rights, voting rights, terms of redemption, including sinking fund provisions, redemption price or prices, liquidation preferences and the number of shares constituting any series or designations of any series. Such shares of preferred stock could have preferences over our common stock with respect to dividends and liquidation rights. We may issue additional preferred stock in ways which may delay, defer or prevent a change in control of the Company without further action by our stockholders. Such shares of preferred stock may be issued with voting rights that may adversely affect the voting power of the holders of our common stock by increasing the number of outstanding shares having voting rights, and by the creation of class or series voting rights.

We may issue a substantial amount of our common stock in the future, which could cause dilution to current investors and otherwise adversely affect our stock price.

A key element of our growth strategy is to make acquisitions. As part of our acquisition strategy, we may issue additional shares of common stock as consideration for such acquisitions. These issuances could be significant. To the extent that we make acquisitions and issue our shares of common stock as consideration, your equity interest in us will be diluted. Any such issuance will also increase the number of outstanding shares of common stock that will be eligible for sale in the future. Persons receiving shares of our common stock in connection with these acquisitions may be more likely to sell off their common stock, which may influence the price of our common stock. In addition, the potential issuance of additional shares in connection with anticipated acquisitions could lessen demand for our common stock and result in a lower price than might otherwise be obtained. We may issue common stock in the future for other purposes as well, including in connection with financings, for compensation purposes, in connection with strategic transactions or for other purposes. The issuance of a large number of shares of common stock in connection with our acquisition strategy could also have a negative effect on our ability to use our NOLs.

We do not expect to pay dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future.

Although our stockholders may receive dividends if, as and when declared by our Board of Directors, we do not intend to pay dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. Therefore, you should not purchase our common stock if you need immediate or future income by way of dividends from your investment. In addition, upon an event of default under our credit facility, we are prohibited from declaring or paying any dividends on our common stock or generally making other distributions to our stockholders.

The price of our common stock has been and is expected to continue to be volatile, which could affect a stockholder's return on investment.

There has been significant volatility in the stock market and in particular in the market price and trading volume of securities, which has often been unrelated to the performance of the companies. The market price of our common stock has been subject to significant fluctuations, and we expect it to continue to be subject to such fluctuations for the foreseeable future. We believe the reasons for these fluctuations include, in addition to general market volatility, the relatively thin level of trading in our stock, and the relatively low public float. Therefore, variations in financial results, announcements of material events, technological innovations or new products by us or our competitors, our quarterly operating results, changes in general conditions in the economy or the health care industry, other developments affecting us or our competitors or general price and volume fluctuations in the market are among the many factors that could cause the market price of our common stock to fluctuate substantially.

Shares of our common stock have been thinly traded in the past.

The trading volume of our common stock has not been significant, and there may not be an active trading market for our common stock in the future. As a result of the thin trading market or "float" for our stock, the market price for our common stock may fluctuate significantly more than the stock market as a whole. Without a large float, our common stock is less liquid than the stock of companies with broader public ownership and, as a result, the trading prices of our common stock may be more volatile. In the absence of an active public trading market, an investor may be unable to liquidate his investment in our common stock. Trading of a relatively small volume of our common stock may have a greater impact on the trading price for our stock than would be the case if our public float were larger. We cannot predict the prices at which our common stock will trade in the future.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Our corporate headquarters, as well as our primary research and manufacturing facility, is located in a facility owned by the Company in Salt Lake City, Utah. In addition, at December 31, 2010, the Company and its subsidiaries lease or own facilities throughout the U.S., Europe and Asia. In general, our properties are well maintained, considered adequate and being utilized for their intended purposes.

The following table identifies and provides certain information regarding our principal facilities:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Owned/Leased</u>
Corporate Headquarters:	Salt Lake City, Utah	Owned
U.S. Distribution and Manufacturing Facilities:	Salt Lake City, Utah Calexico, California	Leased Leased
China Distribution and Manufacturing Facility:	Free Trade Zone, Zhuhai City, Guangdong Providence, PR China	Leased
Europe Headquarters:	Reinarch, Switzerland	Leased

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Legal Proceedings

The Company is involved in various legal disputes and other legal proceedings that arise from time to time in the ordinary course of business. Based on currently available information, the Company does not believe that the disposition of any of the legal disputes the Company or its subsidiaries is currently involved in will have a material adverse effect upon the Company's consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. It is possible that, as additional information becomes available, the impact on the Company of an adverse determination could have a different effect.

Litigation

The Company is involved in various lawsuits arising from time to time that the Company considers ordinary routine litigation incidental to its business. Amounts accrued for litigation matters represent the anticipated costs (damages and/or settlement amounts) in connection with pending litigation and claims and related anticipated legal fees for defending such actions. The costs are accrued when it is both probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. The accruals are based upon the Company's assessment, after consultation with counsel (if deemed appropriate), of probable loss based on the facts and circumstances of each case, the legal issues involved, the nature of the claim made, the nature of the damages sought and any relevant information about the plaintiffs and other significant factors that vary by case. When it is not possible to estimate a specific expected cost to be incurred, the Company evaluates the range of probable loss and records the minimum end of the range. The Company believes that anticipated probable costs of litigation matters have been adequately reserved to the extent determinable. Based on current information, the Company believes that the ultimate conclusion of the various pending litigations of the Company, in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Product Liability

As a consumer goods manufacturer and distributor, the Company faces the risk of product liability and related lawsuits involving claims for substantial money damages, product recall actions and higher than anticipated rates of warranty returns or other returns of goods. The Company is therefore vulnerable to various personal injury and property damage lawsuits relating to its products and incidental to its business.

Based on current information, there are no pending product liability claims and lawsuits of the Company, which the Company believes in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

ITEM 4. (REMOVED AND RESERVED)

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

The Company's common stock is listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market and trades under the symbol "BDE."

The following table sets forth the quarterly high and low closing prices for our common stock for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009:

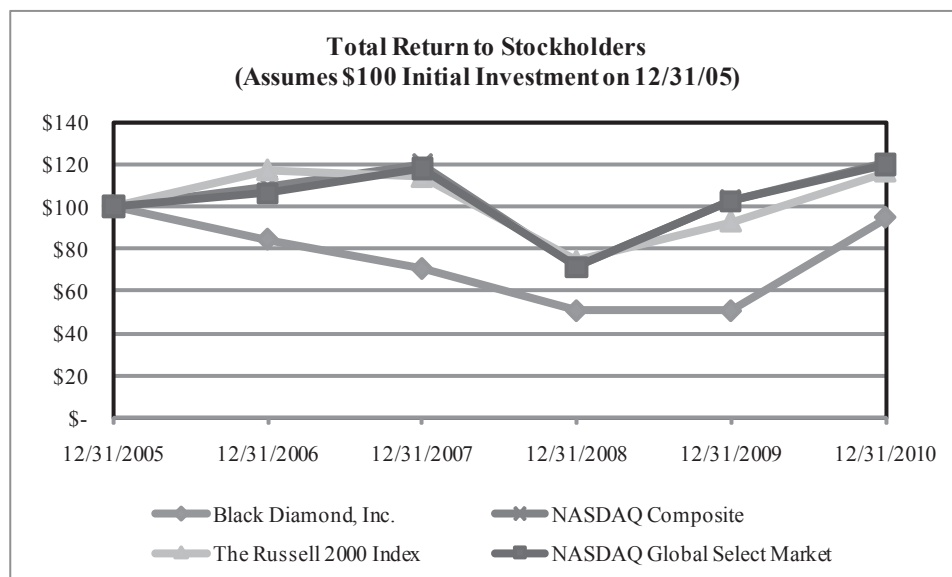
	High	Low
Year ended December 31, 2010		
First Quarter	\$ 4.80	\$ 4.20
Second Quarter	\$ 7.73	\$ 4.96
Third Quarter	\$ 6.97	\$ 5.98
Fourth Quarter	\$ 8.01	\$ 6.66
Year ended December 31, 2009		
First Quarter	\$ 4.34	\$ 3.85
Second Quarter	\$ 4.29	\$ 3.79
Third Quarter	\$ 4.40	\$ 3.90
Fourth Quarter	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.21

Performance Graph

Set forth below is a line graph comparing the yearly percentage change in the cumulative total stockholder return on our common stock to the cumulative total return of the NASDAQ Composite, the Russell 200 Index and the NASDAQ Global Select Market Composite for the period commencing on December 31, 2005 and ending on December 31, 2010 (the "Measuring Period"). The graph assumes that the value of the investment in our common stock and the indexes was \$100 on December 31, 2005. The yearly change in cumulative total return is measured by dividing (1) the sum of (i) the cumulative amount of dividends for the Measuring Period, assuming dividend reinvestment, and (ii) the change in share price between the beginning and end of the Measuring Period, by (2) the share price at the beginning of the Measuring Period.

Because of the Company's acquisitions of Black Diamond Equipment and Gregory and subsequent listing on the NASDAQ Global Select Market index during fiscal year 2010, we are replacing the NASDAQ Composite with the NASDAQ Global Select Market Composite. In this year of change we have shown the new and old indexes for comparison purposes. Beginning with our 2011 Annual Report on Form 10-K, we will no longer include the NASDAQ Composite.

Historical stock price performance should not be relied on as indicative of future stock price performance.



Total Return Analysis

	<u>12/31/2005</u>	<u>12/31/2006</u>	<u>12/31/2007</u>	<u>12/31/2008</u>	<u>12/31/2009</u>	<u>12/31/2010</u>
Black Diamond, Inc.	\$ 100.00	\$ 84.43	\$ 70.66	\$ 50.90	\$ 50.90	\$ 94.73
NASDAQ Composite	\$ 100.00	\$ 109.52	\$ 120.27	\$ 71.51	\$ 102.89	\$ 120.29
The Russell 2000 Index	\$ 100.00	\$ 117.00	\$ 113.79	\$ 74.19	\$ 92.90	\$ 116.40
NASDAQ Global Select Market	\$ 100.00	\$ 106.33	\$ 117.88	\$ 71.25	\$ 102.55	\$ 119.75

Stockholders

On March 8, 2011, the last reported sales price for our common stock was \$6.48 per share. As of March 8, 2011, there were 138 holders of record of our common stock.

Dividends

We currently anticipate that we will retain all future earnings for use in our business and do not anticipate that we will pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. The payment of any future dividends will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend upon, among other things, our results of operations, capital requirements, general business conditions, contractual restrictions on payment of dividends, if any, legal and regulatory restrictions on the payment of dividends, and other factors our Board of Directors deems relevant.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

We did not sell any shares of our common stock during the Company's fourth quarter of 2010.

Recent Purchases of our Registered Equity Securities

We did not purchase any shares of our common stock during the Company's fourth quarter of 2010.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

The following table sets forth certain information regarding our equity plans as of December 31, 2010:

<u>Plan Category</u>	<u>(A) Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights</u>	<u>(B) Weighted- average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights</u>	<u>(C) Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (A))</u>
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders (1)	2,127,500	\$ 7.37	4,439,705
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders (2) (3)	800,000	\$ 8.75	—
Total	2,927,500	\$ 7.74	4,439,705

(1) Consists of stock options and restricted stock awards issued under the Amended and Restated Stock Incentive Plan of Clarus Corporation (the "2000 Plan"). Also consists of stock options issued and issuable under the 2005 Clarus Corporation Stock Incentive Plan (the "2005 Plan").

(2) Includes options granted to the Company's Executive Chairman, Warren B. Kanders on December 20, 2003 to purchase 400,000 shares of common stock, having an exercise price of \$7.50 per share.

(3) Includes options granted to the Company's Executive Chairman, Warren B. Kanders on December 20, 2003 to purchase 400,000 shares of common stock, having an exercise price of \$10.00 per share.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Our selected financial information set forth below have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements and should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" of Item 7 of Part II of this Report.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
	(in thousands, except per share amounts)				
Statement of Operations Data:					
Net sales	\$ 75,912	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Gross profit	23,732	-	-	-	-
Operating (loss) income	(16,367)	(5,552)	(4,873)	(4,113)	(5,307)
Net income (loss)	51,190	(4,845)	(2,402)	117	(1,291)
Earnings (loss) per share attributable to stockholders:					
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$ 2.58	\$ (0.29)	\$ (0.14)	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.08)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	2.56	(0.29)	(0.14)	0.01	(0.08)
Weighted average common shares outstanding for earnings per share:					
Basic	19,815	16,867	16,867	16,658	16,613
Diluted	20,022	16,867	16,867	17,051	16,613

	December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Balance Sheet Data:					
Total current assets	\$ 62,603	\$ 83,095	\$ 86,145	\$ 87,299	\$ 84,974
Total assets	212,679	83,791	87,177	88,680	86,673
Long-term obligations, net of current	30,241	446	-	-	-
Total liabilities	49,757	2,159	793	961	957
Total stockholders' equity	162,922	81,632	86,384	87,719	85,716

	Predecessor Company (Note 1 of our consolidated financial statements)				
	Period from July 1, 2009 to May 28, 2010	Year Ended June 30,			
		2009	2008	2007	2006
	(in thousands)				
Statement of Operations Data:					
Net sales	\$ 87,081	\$ 83,956	\$ 77,793	\$ 64,023	\$ 56,345
Gross profit	33,920	30,564	28,589	23,993	20,750
Operating income	7,708	4,629	3,558	3,252	3,352
Net income	6,242	2,285	2,057	1,516	1,856

	June 30,			
	2009	2008	2007	2006
Balance Sheet Data:				
Total current assets	\$ 39,034	\$ 35,419	\$ 30,941	\$ 24,622
Total assets	50,904	44,537	38,052	30,423
Long-term obligations, net of current	14,796	11,228	9,865	5,359
Total liabilities	27,672	22,971	19,326	13,018
Total stockholders' equity	23,232	21,566	18,726	17,405

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the federal securities laws. Forward-looking statements are made based on our expectations and beliefs concerning future events impacting the Company and therefore involve a number of risks and uncertainties. We caution that forward-looking statements are not guarantees and that actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements. Potential risks and uncertainties that could cause the actual results of operations or financial condition of the Company to differ materially from those expressed or implied by forward-looking statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K include the overall level of consumer spending on our products; general economic conditions and other factors affecting consumer confidence; disruption and volatility in the global capital and credit markets; the financial strength of the Company's customers; the Company's ability to implement its growth strategy; the Company's ability to successfully integrate and grow acquisitions; the Company's ability to maintain the strength and security of its information technology systems; stability of the Company's manufacturing facilities and foreign suppliers; the Company's ability to protect trademarks and other intellectual property rights; fluctuations in the price, availability and quality of raw materials and contracted products; foreign currency fluctuations; our ability to utilize our net operating loss carryforwards; and legal, regulatory, political and economic risks in international markets. More information on potential factors that could affect the Company's financial results can be found under Item 1A.—Risk Factors of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. All forward-looking statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are based upon information available to the Company as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and speak only as the date hereof. We assume no obligation to update any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Overview

Black Diamond, Inc. ("Black Diamond" or the "Company," which may be referred to as "we," "us," or "our") is a leading provider of outdoor recreation equipment and active lifestyle products. The Company's principal brands are Black Diamond® and Gregory®. The Company develops, manufactures and globally distributes a broad range of products including: rock-climbing equipment (such as carabiners, protection devices, harnesses, belay and devices, helmets, and ice-climbing gear), technical backpacks and high-end day packs, tents, trekking poles, headlamps and lanterns, gloves and mittens, skis, ski bindings, ski boots, ski skins and avalanche safety equipment. Headquartered in Salt Lake City, Utah, the Company has more than 475 employees worldwide, with ISO 9001 manufacturing facilities both in Salt Lake City and Southeast China, as well as a sewing plant in Calexico, California, distribution centers in Utah and Southeast China, a marketing office in Yokohama, Japan, and a fully-owned sales, marketing and distribution operation for Europe, located near Basel, Switzerland.

On January 21, 2011, we changed our name from Clarus Corporation to Black Diamond, Inc., which we believe more accurately reflects our current business.

Operating History

Since the 2002 sale of our e-commerce solutions business, we have engaged in a strategy of seeking to enhance stockholder value by pursuing opportunities to redeploy our assets through an acquisition of, or merger with, an operating business or businesses that would serve as a platform company. On May 28, 2010, we acquired Black Diamond Equipment, Ltd. (which may be referred to as "Black Diamond Equipment" or "BDEL") and Gregory Mountain Products, LLC (which may be referred to as "Gregory" or "GMP") (the "Mergers"). Because the Company had no operations at the time of our acquisition of Black Diamond Equipment, Black Diamond Equipment is considered to be our predecessor company (the "Predecessor") for financial reporting purposes (see Note 2 of our consolidated financial statements for a more detailed explanation of the acquisition). The Predecessor does not include Gregory.

Critical Accounting Policies and Use of Estimates

Management's discussion of financial condition and results of operations is based on the consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements require us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements. Estimates also affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. We continually evaluate our estimates and assumptions including those related to derivatives, revenue recognition, income taxes, stock-based compensation, and valuation of long-lived assets, goodwill, and other intangible assets. We base our estimates on historical experience and other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

We believe the following critical accounting policies include the more significant estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements. Our accounting policies are more fully described in Note 1 of our consolidated financial statements.

- We use derivative instruments to hedge currency rate movements on foreign currency denominated sales. We enter into forward contracts, option contracts and non-deliverable forwards to manage the impact of foreign currency fluctuations on a portion of our forecasted sales denominated in foreign currencies. These derivatives are carried at fair value on our consolidated balance sheets in other assets and accrued liabilities. Changes in fair value of the derivatives not designated as hedge instruments are included in the determination of net income. For derivative contracts designated as hedge instruments, the effective portion of gains and losses resulting from changes in fair value of the instruments are included in accumulated other comprehensive income and reclassified to earnings in the period the underlying hedged item is recognized in earnings.

We use operating budgets and cash flow forecasts to estimate future sales and to determine the level and timing of derivative transactions intended to mitigate such sales in accordance with our risk management policies. If the forecasted sales levels are not reached, our derivative instruments may be deemed to be not effective which may result in foreign currency gains and losses being recorded in our statement of income, which could materially affect our financial position and results of operations.

- We sell our products pursuant to customer orders or sales contracts entered into with our customers. Revenue is recognized when title and risk of loss pass to the customer and when collectability is reasonably assured. Charges for shipping and handling fees are included in net sales and the corresponding shipping and handling expenses are included in cost of sales in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

At the time of revenue recognition, we also provide for estimated sales returns and miscellaneous claims from customers as reductions to revenues. The estimates are based on historical rates of product returns and claims. However, actual returns and claims in any future period are inherently uncertain and thus may differ from these estimates. If actual or expected returns and claims are significantly greater or lower than the reserves that we have established, we will record a reduction or increase to sales in the period in which we make such a determination.

- We account for income taxes using the asset and liability method. The asset and liability method provides that deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities, and for operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. We make assumptions, judgments and estimates to determine our current provision for income taxes, our deferred tax assets and liabilities, and our uncertain tax positions. Our judgments, assumptions and estimates relative to the current provision for income tax take into account current tax laws, our interpretation of current tax laws and possible outcomes of current and future audits conducted by foreign and domestic tax authorities. Changes in tax law or our interpretation of tax laws and the resolution of current and future tax audits could significantly affect the amounts provided for income taxes in our consolidated financial statements. Our assumptions, judgments and estimates relative to the value of a deferred tax asset take into account predictions of the amount and category of taxable income. Actual operating results and the underlying amount and category of income in future years could cause our current assumptions, judgments and estimates of recoverable net deferred taxes to be inaccurate. Changes in any of the assumptions, judgments and estimates mentioned above could cause our actual income tax obligations to differ from our estimates, which could materially affect our financial position and results of operations.
- Compensation expense is recorded for all share-based awards granted based on the fair value of the award at the time of the grant and is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the award. We estimate stock-based compensation for stock-options granted using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which requires various highly subjective assumptions, including volatility and expected option life. Further, we estimate forfeitures for stock-based awards granted, which are not expected to vest. If any of these inputs or assumptions changes significantly, stock-based compensation expense may differ materially in the future from that recorded in the current period.
- Our depreciation policies for property and equipment reflect judgments on their estimated economic lives and residual value, if any. Our amortization policies for intangible assets reflect judgments on the estimated amounts and duration of future cash flows expected to be generated by those assets. We review property and definite-lived intangible assets for possible impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that it is more likely than not that the carrying amount of an asset may not be fully recoverable. We test for possible impairment at the asset or asset group level, which is the lowest level for which there are identifiable cash flows. We measure recoverability of the carrying value of an asset or asset group by comparison with estimated undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the total of undiscounted cash flows exceeds the carrying value of the asset, there is no impairment charge. If the undiscounted cash flows are less than the carrying value of the asset, we estimate the fair value of the asset based on the present value of its future cash flows and recognize an impairment charge for the excess of the asset's carrying value over its fair value.

- Indefinite-lived intangible assets, consisting of trademarks, and goodwill are not subject to amortization. Rather, we evaluate those assets for possible impairment on an annual basis or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it is more likely than not that the carrying value of an asset may exceed its fair value. Fair value of an indefinite-lived trademark intangible asset is based on an income approach using the relief-from-royalty method. Under this method, forecasted revenues for a trademark are assigned a royalty rate that would be charged to license the trademark (in lieu of ownership) from an independent party, and fair value is the present value of those forecasted royalties avoided by owning the trademark. If the fair value of the trademark intangible asset exceeds its carrying value, there is no impairment charge. If the fair value of the asset is less than its carrying value, an impairment charge would be recognized for the difference.
- We assess the recoverability of the carrying value of goodwill using a required two-step approach. In the first step of the goodwill impairment test, we compare the carrying value the Company, including its recorded goodwill, to the estimated fair value. We estimate the fair value using an equity-value based and enterprise-value based methodology. The principal method used is an equity-value based method in which the Company's market-cap is compared to the net book value. In the enterprise-value based method, the fair value of the Company is estimated by taking its market-cap plus interest bearing debt, which equals the enterprise value. This value is then compared to total assets, less non-interest bearing debt. If the fair value of the Company exceeds its carrying value, the goodwill is not impaired and no further review is required. However, if the fair value of the business unit is less than its carrying value, we perform the second step of the goodwill impairment test to determine the amount of the impairment charge, if any. The second step involves a hypothetical allocation of the fair value of the Company to its net tangible and intangible assets (excluding goodwill) as if the business unit were newly acquired, which results in an implied fair value of goodwill. The amount of the impairment charge is the excess of the recorded goodwill over the implied fair value of goodwill.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

There were no new accounting pronouncements for the year ended December 31, 2010 that materially impact the financial results or disclosures of the Company.

New accounting guidance issued by the FASB, but not effective until after December 31, 2010, is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or disclosures.

Results of Operations (In Thousands)

Combined Year Ended December 31, 2010 Compared to Combined Year Ended December 31, 2009

The following presents a discussion of operations for the combined year ended December 31, 2010, compared with the combined year ended December 31, 2009. The combined year ended December 31, 2010, represent the combined results of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2010, and the Predecessor for the period from January 1, 2010 through May 28, 2010, the closing date of the Mergers. The combined year ended December 31, 2009, represent the combined results of the Company and the Predecessor for the year ended December 31, 2009. The Predecessor does not include GMP.

The Mergers were accounted for in accordance with ASC 805, *Business Combinations*, resulting in a new basis of accounting from those previously reported by the Predecessor. However, sales and most operating cost items are substantially consistent with those reflected by the Predecessor. Inventories were revalued in accordance with the purchase accounting rules. Depreciation and amortization changed as a result of adjustments to the fair values of property and equipment and amortizable intangible assets due to fair value purchase allocation.

	TWELVE MONTHS ENDED	FIVE MONTHS ENDED	TWELVE MONTHS ENDED	TWELVE MONTHS ENDED		
	December 31, 2010	Predecessor Company May 28, 2010	Combined December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009	Predecessor Company December 31, 2009	Combined December 31, 2009
Sales						
Domestic sales	\$ 32,972	\$ 15,751	\$ 48,723	\$ -	\$ 40,492	\$ 40,492
International sales	42,940	19,192	62,132	-	47,653	47,653
Total sales	<u>75,912</u>	<u>34,943</u>	<u>110,855</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>88,145</u>	<u>88,145</u>
Cost of goods sold						
Cost of goods sold	52,180	21,165	73,345	-	55,127	55,127
Gross profit	<u>23,732</u>	<u>13,778</u>	<u>37,510</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>33,018</u>	<u>33,018</u>
Operating expenses						
Selling, general and administrative	31,208	12,138	43,346	3,939	26,524	30,463
Restructuring charge	2,842	-	2,842	-	-	-
Merger and integration	974	-	974	-	-	-
Transaction costs	5,075	-	5,075	1,613	-	1,613
Total operating expenses	<u>40,099</u>	<u>12,138</u>	<u>52,237</u>	<u>5,552</u>	<u>26,524</u>	<u>32,076</u>
Operating (loss) income	<u>(16,367)</u>	<u>1,640</u>	<u>(14,727)</u>	<u>(5,552)</u>	<u>6,494</u>	<u>942</u>
Other (expense) income						
Interest expense	(1,723)	(165)	(1,888)	-	(994)	(994)
Interest income	46	3	49	701	-	701
Other, net	(995)	1,803	808	-	311	311
Total other (expense) income, net	<u>(2,672)</u>	<u>1,641</u>	<u>(1,031)</u>	<u>701</u>	<u>(683)</u>	<u>18</u>
(Loss) income before income tax	(19,039)	3,281	(15,758)	(4,851)	5,811	960
(Benefit) income tax provision	(70,229)	966	(69,263)	(6)	1,868	1,862
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ 51,190</u>	<u>\$ 2,315</u>	<u>\$ 53,505</u>	<u>\$ (4,845)</u>	<u>\$ 3,943</u>	<u>\$ (902)</u>

Sales

Combined sales increased \$22,710 or 25.8%, to \$110,855 during 2010 compared to \$88,145 during 2009. The increase in sales was primarily attributable to the inclusion of \$13,598 in sales from GMP for seven months, as well as an increase in sales of approximately \$9,112 by BDEL which increase was driven by an increase in the quantity of new and existing products sold during the period.

Combined domestic sales increased \$8,231 or 20.3%, to \$48,723 during 2010 compared to \$40,492 during 2009. The increase in domestic sales was primarily attributable to the inclusion of \$4,245 in domestic sales from GMP for seven months, as well as an increase in domestic sales of \$3,986 by BDEL which increase was driven by an increase in the quantity of new and existing climbing protection and general mountain products sold.

Combined international sales increased \$14,479 or 30.4%, to \$62,132 during 2010 compared to \$47,653 during 2009. The increase in international sales was primarily attributable to the inclusion of \$9,353 in international sales by GMP for seven months, as well as an increase in international sales of approximately \$5,126 by BDEL which increase was driven by an increase in the quantity of new and existing general mountain and ski products sold.

Cost of Goods Sold

Combined cost of goods sold increased \$18,218 or 33.0%, to \$73,345 during 2010 compared to \$55,127 during 2009. The increase in cost of goods sold was primarily attributable to an increase in sales both organically and from the inclusion of GMP for the seven months ended December 31, 2010, and \$4,997 related to the sale of inventory that was recorded at fair value in purchase accounting.

Gross Profit

Combined gross profit increased \$4,492 or 13.6%, to \$37,510 during 2010 compared to \$33,018 during 2009. Gross margin was 33.8% during 2010 compared to 37.5% during 2009. The decrease in gross profit percentage was primarily attributable to the increase in cost of goods sold due to the sale of inventory that was recorded at fair value in purchase accounting. Excluding the \$4,997 step-up in fair value of inventory in purchase accounting, gross margin percentage for 2010 would have been 38.3%. The increase in gross margin compared to that of 2009 is due to lower outbound costs as a result of shipping full containers from BDEL's China facility, lower costs on manufacturing product at BDEL's China facility, and product mix.

Selling, General and Administrative

Combined selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$12,883 or 42.3%, to \$43,346 during 2010 compared to \$30,463 during 2009. The increase in selling, general and administrative expenses was primarily attributable to an increase in non-cash equity compensation expense of \$4,925, the inclusion of GMP expenses of \$4,314 for the seven months ended December 31, 2010, an increase in depreciation and amortization of \$980, and an overall increase in operations. For more details on the non-cash equity compensation, please refer to Note 11 of our consolidated financial statements.

Restructuring Charge

Combined restructuring expense increased 100.0%, to \$2,842 during the 2010 compared to \$0 during 2009. The increase in restructuring expense was attributable to the acquisitions of BDEL and GMP. Such restructuring expenses comprised of (i) a total of \$1,295 relating to the release of the Company from its lease obligations and indemnifications by Kanders & Company in connection with the relocation of our corporate office from Stamford, Connecticut to Salt Lake City, Utah, (ii) a total of \$596 relating to the write-off of fixed assets partially offset by \$462 write-off of a deferred rent liability for the relocation of our corporate office from Stamford, Connecticut to Salt Lake City, Utah, (iii) \$352 related to severance and relocation benefits provided to GMP employees, and (iv) the complete amortization of the \$1,061 paid for severance and a transition services agreement between the Company and Kanders & Company.

Merger and Integration

Combined merger and integration expense increased 100.0%, to \$974 during 2010 compared to \$0 during 2009. The increase in merger and integration expense was attributable to transaction bonuses paid and consulting fees related to the acquisitions of BDEL and GMP.

Transaction Costs

Combined transaction expense increased \$3,462 or 214.6%, to \$5,075 during 2010 compared to \$1,613 during 2009. The increase in transaction expense was attributable to the acquisitions of BDEL and GMP. Transaction expense consists primarily of professional fees and expenses related to due diligence, negotiation and documentation of the acquisitions of BDEL and GMP, financing and related matters. The transaction expenses incurred during 2009 related to a transaction that terminated without consummation.

Interest Expense

Combined interest expense increased \$894 or 89.9%, to \$1,888 during 2010 compared to \$994 during 2009. The increase in interest expense was primarily attributable to seven months of new debt outstanding including \$13,582 of discounted 5% Subordinated Notes due in 2017 and a \$35,000 line of credit related to financing of the acquisitions of BDEL and GMP, of which \$14,735 was outstanding as of December 31, 2010, compared to twelve months of line of credit debt outstanding in the year ended December 31, 2009.

Other Income/Expense, Net

Combined other income, net increased \$497 or 159.8%, to income of \$808 during 2010 compared to income of \$311 during 2009. The increase in other income, net was primarily attributable to the change in the mark-to-market value of foreign currency contracts.

Income Taxes

Combined income taxes for 2010 are an income tax benefit of \$69,263 compared to an income tax expense of \$1,862 for 2009. As a result of the Company's acquisitions of BDEL and GMP, it became more likely than not that some of the deferred asset related to the Company's NOL would be utilized. The increase in tax benefit of \$71,125 is due to primarily to the reversal of \$65,000 of the valuation allowance on the Company's deferred tax asset, as well as a \$6,125 benefit for current year losses.

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

The following presents a discussion of operations for the combined year ended December 31, 2009, compared with the combined year ended December 31, 2008. The combined year ended December 31, 2009, represent the combined results of the Company and the Predecessor for the year ended December 31, 2009. The combined year ended December 31, 2008, represent the combined results of the Company and the Predecessor for the year ended December 31, 2008. The Predecessor does not include GMP. Management believes this combined presentation of the Company and Predecessor statement of operations is the most useful comparison between periods.

	TWELVE MONTHS ENDED			TWELVE MONTHS ENDED		
	December 31, 2009	Predecessor Company December 31, 2009	Combined December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008	Predecessor Company December 31, 2008	Combined December 31, 2008
Sales						
Domestic sales	\$ -	\$ 40,492	\$ 40,492	\$ -	\$ 42,222	\$ 42,222
International sales	-	47,653	47,653	-	44,031	44,031
Total sales	-	88,145	88,145	-	86,253	86,253
Cost of goods sold	-	55,127	55,127	-	55,436	55,436
Gross profit	-	33,018	33,018	-	30,817	30,817
Operating expenses						
Selling, general and administrative	3,939	26,524	30,463	4,873	27,233	32,106
Transaction costs	1,613	-	1,613	-	-	-
Total operating expenses	5,552	26,524	32,076	4,873	27,233	32,106
Operating (loss) income	(5,552)	6,494	942	(4,873)	3,584	(1,289)
Other (expense) income						
Interest expense	-	(994)	(994)	-	(788)	(788)
Interest income	701	-	701	2,473	-	2,473
Other, net	-	311	311	(2)	271	269
Total other (expense) income, net	701	(683)	18	2,471	(517)	1,954
(Loss) income before income tax	(4,851)	5,811	960	(2,402)	3,067	665
(Benefit) income tax provision	(6)	1,868	1,862	-	573	573
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ (4,845)</u>	<u>\$ 3,943</u>	<u>\$ (902)</u>	<u>\$ (2,402)</u>	<u>\$ 2,494</u>	<u>\$ 92</u>

Sales

Combined sales increased \$1,892 or 2.2%, to \$88,145 during 2009 compared to \$86,253 during 2008. The increase in sales was primarily attributable to the increase in BDEL's European and international distribution business, which was partially off-set by a decrease in domestic sales during the period.

Combined domestic sales decreased \$1,730 or 4.1%, to \$40,492 during 2009 compared to \$42,222 during 2008. The decrease was primarily attributable to a decrease in the volume of units sold due to the downturn in the economy.

Combined international sales increased \$3,622 or 8.2%, to \$47,653 during 2009 compared to \$44,031 during 2008. The increase in international sales was primarily attributable to the increase in the quantity of products sold.

Cost of Goods Sold

Combined cost of goods sold decreased \$309 or 0.6%, to \$55,127 during 2009 compared to \$55,436 during 2008. The decrease in cost of goods sold was primarily attributable to lower costs on the mix of product sold and a reduction in the last-in, first-out ("LIFO") reserve.

Gross Profit

Combined gross profit increased \$2,201 or 7.1%, to \$33,018 during 2009 compared to \$30,817 during 2008. Gross margin was 37.5% during 2009 compared to 35.7% during 2008. The increase in gross profit was primarily attributable to the lower costs on the mix of product sold and a reduction in the LIFO reserve.

Selling, General and Administrative

Combined selling, general and administrative expenses decreased \$1,643 or 5.1%, to \$30,463 during 2009 compared to \$32,106 during 2008. The decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses was primarily attributable to leveraging existing fixed cost components, decreases in employment compensation and benefits through head count and certain salary reductions, non-cash equity compensation expense, consulting fees, accounting fees, travel expenses, and other non-transaction related professional services.

Transaction Costs

Combined transaction expense increased \$1,613 or 100.0% during 2009 compared to \$0 during 2008. The increase in transaction expense was due to a significant negotiation and due diligence review of a proposed transaction relating to the Company's redeployment strategy, which involved an acquisition of several major assets and a financing component that terminated without consummation. The transaction expenses included legal, accounting, and other professional fees incurred for due diligence, and preparation and negotiation of documentation.

Interest Expense

Combined interest expense increased \$206 or 26.1%, to \$994 during 2009 compared to \$788 during 2008. The increase in interest expense was primarily attributable to having a higher average line of credit balance outstanding due to funding working capital and capital expenditures during 2009 compared 2008.

Interest Income

Combined interest income decreased \$1,772, or 71.7%, to \$701 during 2009, from \$2,473 in 2008. Interest income 2009 and 2008, includes \$466 and \$1,945 in discount accretion and premium amortization, respectively. The decrease in interest income was due primarily to lower rates of return on investments as well as lower levels of cash available for investment. The weighted average interest rate for the Company's investments for 2009 was 0.8% compared to 2.9% for 2008.

Other Income/Expense, Net

Combined other income, net increased \$42 or 15.6%, to income of \$311 during 2009, compared to income of \$269 during 2008. The increase in other income, net was primarily attributable to the increase of royalty income received.

Income Taxes

Combined income tax expenses increased \$1,289 or 225.0%, to \$1,862 during 2009 compared to \$573 for 2008. The increase in tax expense is due to primarily due to the higher pre-tax income of the Predecessor during 2009 compared to 2008.

Liquidity and Capital Resources (In Thousands)

Combined Year Ended December 31, 2010 Compared to Combined Year Ended December 31, 2009

The following presents a discussion of cash flows for the combined year ended December 31, 2010, compared with the combined year ended December 31, 2009. The combined year ended December 31, 2010, represents the combined results of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2010, and the Predecessor for the period from January 1, 2010 through May 28, 2010, the closing date of the Mergers. The Predecessor does not include GMP. Management believes this combined presentation of the Company and Predecessor cash flows is the most useful comparison between periods.

Our primary ongoing funding requirements are for working capital, investing activities associated with the expansion of our operations and general corporate needs. At December 31, 2010, we had total cash and cash equivalents of \$2,767 compared with a combined cash and cash equivalents balance of \$59,680 at December 31, 2009. In addition we had combined investments in marketable securities of \$0 and \$24,059 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

	TWELVE MONTHS ENDED	FIVE MONTHS ENDED	TWELVE MONTHS ENDED	TWELVE MONTHS ENDED		
	December 31, 2010	Predecessor Company May 28, 2010	Combined December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009	Predecessor Company December 31, 2009	Combined December 31, 2009
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	\$ (13,751)	\$ 7,412	\$ (6,339)	\$ (3,652)	\$ 6,909	\$ 3,257
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(60,587)	(788)	(61,375)	42,673	(3,303)	39,370
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	18,503	(6,261)	12,242	-	(4,369)	(4,369)
Effect of foreign exchange rates on cash	239	(60)	179	-	(46)	(46)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(55,596)	303	(55,293)	39,021	(809)	38,212
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	58,363	1,317	59,680	19,342	2,126	21,468
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 2,767	\$ 1,620	\$ 4,387	\$ 58,363	\$ 1,317	\$ 59,680

Net Cash (Used In) Provided by Operating Activities

Combined net cash used in operating activities was \$6,339 during 2010 compared to net cash provided by of \$3,257 during 2009. The increase in cash used is primarily due to \$5,075 of transaction expenses relating to the Mergers, the increase in inventory sold of \$4,997 due to the step-up in fair value in purchase accounting, \$1,061 in severance payments and transition costs, \$1,295 in lease indemnity payments and \$974 in merger and integration charges related to the acquisitions of BDEL and GMP, with the remaining change of \$3,806 attributable to increases in working capital during 2010.

Excluding \$5,075 of transaction expenses relating to the acquisitions of BDEL and GMP, \$4,997 in step-up value of inventory sold, \$1,061 in severance payments and transition costs, \$1,295 in lease indemnity payments, and \$974 in merger and integration charges related to the acquisitions of BDEL and GMP, the net cash provided by operating activities would have been \$7,063 for 2010.

Combined capital expenditures decreased \$436 to \$2,874 during 2010 compared to \$3,310 during 2009. The decrease was due to certain building renovation and tooling costs that were incurred during 2009 that were not incurred during 2010. Free cash flow, defined as net cash (used in) provided by operating activities less capital expenditures was \$(9,213) during 2010 compared to \$(53) during 2009. Excluding \$5,075 of transaction expenses relating to the acquisitions of BDEL and GMP, \$4,997 in step-up value of inventory sold, \$1,061 in severance payments and transition costs, \$1,295 in lease indemnity payments, and \$974 in merger and integration charges related to the acquisitions of BDEL and GMP, free cash flow would have been \$4,189 during 2010.

Net Cash (Used In) Provided by Investing Activities

Combined net cash (used in) provided by investing activities decreased by \$100,745 to \$(61,375) during 2010 compared to \$39,370 during 2009. The decrease is primarily due to the \$82,560 used for the purchase of BDEL and GMP, net of cash acquired, as well as a liquidation of marketable securities of \$18,621 to fund the Mergers, and is partially offset by a \$436 reduction in purchases of capital expenditures.

Net Cash Provided by (Used In) Financing Activities

Combined net cash provided by financing activities increased by \$16,611 to \$12,242 during 2010 compared to \$(4,369) used in during 2009. The increase is primarily due to the change in net borrowings on the line of credit and capital leases of \$13,266, \$1,746 in stock subscription and sales in treasury stock and exercise of stock options proceeds, and reduction in treasury purchases and dividends paid of \$1,599 by Predecessor. The net borrowings were used to finance the acquisitions of BDEL and GMP.

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

The increase in cash provided by operating activities in 2009 compared to 2008 was primarily due to an increase in net earnings and a lower level of net cash used in 2009 for operating assets and liabilities.

Net Operating Loss

As of December 31, 2010, the Company had net operating loss, research and experimentation credit and alternative minimum tax credit carryforwards for U.S. federal income tax purposes of \$226,837, \$1,501 and \$56, respectively. The Company's ability to benefit from certain net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards is limited under section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code due to a prior ownership change of greater than 50%. The Company believes it's more likely than not that its U.S. Federal net operating loss ("NOL"), will substantially offset its future U.S. Federal income taxes, excluding the amount subject to U.S. Federal Alternative Minimum Tax ("AMT"). AMT is calculated as 20% of AMT income. For purposes of AMT, a maximum of 90% of income is offset by available NOLs. The majority of the Company's pre-tax income is currently earned and expected to be earned in the U.S., or taxed in the U.S. as Subpart F. income and will be offset with the NOL. Of the \$225,786 of NOLs available to offset taxable income, \$214,160 does not expire until 2020 or later, subject to compliance with Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code.

As of December 31, 2010, the Company's gross deferred tax asset was \$91,031. The Company has recorded a valuation allowance, resulting in a net deferred tax asset of approximately \$69,527, not including deferred tax liabilities.

Loan Agreement

In connection with the closing of the acquisition of BDEL, the Company and certain of its subsidiaries entered into a loan agreement effective May 28, 2010 among Zions First National Bank, a national banking association ("Lender") and the Company and its direct and indirect subsidiaries, BDEL, Black Diamond Retail, Inc. ("BD-Retail"), and Purchaser, as co-borrowers (the "Borrowers") (the "Loan Agreement"). Concurrently with the closing of the acquisition of BDEL, Gregory Mountain Products, LLC, as the surviving company of the Gregory Merger, entered into an assumption agreement and became an additional Borrower under the Loan Agreement.

Pursuant to the terms of the Loan Agreement, the Lender has made available to the Borrowers a \$35,000 unsecured revolving credit facility (the "Loan"), of which \$25,000 was made available at the time of the closing of the acquisition of BDEL and an additional \$10,000 was made available to the Company upon the closing of the acquisition of GMP. The Loan matures on July 2, 2013. The Loan may be prepaid or terminated at the Company's option at anytime without penalty. No amortization is required. Any outstanding principal balance together with any accrued but unpaid interest or fees will be due in full at maturity. The Loan bears interest at the 90-day LIBOR rate plus an applicable margin as determined by the ratio of Senior Net Debt (as calculated in the Loan Agreement) to Trailing Twelve Month EBITDA (as calculated in the Loan Agreement).

Contractual Obligations

The following summarizes our contractual obligations and commercial commitments at December 31, 2010, excluding note discounts of \$8,636, with initial or remaining terms of one or more years, and the effect such obligations are expected to have on our liquidity and cash flow in future periods:

Payments due by period

	Payments due by period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
	(in thousands)				
Contractual Obligations:					
Operating leases	\$ 4,326	\$ 1,186	\$ 1,787	\$ 642	\$ 711
Capital leases	305	158	131	16	-
Line of credit	14,735	-	14,735	-	-
5% Senior Subordinated Notes	22,610	-	-	-	22,610
Trademark payable	750	150	600	-	-
Other long-term liabilities	785	-	-	-	785
	<u>\$ 43,511</u>	<u>\$ 1,494</u>	<u>\$ 17,253</u>	<u>\$ 658</u>	<u>\$ 24,106</u>

We do not engage in any transactions or have relationships or other arrangements with unconsolidated entities. These include special purpose and similar entities or other off-balance sheet arrangements. We also do not engage in energy, weather or other commodity-based contracts.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

In general, we can be exposed to market risks including fluctuations in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and certain commodity prices, and that can affect the cost of operating, investing and financing under those conditions. The Company believes it has moderate exposure to these risks. We assess market risk based on changes in interest rates, foreign currency rates and commodity prices utilizing a sensitivity analysis that measures the potential loss in earnings, fair values and cash flows based on a hypothetical 10% change in these rates and prices.

Interest Rate Risks

Our primary exposure to market risk is interest rate risk associated with our \$35.0 million unsecured revolving credit facility (the "Loan"). We have cash flow exposure on the Loan since the interest is indexed to LIBOR. As of December 31, 2010, the applicable interest rate for the outstanding borrowings under the Loan was 3.25%.

Foreign Currency Risk

While we transact business predominantly in U.S. dollars and most of our revenues are collected in U.S. dollars, a portion of our operating costs are denominated in other currencies. Changes in the relation of these and other currencies to the U.S. dollar will affect our sales and profitability and could result in exchange losses. For the year ending December 31, 2010, approximately 31% of our sales were denominated in foreign currencies, the most significant of which were the Euro, British Pound, Norwegian Kroner, Swiss Franc and Canadian Dollar. The primary purpose of our foreign currency hedging activities is to mitigate the foreign currency exchange rate exposure on the cash flows related to forecasted inventory purchases and sales. A hypothetical 10% change in foreign currency rates would not have a material effect on foreign currency gains and losses related to the foreign currency derivatives or the net fair value of the Company's foreign currency derivatives.

Derivative Instrument Risk

We employ a variety of practices to manage these market risks, including operating and financing activities and, where deemed appropriate, the use of derivative instruments. Derivative instruments are used only for risk management purposes and not for speculation or trading. Derivatives are such that a specific debt instrument, contract, or anticipated purchase determines the amount, maturity, and other specifics of the hedge. If a derivative contract is entered into, we either determine that it is an economic hedge or we designate the derivative as a cash flow or fair value hedge. We do not hold derivative financial investments, derivative commodity investments, engage in foreign currency hedging or other transactions that expose us to material market risk.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

BLACK DIAMOND, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of Black Diamond, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Black Diamond, Inc. and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders’ equity and comprehensive income (loss), and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2010. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the aforementioned consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Black Diamond, Inc. and subsidiaries, as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2010, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Salt Lake City, UT

March 15, 2011

Independent Auditors' Report

The Board of Directors and Stockholders Black Diamond Equipment, Ltd.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and comprehensive income (loss), and cash flows of Black Diamond Equipment, Ltd. and subsidiaries (the Company) for the period from July 1, 2009 to May 28, 2010. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the results of Black Diamond Equipment, Ltd. and subsidiaries operations and their cash flows for the period from July 1, 2009 to May 28, 2010 in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Salt Lake City, UT
March 15, 2011

Independent Auditors' Report

Board of Directors and Stockholders Black Diamond Equipment, Ltd. And Subsidiaries:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Black Diamond Equipment, Ltd. and Subsidiaries (collectively, the Company) as of June 30, 2009 and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity and comprehensive income, and cash flows for the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Black Diamond Equipment, Ltd. and Subsidiaries as of June 30, 2009 and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 in conformity with accounting principle generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ TANNER LC

Salt Lake City, UT
September 15, 2009

BLACK DIAMOND, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

	December 31,		Predecessor Company
	2010	2009	June 30, 2009
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,767	\$ 58,363	\$ 1,271
Marketable securities	-	24,059	-
Accounts receivable, net	20,293	-	9,727
Inventories	34,942	-	25,580
Prepaid and other current assets	2,527	673	646
Income tax receivable	376	-	-
Deferred income taxes	1,698	-	1,810
Total Current Assets	<u>62,603</u>	<u>83,095</u>	<u>39,034</u>
Non-Current Assets			
Property and equipment, net	14,740	696	9,781
Definite lived intangible assets, net	17,439	-	32
Indefinite lived intangible assets	32,650	-	897
Goodwill	40,601	-	1,160
Deferred income taxes	43,582	-	-
Other long-term assets	1,064	-	-
Total Non-Current Assets	<u>150,076</u>	<u>696</u>	<u>11,870</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 212,679</u>	<u>\$ 83,791</u>	<u>\$ 50,904</u>
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 19,208	\$ 1,713	\$ 9,884
Current portion of long-term debt	308	-	2,992
Total Current Liabilities	<u>19,516</u>	<u>1,713</u>	<u>12,876</u>
Non-Current Liabilities			
Long-term debt	29,456	-	14,195
Other long-term liabilities	785	446	-
Deferred income taxes	-	-	601
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>49,757</u>	<u>2,159</u>	<u>27,672</u>
Stockholders' Equity			
Preferred stock, \$.0001 par value; 5,000 shares authorized; none issued	-	-	-
Common stock, \$.0001 par value; 100,000 shares authorized: 21,814 and 17,442 shares issued; and 21,739 and 17,367 outstanding in 2010 and 2009, respectively	2	2	-
Common stock, \$0.01 par value; 200 shares authorized; 86 shares issued at June 30, 2009 (including 11 shares held in treasury at June 30, 2009)	-	-	1
Additional paid-in capital	399,475	370,994	2,707
(Accumulated deficit) retained earnings	(238,178)	(289,368)	22,499
Treasury stock, at cost	(2)	(2)	(2,678)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1,625	6	703
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	<u>162,922</u>	<u>81,632</u>	<u>23,232</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	<u>\$ 212,679</u>	<u>\$ 83,791</u>	<u>\$ 50,904</u>

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

BLACK DIAMOND, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

	<u>Predecessor Company</u>					
	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>			<u>Period from</u>	<u>Year Ended June 30,</u>	
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>July 1, 2009</u> <u>to May 28,</u> <u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Sales						
Domestic sales	\$ 32,972	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 39,905	\$ 40,286	\$ 38,902
International sales	42,940	-	-	47,176	43,670	38,891
Net sales	75,912	-	-	87,081	83,956	77,793
Cost of goods sold						
Cost of goods sold	52,180	-	-	53,161	53,392	49,204
Gross profit	23,732	-	-	33,920	30,564	28,589
Operating expenses						
Selling, general and administrative	31,208	3,939	4,873	26,212	25,935	25,031
Restructuring charge	2,842	-	-	-	-	-
Merger and integration	974	-	-	-	-	-
Transaction costs	5,075	1,613	-	-	-	-
Total operating expenses	40,099	5,552	4,873	26,212	25,935	25,031
Operating (loss) income	(16,367)	(5,552)	(4,873)	7,708	4,629	3,558
Other (expense) income						
Interest expense	(1,723)	-	-	(530)	(1,018)	(869)
Interest income	46	701	2,473	-	-	-
Other, net	(995)	-	(2)	1,889	(69)	240
Total other (expense) income, net	(2,672)	701	2,471	1,359	(1,087)	(629)
(Loss) income before income tax	(19,039)	(4,851)	(2,402)	9,067	3,542	2,929
Income tax (benefit) expense	(70,229)	(6)	-	2,825	1,257	872
Net income (loss)	\$ 51,190	\$ (4,845)	\$ (2,402)	\$ 6,242	\$ 2,285	\$ 2,057
Earnings (loss) per share:						
Basic	\$ 2.58	\$ (0.29)	\$ (0.14)			
Diluted	2.56	(0.29)	(0.14)			
Weighted average shares outstanding:						
Basic	19,815	16,867	16,867			
Diluted	20,022	16,867	16,867			

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

BLACK DIAMOND, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(IN THOUSANDS)

	Year Ended December 31,			Predecessor Company		
	Period from			Year Ended June 30,		
	2010	2009	2008	July 1, 2009 to May 28, 2010	2009	2008
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:						
Net income (loss)	\$ 51,190	\$ (4,845)	\$ (2,402)	\$ 6,242	\$ 2,285	\$ 2,057
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:						
Depreciation and amortization	2,709	342	356	2,140	2,042	1,541
Accretion of discount on notes payable	596	-	-	38	-	-
Loss on disposition of assets	624	1	-	4	4	5
Stock-based compensation expense	5,109	490	677	165	48	110
Amortization of discount on securities, net	-	(466)	(1,945)	-	-	-
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation	-	-	-	1,147	53	25
Deferred income taxes	(71,055)	-	-	816	393	(460)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions:						
(Increase)/decrease in accounts receivable	(4,338)	-	-	(2,264)	(1,373)	(1,597)
Increase in inventory	(2,908)	-	-	5,257	(3,701)	(2,208)
(Increase)/decrease in prepaid and other current assets	122	(540)	57	(2,392)	635	513
Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	4,646	1,330	(235)	(1,414)	757	858
(Decrease)/increase in deferred rent	(446)	36	67	-	-	-
NET CASH (USED IN) PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(13,751)	(3,652)	(3,425)	9,739	1,143	844
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:						
Purchase of marketable securities	(22,065)	(48,943)	(110,105)	-	-	-
Proceeds from maturity and sales of marketable securities	46,124	91,623	90,993	-	-	-
Purchase of businesses, net of cash acquired	(82,560)	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of intangible assets	-	-	-	(10)	-	-
Proceeds from disposition of assets	-	-	-	13	11	42
Capital expenditures	(2,086)	(7)	(7)	(1,821)	(3,912)	(3,896)
NET CASH (USED IN) PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(60,587)	42,673	(19,119)	(1,818)	(3,901)	(3,854)

Continued...

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

BLACK DIAMOND, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(IN THOUSANDS)

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:						
Repayment of long-term debt	(5,526)	-	-	(8,445)	(173)	(121)
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	20,121	-	-	-	2,515	2,699
Purchase of treasury stock	-	-	-	(689)	(685)	(431)
Proceeds from sales of treasury stock and exercise of stock options	1,005	-	-	1,585	600	617
Proceeds from the sale of stock	2,903	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	(225)	(355)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	18,503	-	-	(7,549)	2,032	2,409
Effect of foreign exchange rates on cash	239	-	-	(23)	(292)	1,187
CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(55,596)	39,021	(22,544)	349	(1,018)	586
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of period	58,363	19,342	41,886	1,271	2,289	1,703
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of period	\$ 2,767	\$ 58,363	\$ 19,342	\$ 1,620	\$ 1,271	\$ 2,289
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:						
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ 1,239	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,013	\$ 1,130	\$ 1,911
Cash paid for interest	\$ 1,034	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 555	\$ 1,024	\$ 892
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:						
Note payable issued to acquire intangible asset	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 897	\$ -
Stock issued for business acquisition	\$ 19,465	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Notes and deferred compensation issued in business acquisition	\$ 13,442	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

BLACK DIAMOND, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(IN THOUSANDS)

	<u>Common Stock</u>		<u>Additional Paid-In Capital</u>	<u>Accumulated Deficit</u>	<u>Treasury Stock</u>		<u>Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income</u>	<u>Total Stockholders' Equity</u>	<u>Comprehensive Income (Loss)</u>
	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>			<u>Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>			
Balance, December 31, 2007	17,442	\$ 2	\$ 369,827	\$ (282,121)	(75)	\$ (2)	\$ 13	\$ 87,719	
Components of comprehensive income:									
Net loss	-	-	-	(2,402)	-	-	-	(2,402)	\$ (2,402)
Unrealized gain on marketable securities, net	-	-	-	-	-	-	390	390	390
Comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ (2,012)
Stock-based compensation	-	-	677	-	-	-	-	677	
Balance, December 31, 2008	17,442	2	370,504	(284,523)	(75)	(2)	403	86,384	
Components of comprehensive income:									
Net loss	-	-	-	(4,845)	-	-	-	(4,845)	\$ (4,845)
Unrealized loss on marketable securities, net	-	-	-	-	-	-	(397)	(397)	(397)
Comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ (5,242)
Stock-based compensation	-	-	490	-	-	-	-	490	
Balance, December 31, 2009	17,442	2	370,994	(289,368)	(75)	(2)	6	81,632	
Components of comprehensive income:									
Net loss	-	-	-	51,190	-	-	-	51,190	\$ 51,190
Unrealized loss on marketable securities, net	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6)	(6)	(6)
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,862	1,862	1,862
Unrealized loss on hedging activities, net	-	-	-	-	-	-	(237)	(237)	(237)
Comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 52,809
Stock issued due to option exercises	181	-	1,004	-	-	-	-	1,004	
Stock issued to employees	484	-	2,903	-	-	-	-	2,903	
Shares issued in acquisition of GMP	3,707	-	19,465	-	-	-	-	19,465	
Stock-based compensation	-	-	5,109	-	-	-	-	5,109	
Balance, December 31, 2010	21,814	\$ 2	\$ 399,475	\$ (238,178)	(75)	\$ (2)	\$ 1,625	\$ 162,922	

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

BLACK DIAMOND, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(IN THOUSANDS)

	Predecessor Company								
	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total Stockholders' Equity	Comprehensive Income
	Shares	Amount			Shares	Amount			
Balance, June 30, 2007	86	\$ 1	\$ 1,917	\$ 18,737	13	\$ (2,225)	\$ 296	\$ 18,726	
Components of comprehensive income:									
Net income	-	-	-	2,057	-	-	-	2,057	\$ 2,057
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net	-	-	-	-	-	-	895	895	895
Unrealized loss on hedging activities, net	-	-	-	-	-	-	(78)	(78)	(78)
Comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,874
Purchase of treasury stock	-	-	-	-	1	(431)	-	(431)	
Issuance of stock from treasury	-	-	170	-	(2)	190	-	360	
Stock issued due to option exercises	-	-	133	-	(1)	148	-	281	
Stock-based compensation	-	-	111	-	-	-	-	111	
Dividends paid	-	-	-	(355)	-	-	-	(355)	
Balance, June 30, 2008	86	1	2,331	20,439	11	(2,318)	1,113	21,566	
Components of comprehensive income:									
Net income	-	-	-	2,285	-	-	-	2,285	\$ 2,285
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net	-	-	-	-	-	-	(262)	(262)	(262)
Unrealized loss on hedging activities, net	-	-	-	-	-	-	(148)	(148)	(148)
Comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,875
Purchase of treasury stock	-	-	-	-	2	(685)	-	(685)	
Issuance of stock from treasury	-	-	161	-	(1)	117	-	278	
Stock issued due to option exercises	-	-	127	-	(1)	208	-	335	
Stock-based compensation	-	-	88	-	-	-	-	88	
Dividends paid	-	-	-	(225)	-	-	-	(225)	
Balance, June 30, 2009	86	1	2,707	22,499	11	(2,678)	703	23,232	
Components of comprehensive income:									
Net income	-	-	-	6,242	-	-	-	6,242	\$ 6,242
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net	-	-	-	-	-	-	(305)	(305)	(305)
Comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,937
Purchase of treasury stock	-	-	-	-	2	(689)	-	(689)	
Issuance of stock from treasury	-	-	(7)	-	-	15	-	8	
Stock issued due to option exercises	-	-	254	-	(7)	1,331	-	1,585	
Stock-based compensation	-	-	1,304	-	-	-	-	1,304	
Balance, May 28, 2010	86	\$ 1	\$ 4,258	\$ 28,741	6	\$ (2,021)	\$ 398	\$ 31,377	

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

BLACK DIAMOND, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

NOTE 1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying audited consolidated financial statements of Black Diamond, Inc. and subsidiaries (“Black Diamond” or the “Company,” which may be referred to as “we,” “us,” or “our”) have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Nature of Business

The Company is a leading provider of outdoor recreation equipment and active lifestyle products. The Company’s principal brands are Black Diamond® and Gregory®. The Company develops, manufactures and globally distributes a broad range of products including: rock-climbing equipment (such as carabiners, protection devices, harnesses, belay and devices, helmets, ice-climbing gear), technical backpacks and high-end day packs, tents, trekking poles, headlamps and lanterns, gloves and mittens, skis, ski bindings, ski boots, ski skins and avalanche safety equipment. Headquartered in Salt Lake City, Utah, the Company has more than 475 employees worldwide, with ISO 9001 manufacturing facilities both in Salt Lake City and Southeast China, as well as a sewing plant in Calexico, California, distribution centers in Utah and Southeast China, a marketing office in Yokohama, Japan, and a fully-owned sales, marketing and distribution operation for Europe, located near Basel, Switzerland.

On January 21, 2011, the Company changed its name from Clarus Corporation to Black Diamond, Inc., which we believe more accurately reflects our current business.

Operating History

Since the 2002 sale of our e-commerce solutions business, we have engaged in a strategy of seeking to enhance stockholder value by pursuing opportunities to redeploy our assets through an acquisition of, or merger with, an operating business or businesses that would serve as a platform company. On May 28, 2010, we acquired Black Diamond Equipment, Ltd. (which may be referred to as “Black Diamond Equipment” or “BDEL”) and Gregory Mountain Products, LLC (which may be referred to as “Gregory” or “GMP”) (the “Mergers”). Because the Company had no operations at the time of our acquisition of Black Diamond Equipment, Black Diamond Equipment is considered to be our predecessor company (the “Predecessor” or “Predecessor Company”) for financial reporting purposes (see Note 2 for a more detailed explanation of the acquisition). The Predecessor does not include Gregory.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Some of the more significant estimates relate to revenue recognition, hedge accounting, allowance for doubtful accounts, inventory, product warranty, stock-based compensation, long-lived and intangible assets and income taxes.

Reclassifications

Certain amounts recorded in the Predecessor Company’s consolidated financial statements during the years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007 have been reclassified to conform to the 2010 consolidated financial statement presentation.

Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Black Diamond, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation

The accounts of the Company’s international subsidiaries’ financial statements are translated into U.S. dollars using the exchange rate at the balance sheet dates for assets and liabilities and the weighted average exchange rate for the periods for revenues, expenses, gains and losses. Foreign currency translation adjustments are recorded as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). Foreign currency transaction gains and losses are included in other income (expense) in the consolidated statements of operations.

BLACK DIAMOND, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company did not hold any amounts that were considered to be cash equivalents. At June 30, 2009, the Predecessor Company did not hold any amounts that were considered to be cash equivalents.

Marketable Securities

The Company accounts for its marketable securities as available-for-sale. Available-for-sale securities have been recorded at fair value and related unrealized gains and losses have been excluded from earnings and are reported as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) until realized. At December 31, 2010, the Company did not hold any marketable securities.

At December 31, 2009, marketable securities consisted of government and government agency notes and bonds with a fair market value of \$24,059. The amortized cost of marketable securities at December 31, 2009 was \$24,059 with an unrealized gain of \$6. The maturities of all securities are less than 12 months at December 31, 2009. At June 30, 2009, the Predecessor Company did not hold any marketable securities.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company records its trade receivables at sales value and establishes a non-specific reserve for estimated doubtful accounts based on a percentage of sales. In addition, specific reserves are established for customer accounts as known collection problems occur due to insolvency, disputes or other collection issues. The amounts of these specific reserves are estimated by management based on the customer's financial position, the age of the customer's receivables and the reasons for any disputes. The allowance for doubtful accounts is reduced by any write-off of uncollectible customer accounts. Interest is charged on trade receivables that are outstanding beyond the payment terms and is recognized as it is charged. The allowance for doubtful accounts was \$353 and \$0 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and \$474 at June 30, 2009.

There were no significant write-offs of the Company's accounts receivable during the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 and for the Predecessor Company during the period from July 1, 2009 to May 28, 2010, and the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008.

Inventories

Inventories at December 31, 2010 are stated at the lower of cost (using the first-in, first-out method "FIFO") or market value. Elements of cost in the Company's manufactured inventories generally include raw materials, direct labor, manufacturing overhead and freight in. Inventories for the Predecessor Company at June 30, 2009, other than Black Diamond Equipment AG ("BDAG") and Black Diamond Sporting Equipment (ZFTZ) Co. Ltd ("BDEA"), are stated at the lower of last-in, first out ("LIFO") cost or market value. The excess of current cost using the FIFO cost method over the LIFO value of inventories was \$1,062 at June 30, 2009. Inventories at BDAG and BDEA are stated at the lower of FIFO cost or market value. Inventories at BDAG and BDEA totaled \$13,974 at June 30, 2009. The Company periodically reviews its inventories for excess, close-out, or slow moving items and makes provisions as necessary to properly reflect inventory value.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is stated at historical cost, less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives. The principal estimated useful lives are: building improvements, 20 years; machinery and equipment, 3-10 years; furniture and fixtures, 5 years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lesser of the estimated useful life of the improvement, or the life of the lease. Equipment under capital leases are stated at the present value of minimum lease payments. Major replacements, which extend the useful lives of equipment, are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful life. Normal maintenance and repair items are expensed as incurred.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill resulted from the acquisitions of BDEL and GMP and represents the difference between the purchase price and the fair value of the identifiable tangible and intangible net assets. Goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets are not amortized, but rather tested for impairment on an annual basis or more often if events or circumstances indicate a potential impairment exists. Definite lived intangible assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts of such assets may not be recoverable.

BLACK DIAMOND, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company uses derivative instruments to hedge currency rate movements on foreign currency denominated sales. The Company enters into forward contracts, option contracts and non-deliverable forwards to manage the impact of foreign currency fluctuations on a portion of its forecasted foreign currency exposure. These derivatives are carried at fair value on the Company's consolidated balance sheets in prepaid and other current assets and accrued liabilities. Changes in fair value of the derivatives not designated as hedge instruments are included in the determination of net income. For derivative contracts designated as hedge instruments, the effective portion of gains and losses resulting from changes in fair value of the instruments are included in accumulated other comprehensive income and reclassified to sales in the period the underlying hedged item is recognized in earnings. The Company uses operating budgets and cash flow forecasts to estimate future economic exposure and to determine the level and timing of derivative transactions intended to mitigate such exposures in accordance with its risk management policies.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company records compensation expense for all share-based awards granted based on the fair value of the award at the time of the grant. The fair value of each option award is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model that uses assumptions and estimates that the Company believes are reasonable. The Company recognizes the cost of the share-based awards on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the award.

Revenue Recognition

The Company sells its products pursuant to customer orders or sales contracts entered into with its customers. Revenue is recognized when title and risk of loss pass to the customer and when collectability is reasonably assured. Charges for shipping and handling fees billed to customers are included in net sales and the corresponding shipping and handling expenses are included in cost of sales in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

At the time of revenue recognition, we also provide for estimated sales returns and miscellaneous claims from customers as reductions to revenues. The estimates are based on historical rates of product returns and claims. However, actual returns and claims in any future period are inherently uncertain and thus may differ from these estimates. If actual or expected future returns and claims are significantly greater or lower than the reserves that we have established, we will record a reduction or increase to sales in the period in which we make such a determination. Over the three-year period ended December 31, 2010, our actual annual sales returns have averaged less than 2 percent of net sales. The allowance for outstanding sales returns from customers is insignificant to the consolidated financial statements.

Cost of Sales

The expenses that are included in cost of sales include all direct product costs and costs related to shipping, handling, duties and importation fees. Product warranty costs and specific provisions for excess, close-out, or slow moving inventory are also included in cost of sales.

Selling, General and Administrative Expense

Selling, general and administrative expense includes personnel-related costs, product development, selling, advertising, depreciation and amortization, and other general operating expenses. Advertising costs are expensed in the period incurred. Total advertising expense was \$979, \$0, and \$0 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively, and for the Predecessor Company was \$1,269, \$1,334, and \$1,077, for the period from July 1, 2009 to May 28, 2010, and for the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Product Warranty

Some of the Company's products carry limited warranty provisions for defects in quality and workmanship. A warranty reserve is established at the time of sale to cover estimated costs based on the Company's history of warranty repairs and replacements and is recorded in cost of sales. The Company has not experienced significant warranty claims on its products.

BLACK DIAMOND, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

Reporting of Taxes Collected

Taxes collected from customers and remitted to government authorities are reported on the net basis and are excluded from sales.

Research and Development

Research and development costs are charged to expense as incurred, and are included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. Total research and development costs were \$1,783, \$0, and \$0 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively, and for the Predecessor Company were \$1,404, \$2,073, and \$2,280 for the period from July 1, 2009 to May 28, 2010, and for the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Income Taxes

Income Taxes are based on amounts of taxes payable or refundable in the current year and on expected future tax consequences of events that are recognized in the financial statements in different periods than they are recognized in tax returns. As a result of timing of recognition and measurement differences between financial accounting standards and income tax laws, temporary differences arise between amounts of pretax financial statement income and taxable income and between reported amounts of assets and liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets and their respective tax bases. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheets reflect estimated future tax effects attributable to these temporary differences and to net operating loss and net capital loss carryforwards, based on tax rates expected to be in effect for years in which the differences are expected to be settled or realized. Realization of deferred tax assets is dependent on future taxable income in specific jurisdictions. Valuation allowances are used to reduce deferred tax assets to amounts considered likely to be realized. U.S. deferred income taxes are not provided on undistributed income of foreign subsidiaries where such earnings are considered to be permanently invested.

Concentration of Credit Risk and Sales

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentration of credit risk consist principally of cash and accounts receivable. Risks associated with cash within the United States are mitigated by banking with federally insured, creditworthy institutions. To date, the Company has not experienced a loss or lack of access to its cash; however, no assurance can be provided that access to the Company's cash will not be impacted by adverse conditions in the financial markets. In the normal course of business, the Company provides unsecured credit terms to its customers. Accordingly, the Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers and maintains allowances for possible losses as considered necessary by management.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, Recreational Equipment, Inc. ("REI") accounted for approximately 14% of the Company's sales. The loss of this customer could have a material adverse effect on the Company. REI accounted for approximately 12%, 12%, and 13% of the Predecessor's sales for the period from July 1, 2009 to May 28, 2010, and for the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Fair Value Measurements

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their respective fair values due to the short-term nature and liquidity of these financial instruments. Derivative financial instruments are recorded at fair value based on current market pricing models. The Company estimates that, based on current market conditions, the fair value of its long-term debt obligations under its revolving credit facility and senior subordinated notes payable approximate the carrying values at December 31, 2010.

Segment Information

The Company has determined that during 2010, 2009, and 2008, the Company operated in one principal business segment.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

There were no new accounting pronouncements for the year ended December 31, 2010 that materially impact the financial results or disclosures of the Company.

New accounting guidance issued by the FASB, but not effective until after 2010, is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or disclosures.

BLACK DIAMOND, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

NOTE 2. ACQUISITIONS

Black Diamond Equipment, Ltd.

On May 28, 2010, the Company acquired BDEL, a Delaware corporation, pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Merger dated May 7, 2010 (the “Black Diamond Equipment Merger Agreement”), by and among the Company, BDEL, Everest/Sapphire Acquisition, LLC (“Purchaser”), a Delaware limited liability company and a wholly-owned direct subsidiary of the Company, Sapphire Merger Corp. (“Merger Sub”), a Delaware corporation and a wholly-owned direct subsidiary of Purchaser, and Ed McCall, as Stockholders’ Representative. Under the Black Diamond Equipment Merger Agreement, Purchaser acquired BDEL and its three subsidiaries through the merger of Merger Sub with and into BDEL, with BDEL as the surviving corporation of the merger (the “Black Diamond Equipment Merger”).

In the Black Diamond Equipment Merger Agreement, the Company acquired all of the outstanding common stock of BDEL for an aggregate amount of \$85,675 (after closing adjustments of \$4,335 relating to working capital), \$4,500 of which is being held in escrow for a one year period as security for indemnification claims under the Black Diamond Equipment Merger Agreement. Certain BDEL shareholders used their cash received from the sale of BDEL common stock to purchase 484 shares of the Company’s common stock from the Company, for a total value of \$2,903.

Gregory Mountain Products, Inc.

On May 28, 2010, the Company acquired GMP, a Delaware corporation in a merger transaction (the “Gregory Merger”) pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Merger (the “Gregory Merger Agreement”) by and among GMP, the Company, Purchaser, Everest Merger I Corp., a Delaware corporation and a wholly-owned direct subsidiary of Purchaser (“Merger Sub One”), Everest Merger II, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and a wholly-owned direct subsidiary of Purchaser (“Merger Sub Two”), and each of Kanders GMP Holdings, LLC and Schiller Gregory Investment Company, LLC, as the stockholders of Gregory (collectively, the “Gregory Stockholders”).

In the Gregory Merger, the Company acquired all of the outstanding common stock of GMP for an aggregate amount of \$44,111 (after closing adjustments of \$889 relating to debt repayments, working capital and equity plan allocation), payable to the Gregory Stockholders in proportion to their respective ownership interests of Gregory as follows: (i) the issuance of 2,419 shares to Kanders GMP Holdings, LLC and 1,256 shares to Schiller Gregory Investment Company, LLC of the Company’s unregistered common stock, and (ii) the issuance by the Company of the 5% seven year subordinated promissory notes dated May 28, 2010 (the “Merger Consideration Subordinated Notes”) in the aggregate principal amount of \$14,517 to Kanders GMP Holdings, LLC and in the aggregate principal amount of \$7,539 to Schiller Gregory Investment Company, LLC. The merger consideration payable to the Gregory Stockholders was approved by a special committee comprised of independent directors of the Company’s Board of Directors.

The Company’s actual closing stock price was \$6.85 on May 28, 2010, the date that each of the Black Diamond Equipment Merger and the Gregory Merger (together, the “Mergers”) was completed. Since a two year lock up is in place on all the shares issued to Kanders GMP LLC and to Schiller Gregory Investment Company, LLC, a discount of \$1.58 (23%) was applied against the \$6.85 closing stock price to yield a fair value of \$5.27 per share. The 23% discount was calculated using the Finerty model with a two-year term and a volatility of 75.9%.

Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 805, *Business Combinations*, requires that the fair value of replacement awards and cash payments made to settle vested awards attributed to precombination service be included in the consideration transferred. The fair value of GMP share awards, not including stock units, which will immediately vest at the effective date of the Mergers, as applicable, has been attributed to precombination service and included in the consideration transferred in the amounts of \$593, consisting of \$185 in cash, \$316 in notes, net of discount of \$238, and \$92 in stock. The amount attributable to post combination service that will be expensed subsequent to the date of acquisition was \$682.

The Company believes the mergers of the Company, BDEL and GMP will produce the following significant benefits:

- create a unique platform to build a large, global and diversified outdoor equipment and lifestyle company, which seeks to be strengthened from both organic and acquisition growth;
- access to ample liquidity to fuel brand penetration and expansion;
- utilization of a significant portion of its deferred tax asset;
- preservation of an organization and culture with a strong foundation with greater resources and opportunities;
- ability to better utilize existing supply chain and distribution channels;
- greater combined global revenue balance; and
- improved efficiencies by combining certain operational functions.

BLACK DIAMOND, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

The following table is a reconciliation to the fair value of the purchase consideration and how the purchase consideration is allocated to assets acquired and liabilities assumed which have been estimated at their fair values. The excess of purchase consideration over the assets acquired and liabilities assumed is recorded as goodwill.

	<u>BDEL</u>	<u>GMP</u>		<u>Estimated Fair Value</u>
	<u>Estimated Fair Value</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Estimated Fair Value</u>	
Cash paid	\$ 85,675	-	\$ 185	\$ 85,860
Issuance of common stock	-	3,707	19,465	19,465
Issuance of 5% subordinated notes	-	-	13,442	13,442
Total purchase consideration	<u>\$ 85,675</u>	<u>3,707</u>	<u>\$ 33,092</u>	<u>\$ 118,767</u>
Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed:				
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,854		\$ 1,446	\$ 3,300
Accounts receivable, net	12,476		3,053	15,529
Inventories	26,030		4,390	30,420
Prepaid and other current assets	2,161		148	2,309
Property and equipment	13,687		693	14,380
Amortizable definite lived intangible assets	12,733		5,483	18,216
Identifiable indefinite lived intangible assets	19,600		13,050	32,650
Goodwill	22,320		18,281	40,601
Deferred income taxes	1,809		65	1,874
Other long-term assets	345		133	478
Total Assets	<u>113,015</u>		<u>46,742</u>	<u>159,757</u>
Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	9,737		3,052	12,789
Current portion of long-term debt	200		-	200
Long-term debt	245		-	245
Other long-term liabilities	1,030		-	1,030
Deferred income taxes	16,128		10,598	26,726
Total Liabilities	<u>27,340</u>		<u>13,650</u>	<u>40,990</u>
Fair value	<u>\$ 85,675</u>		<u>\$ 33,092</u>	<u>\$ 118,767</u>

The estimated fair value of inventory was recorded at expected sales price less cost to sell plus a reasonable profit margin for selling efforts. The fair value of BDEL's and GMP's property and equipment was estimated using the replacement cost method. Under the replacement cost method, fair value is estimated to be the amount a market participant would pay to replace the asset. The fair value of BDEL's and GMP's assembled workforce and buyer-specific synergies has been included in goodwill. Goodwill that is expected to be deductible for tax purposes amounted to \$260.

BLACK DIAMOND, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

Pro Forma Results

The following pro forma results are based on the individual historical results of the Company, BDEL and GMP, with adjustments to give effect to the combined operations as if the Mergers had been consummated at the beginning of the periods presented. The pro forma results are intended for information purposes only and do not purport to represent what the combined companies' results of operations would actually have been had the transaction in fact occurred at the beginning of the earliest periods presented.

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2010	2009
Sales	\$ 125,016	\$ 113,499
Net (loss)/income	\$ 54,078	\$ 64
Net (loss)/income per share - basic	\$ 2.73	\$ -
Net (loss)/income per share - diluted	\$ 2.70	\$ -

NOTE 3. INVENTORIES

Inventories, as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 and for the Predecessor, as of June 30, 2009, were as follows:

	December 31,		Predecessor Company
	2010	2009	June 30, 2009
Finished goods	\$ 29,192	\$ -	\$ 20,404
Work-in-process	801	-	465
Raw materials and supplies	4,949	-	4,711
	<u>\$ 34,942</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 25,580</u>

At the time of acquisition, on May 28, 2010, inventories reflected an increase of \$3,850 and \$1,147 to record BDEL and GMP's inventory, respectively, at its estimated fair value. The estimated fair value of inventory was recorded at expected sales price less cost to sell plus a reasonable profit margin for selling efforts. As the Company sold through the acquired inventory, the cost of sales reflected the increased valuation of BDEL's and GMP's inventory, which reduced the Company's gross margin during 2010. During the year ended December 31, 2010, the entire \$4,997 of the fair value adjustment was recognized in cost of goods sold.

The estimated replacement cost of inventories exceeded the LIFO inventory cost by \$1,062 at June 30, 2009.

BLACK DIAMOND, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

NOTE 4. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

Property and equipment, net as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 and for the Predecessor, as of June 30, 2009 was as follows:

	<u>December 31,</u>		<u>Predecessor Company</u>
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>June 30, 2009</u>
Land	\$ 2,850	\$ -	\$ 336
Building and improvements	3,011	1,894	4,279
Furniture and fixtures	2,043	453	2,177
Computer hardware and software	2,726	120	3,620
Machinery and equipment	6,419	144	8,662
Construction in progress	1,431	-	725
	<u>\$ 18,480</u>	<u>\$ 2,611</u>	<u>\$ 19,799</u>
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(3,740)</u>	<u>(1,915)</u>	<u>(10,018)</u>
	<u>\$ 14,740</u>	<u>\$ 696</u>	<u>\$ 9,781</u>

At the time of acquisition, property and equipment reflected an increase of \$4,262 and \$150 to record BDEL's and GMP's property and equipment, respectively, at their respective estimated fair values. Depreciation expense was \$1,933, \$342, and \$356 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively, and for the Predecessor Company was \$2,136, \$2,038, and \$1,533, for the period from July 1, 2009 to May 28, 2010, and for the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

NOTE 5. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Goodwill

The following table summarizes the changes in goodwill:

Balance at December 31, 2009	<u>\$ -</u>
Increase due to Acquisitions	<u>40,601</u>
Balance at December 31, 2010	<u>\$ 40,601</u>

There were no changes in goodwill during 2009 and for any of the Predecessor Company's periods.

Based on the results of the Company's annual impairment tests completed during the fourth quarter, the Company, and the Predecessor Company, determined that goodwill was not impaired.

Indefinite Lived Intangible Assets

In connection with the Mergers, the Company acquired certain tradenames and trademarks which provide BDEL and GMP with the exclusive and perpetual rights to manufacture and sell their respective products. Tradenames and trademarks will not be amortized, but reviewed annually for impairment or upon the existence of a triggering event. Based on the results of the Company's annual impairment tests, the Company, and the Predecessor Company, determined that indefinite lived intangible assets were not impaired.

BLACK DIAMOND, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

Definite Lived Intangible Assets, net

Intangible assets such as certain customer relationships, core technologies and product technologies are amortizable over their estimated useful lives. Intangible assets, net of amortization as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 and for the Predecessor as of June 30, 2009 were as follows:

	December 31, 2010			
	Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Weighted Average Useful Life
Intangibles subject to amortization				
Customer relationships	\$ 16,375	\$ (637)	\$ 15,738	15.1 years
Core technologies	1,505	(96)	1,409	9.3 years
Product technologies	335	(43)	292	4.6 years
Intangibles not subject to amortization				
Tradenames and trademarks	32,650	-	32,650	N/A
	<u>\$ 50,865</u>	<u>\$ (776)</u>	<u>\$ 50,089</u>	<u>14.4 years</u>

There were no intangible assets as of December 31, 2009.

	Predecessor Company June 30, 2009			
	Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Weighted Average Useful Life
Intangibles subject to amortization				
Product technologies	\$ 68	\$ (36)	\$ 32	14.1 years
Intangibles not subject to amortization				
Tradenames and trademarks	897	-	897	N/A
	<u>\$ 965</u>	<u>\$ (36)</u>	<u>\$ 929</u>	<u>14.1 years</u>

Amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2010 was \$776. Future amortization expense for definite-lived intangible assets is as follows as of December 31, 2010:

2011	\$ 1,330
2012	1,330
2013	1,330
2014	1,312
2015	1,275
Thereafter	10,862
	<u>\$ 17,439</u>

BLACK DIAMOND, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

NOTE 6. LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt, net as of December 31, 2010, and 2009 and for the Predecessor, as of June 30, 2009, was as follows:

	<u>December 31,</u>		<u>Predecessor Company</u>
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>June 30, 2009</u>
Revolving credit facility (a)	\$ 14,735	\$ -	\$ 12,669
5% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2017 (b)	14,018	-	-
Trademark payable (c)	706	-	797
Revolving line of credit (d)	-	-	2,763
Note payable to government agency (e)	-	-	345
Capital leases (f)	305	-	613
	<u>29,764</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>17,187</u>
Less current portion	(308)	-	(2,992)
	<u>\$ 29,456</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 14,195</u>

- (a) In connection with the closing of the acquisition of BDEL, the Company and certain of its subsidiaries entered into a loan agreement effective May 28, 2010 with Zions First National Bank (“Lender”) (the “Loan Agreement”).

Pursuant to the terms of the Loan Agreement, the Lender has made available to the Borrowers a thirty-five million dollar (\$35,000) unsecured revolving credit facility (the “Loan”), of which \$25,000 was made available at the time of the closing of the acquisition of BDEL and an additional \$10,000 was made available to the Company upon the closing of the acquisition of GMP. The Loan matures on July 2, 2013. The Loan may be prepaid or terminated at the Company's option at anytime without penalty. No amortization is required. Any outstanding principal balance together with any accrued but unpaid interest or fees will be due in full at maturity. The Loan bears interest at the 90-day London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) plus an applicable margin as determined by the ratio of Senior Net Debt (as calculated in the Loan Agreement) to Trailing Twelve Month EBITDA (as calculated in the Loan Agreement) as follows: (i) 90-day LIBOR Rate plus 3.5% per annum at all times that Senior Net Debt to Trailing Twelve Month EBITDA ratio is greater than or equal to 2.5; (ii) 90-day LIBOR Rate plus 2.75% per annum at all times that Senior Net Debt to Trailing Twelve Month EBITDA ratio is less than 2.5. The Loan requires the payment of an unused commitment fee of (i) 0.6% per annum at all times that the ratio of Senior Net Debt to Trailing Twelve Month EBITDA is greater than or equal to 2.5, and (ii) 0.45% per annum at all times that the ratio of Senior Net Debt to Trailing Twelve Month EBITDA is less than 2.5.

The Loan Agreement contains certain restrictive debt covenants that require the Company and its subsidiaries to maintain an EBITDA based minimum Trailing Twelve Month EBITDA, a minimum tangible net worth, and a positive amount of asset coverage, all as calculated in the Loan Agreement. In addition, the Loan Agreement contains covenants restricting the Company and its subsidiaries from pledging or encumbering their assets, with certain exceptions, and from engaging in acquisitions other than acquisitions permitted by the Loan Agreement. The Loan Agreement contains customary events of default (with grace periods where customary), including, among other things, failure to pay any principal or interest when due; any materially false or misleading representation, warranty, or financial statement; failure to comply with or to perform any provision of the Loan Agreement; and default on any debt or agreement in excess of certain amounts.

- (b) In connection with the Gregory Merger, \$22,056 and \$554 in subordinated notes were issued. The notes have a seven year term, 5% stated interest rate payable quarterly, and are prepayable at any time. Given the below market interest rate for comparably secured notes and the relative illiquidity of the notes, we have discounted the notes to \$13,127 and \$316, respectively, at date of acquisition. We will accrete the discount on the notes to interest expense using the effective interest method over the term of the notes. During the year ended December 31, 2010, \$455 and \$120, respectively, of the discounts were accreted and recorded as interest expense in the accompanying statements of operations.
- (c) In June 2009, the Company entered into a contract to purchase the exclusive rights to the Black Diamond Equipment trademark for clothing. The face amount of the non-interest bearing note was \$1,000. The unamortized discount, based upon an imputed interest rate of 5%, was \$103 at inception. During the year ended December 31, 2010, \$21 of the discount was accreted and recorded as interest expense in the accompanying statements of operations.

BLACK DIAMOND, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

- (d) Unsecured revolving line of credit with a bank with a maximum availability of \$3,685, interest at 2.0%. This revolving line of credit was paid off on May 28, 2010.
- (e) Note payable to a government agency which bears interest at 6.345%, requires monthly installments of \$5,409, and secured by real property and certain equipment. This note was guaranteed by an executive officer and was paid in full in December 2009.
- (f) Various capital leases payable to banks: interest rates ranging from 4.63% to 7.75%; monthly installments ranging from \$1 to \$5; ending between January 2011 and April 2014; secured by certain equipment.

The aggregate maturities of long-term debt and revolving lines of credit for the years subsequent to December 31, 2010 are as follows:

	2011	\$	150
	2012		600
	2013		14,735
	2014		-
	2015		-
	Thereafter		22,610
Total future long-term debt payments			38,095
Less amount representing debt discounts			(8,636)
Total carrying amount of long-term debt			29,459
Less current portion			(150)
Long-term debt obligations		\$	<u>29,309</u>

Property held under capital leases as of December 31, 2010, December 31, 2009 and for the Predecessor Company as of June 30, 2009 was \$469, \$0, and \$848, respectively, and accumulated amortization was \$37, \$0 and \$192, respectively.

Capital lease future minimum lease payments and the present value of net minimum lease payments for the years subsequent to December 31, 2010, are as follows:

	2011	\$	174
	2012		92
	2013		47
	2014		16
	2015		-
	Thereafter		-
Total Future minimum lease payments			329
Less amount representing interest			(24)
Present value of net minimum lease payments			305
Less current portion			(158)
Long-term capital lease obligations		\$	<u>147</u>

BLACK DIAMOND, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED
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NOTE 7. OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Other long-term liabilities were \$785 and \$446 as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. There were no other long-term liabilities outstanding for the Predecessor as of June 30, 2009. The balance of \$785 as of December 31, 2010 relates to a pension liability of the benefit plan for the Company's European employees that, under U.S. GAAP, is considered to be a defined benefit plan. The Company also has an insurance policy, whereby; any underfunded amounts related to the pension liability are recoverable from the insurance company. The Company has recorded a receivable of \$785 under other long-term assets for the underfunded amount as of December 31, 2010. The balance of \$446 as of December 31, 2009 represents deferred rent.

NOTE 8. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Derivative Contracts Not Designated as Hedged Instruments

The Company held the following contracts not designated as hedged instruments for the Predecessor Company as of June 30, 2009. There were no derivative contracts not designated as hedged instruments as of December 31, 2010 and 2009.

	Predecessor Company June 30, 2009	
	Notional Amount	Latest Maturity
Foreign exchange contracts - Euros	2,500	October-09
Foreign exchange contracts - Swiss Francs	750	November-09
Non-deliverable contracts - Chinese Yuans	25,300	February-10

Forward Interest Rate Swap Not Designated as Hedged Instrument

During the year ended June 30, 2009, the Predecessor Company held a forward interest rate swap, in an effort to manage interest rate risk on a certain debt instrument with a variable interest rate. In September 2005, the Predecessor Company entered into a swap agreement with a notional amount of \$4,000, a maturity date of October 2010, and a fixed rate of 4.54%. The fair value as of June 30, 2009 was \$201. This swap did not qualify for hedge accounting treatment; therefore, the change in the agreement's fair value has been expensed on the consolidated statements of operations.

BLACK DIAMOND, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED
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Derivative Contracts Designated as Hedged Instruments

The Company held the following contracts designated as hedged instruments as of December 31, 2010 and for the Predecessor Company, as of June 30, 2009. There were no derivative contracts held at December 31, 2009.

	December 31, 2010	
	Notional Amount	Latest Maturity
Foreign exchange contracts - Norwegian Kroners	465	January-11
Foreign exchange contracts - British Pounds	415	May-11
Foreign exchange contracts - Canadian Dollars	3,965	June-11
Foreign exchange contracts - Euros	10,072	December-11
Foreign exchange contracts - Swiss Francs	15,835	February-12

	Predecessor Company June 30, 2009	
	Notional Amount	Latest Maturity
Foreign exchange contracts - Norwegian Kroners	2,244	December-09
Foreign exchange contracts - Euros	8,736	June-10
Foreign exchange contracts - British Pounds	922	June-10
Foreign exchange contracts - Swiss Francs	7,300	June-10

The Company accounts for these contracts as cash flow hedges and tests effectiveness by determining whether changes in the cash flow of the derivative offset, within a range, changes in the cash flow of the hedged item. For contracts that qualify as effective hedge instruments, the effective portion of gains and losses resulting from changes in fair value of the instruments are included in accumulated other comprehensive income and reclassified to sales in the period the underlying hedge item is recognized in earnings. \$(43) was reclassified to sales during the year ended December 31, 2010. During the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company reported an adjustment to accumulated other comprehensive income of approximately \$216, as a result of the change in fair value of these contracts. Certain of these contracts did not qualify as effective hedge instruments and as such the changes in the fair value of the instruments were recognized in other income in the statements of operations for the eleven-month period ended May 28, 2010 for the Predecessor.

The following table presents the balance sheet classification and fair value of derivative instruments as of December 31, 2010:

	December 31, 2010	
	Fair Value	Classification
Derivative instruments in asset positions:		
Forward exchange contracts	\$ 1,346	Prepaid and other current assets
Derivative instruments in liability positions:		
Forward exchange contracts	1,387	Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

BLACK DIAMOND, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED
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NOTE 9. FAIR VALUE OF MEASUREMENTS

We measure financial assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis based on the quality of inputs used to measure fair value. The three fair value hierarchy levels are defined as follows:

Level 1- inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted market prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2- inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices in markets that are not active or model inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3- inputs to the valuation methodology are based on prices or valuation techniques that are unobservable.

The following tables present the financial and non-financial assets and liabilities that are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis as December 31, 2010 and 2009, and for the Predecessor Company as of June 30, 2009 in the consolidated balance sheets by fair value hierarchy level, as described above.

	December 31, 2010			
	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets				
Forward exchange contracts	\$ -	\$ 1,346	\$ -	\$ 1,346
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,346</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,346</u>

Liabilities				
Forward exchange contracts	\$ -	\$ 1,387	\$ -	\$ 1,387
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,387</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,387</u>

	December 31, 2009			
	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets				
Cash equivalents	\$ 58,363	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 58,363
Marketable securities	24,059	-	-	24,059
	<u>\$ 82,422</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 82,422</u>

	Predecessor Company June 30, 2009			
	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets				
Cash equivalents	\$ 395	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 395
Forward exchange contracts	-	57	-	57
	<u>\$ 395</u>	<u>\$ 57</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 452</u>
Liabilities				
Forward interest rate swap	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 201	\$ 201
Forward exchange contracts	-	593	-	593
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 593</u>	<u>\$ 201</u>	<u>\$ 794</u>

BLACK DIAMOND, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

NOTE 10. EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

Basic earnings (loss) per share was computed by dividing earnings (loss) on common stock by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during each period. Diluted earnings per common share were computed by dividing earnings on common stock by the total of the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during each period, plus the effect of outstanding stock options and restricted stock grants. Potentially dilutive securities are excluded from the computation of diluted earnings (loss) per share attributable to common shareholders if their effect is anti-dilutive.

The following table is a reconciliation of basic and diluted shares outstanding used in the calculation of earnings (loss) per share:

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic	19,815	16,867	16,867
Effect of dilutive stock options	58	-	-
Effect of dilutive restricted stock and restricted stock units	149	-	-
Weighted average shares outstanding - diluted	<u>20,022</u>	<u>16,867</u>	<u>16,867</u>
Earnings (loss) per share:			
Basic	\$ 2.58	\$ (0.29)	\$ (0.14)
Diluted	2.56	(0.29)	(0.14)

For the year ended December 31, 2010, diluted earnings per share excludes the anti-dilutive effect of options to purchase 1,322,130 shares of common stock whose exercise prices were higher than the average market price of the Company's common stock for the year ended December 31, 2010.

For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, basic net loss per share was the same as diluted net loss per share because all potentially dilutive securities were anti-dilutive due to the net loss for the period.

NOTE 11. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION PLAN (SHARE AMOUNTS NOT IN THOUSANDS)

The Company adopted the 2005 Clarus Corporation Stock Incentive Plan (the "2005 Plan"), which was approved by stockholders at the Company's annual meeting in June 2005. Under the 2005 Plan, the Board of Directors has flexibility to determine the type and amount of awards to be granted to eligible participants, who must be employees of the Company or its subsidiaries, directors, officers or consultants to the Company. The 2005 Plan provides for grants of incentive stock options, nonqualified stock options, restricted stock awards, stock appreciation rights, and restricted units. As of December 31, 2010, the number of shares authorized and reserved for issuance under the 2005 Plan is 4.5 million, subject to an automatic annual increase equal to 4% of the total number of shares of the Company's outstanding common stock. The aggregate number of shares of common stock that may be granted through awards under the 2005 Plan to any employee in any calendar year may not exceed 500,000 shares. The 2005 Plan will continue in effect until June 2015 unless terminated sooner. As of December 31, 2010, 1,788,750 stock options have been awarded under the 2005 Plan, of which 530,000 are unvested and 737,500 are vested and eligible for exercise.

On May 28, 2010, the Company issued 572,500 stock options, under the Company's 2005 Plan, to directors and employees of the Company. Of the 572,500 options issued on May 28, 2010, 100,000 were fully vested on the date of grant and the remaining 472,500 options granted will vest in three installments as follows: 189,000 shares shall vest on December 31, 2012 and 141,750 shares shall vest on each of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2014.

Subsequent to May 28, 2010, the Company issued an additional 67,500 stock options, under the Company's 2005 Plan, to directors and employees of the Company. Of the 67,500 options issued, 40,000 will vest in four equal consecutive quarterly tranches from the date of grant, and the remaining 27,500 options granted will vest in three installments as follows: 11,000 shares shall vest on December 31, 2012 and 8,250 shares shall vest on each of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2014.

BLACK DIAMOND, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

For computing the fair value of the stock-based awards, the fair value of each option grant has been estimated as of the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions:

Options Granted During 2010

Number of Options	60,000	40,000	40,000	500,000
Option Vesting Period	Immediate	Immediate	1 Year	4.5 Years
Grant Price	\$6.85	\$6.85	\$6.77	\$6.25 - \$6.85
Dividend Yield	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Expected Volatility (a)	54.60%	71.70%	53.00%	54.1% - 55.1%
Risk-free Interest Rate	2.10%	0.34%	1.58%	1.76% - 2.75%
Expected Life (Years)	5	1.29	5.31	6.45
Weighted Average Fair Value	\$3.33	\$2.18	\$3.26	\$3.39 - \$3.83
Aggregate Fair Value	\$200	\$87	\$130	\$1,898

(a) Since BDEL's historical volatility was not representative of the business going in the future, therefore, BDEL's historical volatility was based on the historical volatility of a peer group of companies within similar industries and similar size as BDEL.

Using these assumptions, the fair value of the stock options granted on during 2010 was approximately \$2,315, which will be amortized over the vesting period of the options.

Also on May 28, 2010, the Company accelerated the vesting of 180,000 unvested options originally issued on December 13, 2007 to certain terminated employees. As part of the severance agreements, the expiration period of these options was extended until May 28, 2013. The total increase to non-cash equity compensation related to these accelerated options was \$199, which was recorded in general and administrative expenses on the date of acceleration.

The Company's Compensation Committee and Board of Directors approved, effective as of May 28, 2010, the extension of the expiration date from December 20, 2012 to May 31, 2020 of an aggregate of 800,000 vested non-plan stock options previously granted to Mr. Kanders pursuant to a stock option agreement, dated December 23, 2002, between the Company and Mr. Kanders. The total increase to non-cash equity compensation related to these options was \$1,124, which was recorded in general and administrative expenses on the effective date of the extension of the expiration date.

The Company's Compensation Committee and Board of Directors approved effective as of May 28, 2010, the acceleration of vesting of 500,000 shares of restricted common stock that had been previously granted to Mr. Kanders, pursuant to a restricted stock agreement dated April 11, 2003, between the Company and Mr. Kanders. The total increase to non-cash equity compensation related to this award was \$871, which was recorded in general and administrative expenses on the date of acceleration.

On May 28, 2010, the Company entered into a restricted stock award agreement (the "RSA Agreement") with Mr. Kanders. Under the RSA Agreement, Mr. Kanders was granted a seven-year restricted stock award of 500,000 restricted shares under the 2005 Plan, of which (i) 250,000 restricted shares will vest and become nonforfeitable on the date the closing price of the Company's common stock shall have equaled or exceeded \$10.00 per share for twenty consecutive trading days; and (ii) 250,000 restricted shares shall vest and become nonforfeitable on the date the closing price of the Company's common stock shall have equaled or exceeded \$12.00 per share for twenty consecutive trading days. For computing the fair value of the 500,000 seven-year restricted stock-based awards, the fair value of each restricted stock award grant has been estimated as of the date of grant using the Monte-Carlo pricing model with the following assumptions:

BLACK DIAMOND, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

Restricted Stock Granted on May 28, 2010

Number issued		250,000		250,000
Vesting Period	\$ 10.00	Stock Price target	\$ 12.00	Stock Price target
Grant Price	\$	6.85	\$	6.85
Dividend Yield		0.00%		0.00%
Expected Volatility (a)		56.60%		56.60%
Risk-free Interest Rate		2.88%		2.88%
Expected Life (Years)		1.12		1.62
Weighted Average Fair Value	\$	6.13	\$	5.83
Aggregate Fair Value	\$	1,533	\$	1,457

(a) Since BDEL's historical volatility was not representative of the ongoing future business, accordingly, BDEL's historical volatility was based on the historical volatility of a peer group of companies within similar industries and similar size as BDE.

Using these assumptions, the fair value of the restricted stock awards granted on May 28, 2010 was approximately \$2,990, which will be amortized over the expected life of the awards.

On January 17, 2011, the Company granted to Mr. Kanders a seven-year restricted stock award of 250,000 shares of common stock pursuant to the Company's 2005 Plan, which award shall vest on the date the Fair Market Value (as defined in the 2005 Plan) of the Company's common stock shall have equaled or exceeded the lesser of three times the Fair Market Value of the Company's common stock on January 17, 2011 or \$14.00 per share, in each case for 20 consecutive trading days.

In connection with the acquisition of GMP, the Company issued 92,401 restricted stock units as replacement awards on May 28, 2010. ASC 805 requires that the fair value of replacement awards and cash payments made to settle vested awards attributed to precombination service be included in the consideration transferred for the acquisition. The fair value of GMP share awards, as applicable, has been attributed to precombination service and included in the consideration transferred in the amounts of \$593, consisting of \$185 in cash, \$316 in notes payable, and \$92 in stock. The amount expensed on the date of acquisition attributable to post combination service was \$682 related to the 92,401 restricted stock units.

The total non-cash stock compensation expense related to stock options and restricted stock recorded by the Company and the Predecessor is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Restricted stock	\$ 2,292	\$ 268	\$ 268
Restricted stock units	683	-	-
Stock options	1,989	222	409
Stock subscription expense (see Note 14)	145	-	-
Total	\$ 5,109	\$ 490	\$ 677

	Predecessor Company		
	Period from July 1, 2009 to May 28, 2010	Year Ended June 30, 2009	2008
Deferred compensation	\$ 1,172	\$ 72	\$ 93
Stock options	132	16	18
Total	\$ 1,304	\$ 88	\$ 111

BLACK DIAMOND, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED
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A summary of changes in outstanding options during the year ended December 31, 2010 is as follows:

	<u>Options</u>	<u>Weighted Average Exercise Price</u>	<u>Restricted Stock</u>	<u>Restricted Stock Units</u>
Outstanding at December 31, 2009	1,968,750	\$ 7.01	500,000	0
Granted	640,000	6.82	500,000	92,401
Exercised	(181,250)	5.55	(500,000)	-
Expired	-		-	-
Forfeited	-		-	-
Outstanding at December 31, 2010	<u>2,427,500</u>	<u>\$ 7.07</u>	<u>500,000</u>	<u>92,401</u>
Options exercisable at December 31, 2010	1,897,500	\$ 7.15		

The following table summarizes the exercise price range, weighted average exercise price, and remaining contractual lives by significant ranges for options outstanding and exercisable as of December 31, 2010:

<u>Exercise Price Range</u>	<u>Outstanding</u>	<u>Exercisable</u>	<u>Remaining Life In Years</u>	<u>Weighted Average Exercise Price</u>
\$ 3.85 - \$5.33	162,500	162,500	3.2	\$ 4.39
\$ 5.34 - \$10.00	2,265,000	1,735,000	4.0	\$ 7.40
	<u>2,427,500</u>	<u>1,897,500</u>	3.6	\$ 7.15

The fair value of unvested shares is determined based on the market price of our shares on the grant date. As of December 31, 2010, there were 530,000 unvested stock options and unrecognized compensation cost of \$1,720 related to unvested stock options.

NOTE 12. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company is involved in various legal disputes and other legal proceedings that arise from time to time in the ordinary course of business. Based on currently available information, the Company does not believe that the disposition of any of the legal disputes the Company or its subsidiaries is currently involved in will have a material adverse effect upon the Company's consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. It is possible that, as additional information becomes available, the impact on the Company of an adverse determination could have a different effect.

The Company leases office space, warehouse and distribution space under noncancelable operating leases. As leases expire, it can be expected that, in the normal course of business, certain leases will be renewed or replaced. Certain lease agreements include escalating rents over the lease terms. The Company expenses rent on a straight-line basis over the lease term which commences on the date the Company has the right to control the property. The cumulative expense recognized on a straight-line basis in excess of the cumulative payments is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities and other long-term liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Total rent expense of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 was \$1,367, \$400 and \$400, respectively. Total rent expense of the Predecessor Company for the period from July 1, 2009 to May 28, 2010, and the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 was \$689, \$543 and \$379, respectively.

BLACK DIAMOND, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED
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Future minimum lease payments required under noncancelable operating leases that have initial or remaining noncancelable lease term in excess of one year at December 31, 2010 are as follows:

2011	\$	1,186
2012		1,017
2013		770
2014		320
2015		322
Thereafter		711
	\$	4,326

NOTE 13. INCOME TAXES

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred income tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. The Company is subject to income taxes in certain foreign jurisdictions based on operations. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are created in this process. The Company has netted these deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities by jurisdiction. Deferred income tax assets are reviewed for recoverability and valuation allowances are provided when it is more likely than not that a deferred tax asset is not realizable in the future.

Tax positions are recognized in the financial statements when it is more-likely-than-not that the position will be sustained upon examination by the tax authorities. As of December 31, 2010, the Company had no uncertain tax positions that qualify for either recognition or disclosure in the financial statements. The Company conducts its business globally. As a result, the Company and its subsidiaries file income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various state and foreign jurisdictions, and are subject to examination for the open tax years of 2006-2008.

The Company recognizes interest expense and penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense. No amounts were recorded related to interest expense and penalties related to income tax matters by the Company during the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively, and for the Predecessor Company for the period from July 1, 2009 to May 28, 2010, and for the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Consolidated (losses) income from continuing operations before income taxes consists of the following:

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
U.S. operations	\$ (21,430)	\$ (4,851)	\$ (2,402)
Foreign operations	2,391	-	-
Loss before income tax	<u>\$ (19,039)</u>	<u>\$ (4,851)</u>	<u>\$ (2,402)</u>

	<u>Predecessor Company</u>		
	<u>July 1, 2009 to May 28, 2010</u>	<u>Year Ended June 30,</u>	
		<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
U.S. operations	\$ 7,530	\$ 4,314	\$ 2,219
Foreign operations	1,537	(772)	710
Income before income tax	<u>\$ 9,067</u>	<u>\$ 3,542</u>	<u>\$ 2,929</u>

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The components of the provision (benefit) for income taxes consist of the following:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Current:			
Federal	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
State and local	-	-	-
Foreign	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Deferred:			
Federal	(4,344)	(900)	(273)
State and local	(885)	(299)	17
Foreign	-	-	-
	(5,229)	(1,199)	(256)
Increase (decrease) in valuation allowance for deferred income taxes	(65,000)	1,193	256
	(70,229)	(6)	-
Income tax expense (benefit)	<u>\$ (70,229)</u>	<u>\$ (6)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

	Predecessor Company		
	July 1, 2009 to May 28, 2010	Year Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2008
Current:			
Federal	\$ 1,621	\$ 758	\$ 1,008
State and local	227	106	142
Foreign	161	-	182
	2,009	864	1,332
Deferred:			
Federal	716	345	(403)
State and local	100	48	(57)
Foreign	-	-	-
	816	393	(460)
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 2,825</u>	<u>\$ 1,257</u>	<u>\$ 872</u>

BLACK DIAMOND, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED
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The following is a reconciliation of the normal expected statutory federal income tax rate to the effective rate reported in the Company's financial statements:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Computed "expected" income tax expense (benefit)	(34.0)%	(34.0)%	(34.0)%
Increase (decrease) in income taxes resulting from:			
State income taxes, net of federal income taxes	(3.3)	(4.9)	(1.6)
NOL adjustments	-	13.4	2.1
Capital loss carryforward adjustment	-	-	22.7
Transactions costs	8.4	-	-
Other	1.4	1.0	0.2
Increase (decrease) in valuation allowance	(341.4)	24.5	10.6
Income tax expense (benefit)	<u>(368.9)%</u>	<u>-%</u>	<u>-%</u>

The Predecessor's effective tax rates varied from federal statutory rates primarily due to nondeductible items and statutory exclusions, such as a portion of the Predecessor's meals and entertainment expenses, state income taxes, foreign income not subject to federal tax, federal and state research and development credits, and deductions related to domestic production activities.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial reporting carrying amounts and tax bases of existing assets and liabilities and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Significant components of the Company's existing deferred income tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss, capital loss amount and research & experimentation credit carryforwards	\$ 84,542	\$ 85,724
Charitable contribution carryforward	-	4
Depreciation	-	73
Non-cash compensation	1,972	1,179
Accrued liabilities	1,640	162
Reserves and other	2,370	1,728
Intangibles	507	-
	<u>91,031</u>	<u>88,870</u>
Valuation allowance	(21,504)	(88,868)
Net deferred tax assets	69,527	2
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Depreciation	(1,948)	-
Discount on notes	(3,161)	-
Intangibles	(18,683)	-
Other	(455)	-
Unrealized gain on marketable securities	-	(2)
	<u>(24,247)</u>	<u>(2)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 45,280</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

BLACK DIAMOND, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

The Predecessor Company's net deferred tax asset (liability) as of June 30, 2009, consisted of the following:

	Predecessor Company June 30, 2009
Deferred tax assets:	
Current	\$ 2,124
Noncurrent	724
	2,848
Valuation allowance	-
Net deferred tax assets	2,848
Deferred tax liabilities:	
Current	(314)
Noncurrent	(1,325)
	(1,639)
Total	\$ 1,209

The net change in the valuation allowance for deferred income tax assets was \$67,364 (\$65,000 of this change was benefited through the Company's income tax expense; whereas, the remaining \$2,364 was offset by the write-off of expiring NOL's during 2010) \$(1,348), and \$(104) during the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively. In assessing the realizability of deferred income tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred income assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred income tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Management has provided a valuation allowance against some of the net deferred income tax assets as of December 31, 2010, because the ultimate realization of those benefits and assets does not meet the more likely than not criteria.

The recognition of a valuation allowance for deferred taxes requires management to make estimates and judgments about the Company's future profitability which are inherently uncertain. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The estimates and judgments associated with the Company's valuation of deferred taxes are considered critical due to the amount of deferred taxes recorded by the Company on its consolidated balance sheet and the judgment required in determining the Company's future profitability. If, in the opinion of management, it becomes more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized, deferred tax assets would be reduced by a valuation allowance and any such reduction could have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the Company.

The Company's conclusion, based upon applicable accounting guidelines, that the deferred tax assets noted above is more than likely than not to be realized reflects, among other things, its ability to generate taxable income and its projections of future taxable income and include future years that the Company estimates it would have available net operating loss carryforwards. While the Company believes that its estimate of future taxable income is reasonable, it is inherently uncertain. If the Company realizes unforeseen material losses in the future, or its ability to generate future taxable income necessary to realize a portion of the deferred tax assets is materially reduced, additions to the valuation allowance which reduce the deferred tax assets could be recorded. Moreover, because the majority of the Company's deferred tax assets consist of net operating loss carryforwards for federal tax purposes, if change in control events occur which could limit the availability of the net operating loss carryforwards under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, additions to the valuation allowance which would reduce the deferred tax assets could also be recorded. Any such reduction could have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the Company.

BLACK DIAMOND, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

A roll forward of our valuation allowance for deferred income tax assets for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 is as follows:

	Balance at Beginning of Period	Charged (Credited) to Costs and Expenses	Deductions (a)	Balance at End of Period
2008	\$ 87,416	\$ 256	\$ (152)	\$ 87,520
2009	87,520	1,193	155	88,868
2010	\$ 88,868	\$ (67,364)	-	\$ 21,504

(a) Deduction related to valuation allowance for deferred income tax assets represents increase/(decrease) in valuation allowance recorded to stockholders' equity.

As of December 31, 2010, the Company had net operating loss, research and experimentation credit and alternative minimum tax credit carryforwards for U.S. federal income tax purposes of \$226,837, \$1,501 and \$56, respectively. The Company's ability to benefit from certain net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards is limited under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended (the "Code"), due to a prior ownership change of greater than 50%. The Company believes its U.S. Federal net operating loss ("NOL") will substantially offset its future U.S. Federal income taxes, excluding the amount subject to U.S. Federal Alternative Minimum Tax ("AMT"). AMT is calculated as 20% of AMT income. For purposes of AMT, a maximum of 90% of income is offset by available NOLs. The majority of the Company's pre-tax income is currently earned and expected to be earned in the U.S., or taxed in the U.S. as Subpart F. income and will be offset with the NOL.

Of the \$225,786 of net operating losses available to offset taxable income, \$214,160 does not expire until 2020 or later, subject to compliance with Section 382 of the Code as indicated by the following schedule:

**Net Operating Carryforward Expiration Dates
December 31, 2010**

Expiration Dates December 31,	Net Operating Loss Amount
2011	\$ 7,520
2012	5,157
2020	29,533
2021	50,430
2022	115,000
2023	5,712
2024	3,566
2025	1,707
2026	476
2028	1,360
2029	4,074
2030	2,302
Total	226,837
Section 382 Limitation	(1,051)
After Limitations	<u>\$ 225,786</u>

*Subject to compliance with Section 382 of the Code

BLACK DIAMOND, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

NOTE 14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Kanders & Company, Inc.

In September 2003, the Company and Kanders & Company, Inc. (“Kanders & Company”), an entity owned and controlled by the Company’s Executive Chairman, Warren B. Kanders, entered into a 15-year lease with a five-year renewal option, as co-tenants with Kanders & Company to lease approximately 11,500 square feet in Stamford, Connecticut. Until May 28, 2010, the Company paid \$31.6 a month for its 75% portion of the lease, Kanders & Company paid \$10.5 a month for its 25% portion of the lease and rent expense was recognized on a straight-line basis. The lease provides the co-tenants with an option to terminate the lease in years eight and ten in consideration for a termination payment. In connection with the lease, the Company obtained a stand-by letter of credit in the amount of \$850 to secure lease obligations for the Stamford facility and Kanders & Company reimbursed the Company for a pro rata portion of the approximately \$4.5 annual cost of the letter of credit. In June 2010, the stand-by letter of credit of \$850 was reduced to \$450.

Until May 28, 2010, the Company provided certain telecommunication, administrative and other office services, as well as accounting and bookkeeping services to Kanders & Company that are reimbursed by Kanders & Company. Such services aggregated to \$75, \$221, and \$182 during the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively.

As of December 31, 2010, the Company had a payable of \$147 owed to Kanders & Company. The amount due to Kanders & Company is included in accrued liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet. As of December 31, 2009, the Company had a net receivable of \$52 from Kanders & Company. The amount due to and from Kanders & Company was included in prepaid and other current assets and accounts payable and accrued liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

On May 28, 2010, the Company entered into a transition agreement (the “Transition Agreement”) with Kanders & Company, which provides for, among other things, (i) assumption by Kanders & Company of the Company’s obligations accrued after May 28, 2010 under the Stamford lease; (ii) the reimbursement of Kanders & Company by the Company for its assumption of the Company’s remaining lease obligations and any related cancellation fees in an amount equal to \$1,295, which is comprised of the Company’s 75% pro rata portion of any such remaining lease obligations and any related cancellation fees; (iii) the indemnification by Kanders & Company of the Company’s lease obligations and any related cancellation fees accruing after May 28, 2010; (iv) the retention of Kanders & Company and payment by the Company to Kanders & Company of an immediate fee of \$1,061 for severance payments and transition services subsequent to the closing of the acquisitions of BDEL and GMP through March 31, 2011; and (v) the indemnification of Kanders & Company for any liability resulting from the transition services it provides to the Company. In connection with the transition services, the Company assigned to Kanders & Company, certain leasehold improvements, fixtures, hardware and office equipment previously used by the Company, valued at \$595. On September 1, 2010, the Company entered into Amendment No. 1 to the Transition Agreement, pursuant to which the end date for the period in which Kanders & Company is to provide transition services to the Company was modified from March 31, 2011 to December 31, 2010. As a result of this modification, the entire fee of \$1,061 for severance payments and transition services was expensed during 2010.

Stamford Industrial Group

Until September 30, 2009, the Company provided certain telecommunication, administrative and other office services to Stamford Industrial Group, Inc. (“SIG”) that were reimbursed by SIG. Warren B. Kanders, the Company’s Executive Chairman, also served as the Non-Executive Chairman of SIG. No such services were provided during the year ended December 31, 2010. Such services aggregated to \$19 and \$35 during the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company had no outstanding receivables from or payables to SIG.

Kanders Aviation

During the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company incurred charges totaling approximately \$27 related to Kanders Aviation LLC (“Kanders Aviation”), an affiliate of the Company’s Executive Chairman, Warren B. Kanders, relating to aircraft travel by officers of the Company for potential redeployment transactions, pursuant to the Transportation Services Agreement, dated December 18, 2003 between the Company and Kanders Aviation. There were no such charges incurred for the year ended December 31, 2009 and \$14 during 2008.

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company had no outstanding receivables from or payables to Kanders Aviation.

BLACK DIAMOND, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

Acquisition of Gregory Mountain Products, Inc.

On May 28, 2010, the Company acquired GMP pursuant to a certain Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of May 7, 2010, from each of Kanders GMP Holdings, LLC and Schiller Gregory Investment Company, LLC, as the stockholders of Gregory Mountain Products (the "Gregory Stockholders"). The sole member of Kanders GMP Holdings, LLC is Mr. Warren B. Kanders, Black Diamond, Inc.'s Executive Chairman and a member of its Board of Directors, who continues to serve in such capacity. The sole manager of Schiller Gregory Investment Company, LLC is Mr. Robert R. Schiller, the Company's Executive Vice Chairman and a member of its Board of Directors. In the acquisition of GMP, the Company acquired all of the outstanding common stock of GMP for an aggregate amount of approximately \$44,100 (after closing adjustments of \$889 relating to debt repayments, working capital and equity plan allocation), payable to the Gregory Stockholders in proportion to their respective ownership interests of GMP as follows: (i) the issuance of 2,419 unregistered shares of the Company's common stock to Kanders GMP Holdings, LLC and 1,256 unregistered shares of the Company's common stock to Schiller Gregory Investment Company, LLC, and (ii) the issuance by the Company of Merger Consideration Subordinated Notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$14,517 to Kanders GMP Holdings, LLC and in the aggregate principal amount of \$7,538.5 to Schiller Gregory Investment Company, LLC. The acquisition of GMP was approved by a special committee comprised of independent directors of the Company's Board of Directors.

In connection with the Company's acquisition of GMP, the Company entered into a registration rights agreement with each of the Gregory Stockholders, pursuant to which the Company agreed to use its commercially reasonable efforts to prepare and file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), as soon as reasonably practicable, a "shelf" registration statement covering the 3,676 shares of the Company's common stock, received by the Gregory Stockholders as part of the consideration received by them in connection with the acquisition of GMP. In addition, in the event that the Company files a registration statement during any period that there is not an effective registration statement covering all of the shares received by the Gregory Stockholders in the acquisition, the Gregory Stockholders shall have "piggyback" rights, subject to customary underwriter cutbacks.

Acquisition of Black Diamond Equipment, Ltd.

On May 28, 2010, the Company acquired BDEL pursuant to a certain Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of May 7, 2010. In the acquisition of BDEL, the Company acquired all of the outstanding common stock of BDEL for an aggregate amount of \$85,675 (after closing adjustments of \$4,335 relating to working capital), \$4,500 of which is being held in escrow for a one-year period as security for any working capital adjustments to the purchase price or indemnification claims under the merger agreement. Mr. Peter Metcalf, the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer and a member of its Board of Directors, Robert Peay, the Company's Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Secretary, and Philip N. Duff, a member of the Company's Board of Directors, were stockholders of BDEL before its acquisition by the Company. The acquisition of BDEL was unanimously approved by the Company's Board of Directors.

Private Placement

Effective May 28, 2010, the Company sold in a private placement offering an aggregate of 484 shares of the Company's common stock to 11 accredited investors, who were stockholders of BDEL, including Messrs. Metcalf, Peay and Duff, and certain employees of BDEL, for an aggregate purchase price of \$2,903. The securities sold by the Company in the private placement were exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, pursuant to Regulation D promulgated thereunder and pursuant to Section 4(2) and/or 4(6) thereof.

The Company incurred at \$145 non-cash stock subscription expense for the difference between the \$6.00 per share purchase price and the fair value of the stock on the May 28, 2010 closing date of \$6.30 per share, which equaled the closing price of \$6.85 less an 8% discount of \$0.55 per share. The discount was calculated using the Finerty model with a nine month estimated marketability restriction due to the unregistered nature of the shares.

In connection with the private placement, the Company entered into a registration rights agreement, pursuant to which the Company has agreed to use its commercially reasonable efforts to prepare and file with the SEC, as soon as reasonably practicable, a "shelf" registration statement covering the 484 shares of the Company's common stock received by the stockholders in the private placement. In addition, in the event that the Company files a registration statement during any period that there is not an effective shelf registration statement covering all of the shares sold in the private placement, the stockholders shall have "piggyback" rights, subject to customary underwriter cutbacks.

In the opinion of management, the rates, terms and considerations of the transactions with the related parties described above are at least as favorable as those we could have obtained in arms length negotiations or otherwise are at prevailing market prices and terms.

BLACK DIAMOND, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

Predecessor Company

During the period from July 1, 2009 to May 28, 2010 and the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, the Company had sales to an entity controlled by a director and stockholder of the Company totaling \$2,974, \$3,625, and \$2,663, respectively. Due to the related nature of these transactions, the amounts received might have been different if similar activities had been undertaken with unrelated parties.

BLACK DIAMOND, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA – QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (Unaudited)

The following table sets forth selected quarterly data for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009. The operating results are not indicative of results for any future period.

	Year Ended December 31, 2010			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
	(in thousands, except per share amounts)			
Net sales	\$ -	\$ 7,744	\$ 33,946	\$ 34,222
Gross profit	-	1,808	9,535	12,389
Operating (loss) income	(2,377)	(10,933)	(2,402)	(655)
Net income (loss)	(2,355)	57,293	(3,294)	(454)
Earnings (loss) per share:				
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$ (0.14)	\$ 3.08	\$ (0.15)	\$ (0.02)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	(0.14)	3.03	(0.15)	(0.02)

	Year Ended December 31, 2009			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
	(in thousands, except per share amounts)			
Net sales	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Gross profit	-	-	-	-
Operating (loss) income	(1,012)	(1,118)	(906)	(2,516)
Net income (loss)	(601)	(921)	(850)	(2,473)
Earnings (loss) per share:				
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.15)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.15)

The following table sets forth selected quarterly data for the period from July 1, 2009 to May 28, 2010 and the year ended June 30, 2009 of the Predecessor. The operating results are not indicative of results for any future period.

	Period from July 1, 2009 to May 28, 2010 - Predecessor Company (Note 1)			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Two Months Ended May 28, 2010
	(in thousands)			
Net sales	\$ 25,555	\$ 26,583	\$ 23,657	\$ 11,286
Gross profit	9,958	10,184	9,120	4,658
Operating (loss) income	3,419	2,649	1,805	(165)
Net income (loss)	2,761	1,166	1,400	915

	Year Ended June 30, 2009 - Predecessor Company (Note 1)			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
	(in thousands)			
Net sales	\$ 22,700	\$ 25,249	\$ 20,788	\$ 15,219
Gross profit	8,647	9,040	7,653	5,223
Operating (loss) income	2,056	2,146	1,028	(602)
Net income (loss)	866	1,403	475	(459)

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's management carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, respectively, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of December 31, 2010, pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-15. Such disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company is accumulated and communicated to the appropriate management on a basis that permits timely decisions regarding disclosure. Based upon that evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2010 are effective.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"). The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

As required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") in Internal Control-Integrated Framework.

The Company acquired BDEL and GMP on May 28, 2010. Management excluded BDEL and GMP from its assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010. BDEL and GMP represent 100% of the Company's total assets and 100% of the Company's total revenues as reported in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Based on our assessment and those criteria, management concluded that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As a result of the acquisitions of BDEL and GMP on May 28, 2010, the Company has implemented internal controls over financial reporting to include consolidation of BDEL and GMP, as well as acquisition-related accounting and disclosures. The acquisitions of BDEL and GMP represents a material change in internal control over financial reporting since management's last assessment of the Company's internal control over financial reporting, which was completed as of December 31, 2009. BDEL and GMP utilize separate information and accounting systems and processes.

The Company's management is reviewing and evaluating its internal control procedures and the design of those control procedures relating to the BDEL and GMP acquisitions and anticipates conforming control processes for BDEL and GMP during the year ended December 31, 2011 and plans on completing an evaluation and review of the BDEL and GMP internal control over financial reporting during the year ended December 31, 2011.

There have been no other changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the most recently completed fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Information regarding executive officers is included in Part I of this Annual Report on Form 10-K as permitted by General Instruction G(3).

The Company has adopted a code of ethics that applies to its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, and to all of its other officers, directors and employees. The code of ethics may be accessed at www.blackdiamond-inc.com, our Internet website, at the tab "Corporate Governance" under the section called "Investor Relations". The Company intends to disclose future amendments to, or waivers from, certain provisions of its code of ethics, if any, on the above website within five business days following the date of such amendment or waiver.

Other information required by Item 10, including information regarding directors, membership and function of the audit committee, including the financial expertise of its members, and Section 16(a) compliance, appearing under the captions "Election of Directors," "Information Regarding Board of Directors and Committees" and "Other Matters" in our Proxy Statement used in connection with our 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information set forth under the caption "Executive Compensation" in our Proxy Statement used in connection with our 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information set forth under the caption "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters" in our Proxy Statement used in connection with our 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information set forth under the caption "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence" in our Proxy Statement used in connection with our 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information set forth under the caption "Principal Accountant Fees and Services" in our Proxy Statement used in connection with our 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

Financial Statements, Financial Statement Schedules and Exhibits

(a) Financial Statements

(1) The following financial statements are filed with this report on the following pages indicated:

	<u>Page</u>
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Consolidated Financial Statements	34
Independent Auditor's Report	35
Independent Auditor's Report	36
Consolidated Balance Sheets - December 31, 2010 and 2009 and June 30, 2009 (Predecessor)	37
Consolidated Statements of Operations - Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 and Period From July 1, 2009 to May 28, 2010, and Years Ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 (Predecessor)	38
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows -Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 and Period From July 1, 2009 to May 28, 2010, and Years Ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 (Predecessor)	39
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity and Comprehensive Loss -Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 and Period From July1, 2009 to May 28, 2010, and Years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 (Predecessor)	41
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	43

(2) The following Exhibits are hereby filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K:

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Exhibit</u>
2.1	Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of May 7, 2010 by and among Clarus Corporation, Everest/Sapphire Acquisition, LLC, Sapphire Merger Corp., Black Diamond Equipment, Ltd. and Ed McCall, as Stockholders' Representative (filed as Exhibit 2.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on May 10, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
2.2	Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of May 7, 2010 by and among Clarus Corporation, Everest/Sapphire Acquisition LLC, Everest Merger I Corp., Everest Merger II, LLC, Gregory Mountain Products, Inc. and Kanders GMP Holdings, LLC, Schiller Gregory Investment Company, LLC (filed as Exhibit 2.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on May 10, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Company (filed as Appendix C to the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement, filed with the Commission on November 6, 2002 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.2	Certificate of Amendment to Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Company (filed as Exhibit 3.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on July 31, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.3	Certificate of Amendment of the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Company (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on January 24, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.4	Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Company (filed as Appendix D to the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement, filed with the Commission on November 6, 2002 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.5	Amendment No. 1 to the Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Company (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.4 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed with the Commission on March 31, 2003).
3.6	Amendment No. 2 to the Amended and Restated By-Laws of the Company (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on June 4, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).

Exhibit Number	Exhibit
3.7	Amendment No. 3 to the Amended and Restated By-Laws of the Company (filed as Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed with the Commission on August 9, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.8	Form of Certificate of Designation of Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on February 13, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference).
4.1	See Exhibits 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7 and 3.8 for provisions of the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation and Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Company defining rights of the holders of Common Stock of the Company.
4.2	Company's Specimen Common Stock Certificate. **
4.3	Rights Agreement, dated as of February 12, 2008, by and between Clarus Corporation and American Stock Transfer & Trust Company (filed as Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on February 13, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference).
4.4	Form of Rights Certificate (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on February 13, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1	Form of Indemnification Agreement for Directors and Executive Officers of the Company (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on December 23, 2002 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.2	Employment Agreement, dated as of May 28, 2010, between the Company and Warren B. Kanders (filed as Exhibit 10.13 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on June 4, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).*
10.3	Employment Agreement, dated as of May 28, 2010, between the Company and Robert R. Schiller (filed as Exhibit 10.14 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on June 4, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).*
10.4	Employment Agreement between the Company and Peter Metcalf, dated as of May 7, 2010 (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on May 10, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).*
10.5	Amendment No. 1 to Employment Agreement, dated May 28, 2010, by and between the Company and Peter Metcalf (filed as Exhibit 10.16 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on June 4, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).*
10.6	Amended and Restated Stock Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed with the Commission on August 14, 2000 and incorporated herein by reference).*
10.7	Form of Nonqualified Stock Option Agreement (filed as Exhibit 10.5 to the Company's Quarterly Report Form 10-Q, filed with the Commission on August 14, 2000 and incorporated herein by reference).*
10.8	Company's 2005 Stock Incentive Plan (filed as Appendix A of the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement, filed with the Commission on May 2, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference).*
10.9	Amendment No. 1 to the Company's 2005 Stock Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on September 7, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).*
10.10	Form of Stock Option Agreement for the Clarus Corporation 2005 Stock Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed with the Commission on November 3, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference).*
10.11	Amendment to the Form of Stock Option Agreement for the Clarus Corporation 2005 Stock Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on January 6, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference).*

Exhibit Number	Exhibit
10.12	Stock Option Agreement, dated December 23, 2002, between the Company and Warren B. Kanders (filed as Exhibit 4.6 of the Company's Registration Statement Form S-8, filed with the Commission on August 19, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference).*
10.13	Restricted Stock Agreement, dated as of April 11, 2003, between the Company and Warren B. Kanders (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed with the Commission on May 15, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference).*
10.14	Restricted Stock Award Agreement, dated May 28, 2010, by and between the Company and Warren B. Kanders (filed as Exhibit 10.19 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on June 4, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).*
10.15	Lease, dated as of September 23, 2003, between Reckson Operating Partnership, L.P., the Company and Kanders & Company, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Commission on November 12, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.16	Transportation Services Agreement, dated as of December 18, 2003, between Kanders Aviation, LLC and the Company (filed as Exhibit 10.23 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed with the Commission on March 11, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.17	Transition Agreement, dated as of May 28, 2010, between the Company and Kanders & Company, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.20 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on June 4, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.18	Amendment No. 1 to Transition Agreement, dated September 1, 2010, by and between the Company and Kanders & Company, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on September 7, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.19	Loan Agreement, effective as of May 28, 2010, by and among Zions First National Bank, as Lender and Black Diamond Equipment, Ltd., Black Diamond Retail, Inc., Clarus Corporation, Everest/Sapphire Acquisition, LLC as Co-Borrowers (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on June 4, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.20	Promissory Note Revolving Line of Credit dated as of May 28, 2010 by and among Zions First National Bank and Black Diamond Equipment, Ltd., Black Diamond Retail, Inc., Clarus Corporation, Everest/Sapphire Acquisition, LLC (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on June 4, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.21	Assumption Agreement, dated as of May 28, 2010, by and between Gregory Mountain Products, LLC, as Additional Borrower and Zions First National Bank, as Lender (filed as Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on June 4, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.22	First Substitute Promissory Note Revolving Line of Credit, dated May 28, 2010, by and among Zions First National Bank, as Lender, and Black Diamond Equipment, Ltd., Black Diamond Retail, Inc., Clarus Corporation, Everest/Sapphire Acquisition, LLC, Gregory Mountain Products, LLC as Borrowers (filed as Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on June 4, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.23	Subordination Agreement, dated May 28, 2010, by and among Zions First National Bank, as Lender, Black Diamond Equipment, Ltd., Black Diamond Retail, Inc., Clarus Corporation, Everest/Sapphire Acquisition, LLC and Gregory Mountain Products, LLC, and Kanders GMP Holdings, LLC (filed as Exhibit 10.5 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on June 4, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.24	Subordination Agreement, dated May 28, 2010, by and among Zions First National Bank, as Lender, Black Diamond Equipment, Ltd., Black Diamond Retail, Inc., Clarus Corporation, Everest/Sapphire Acquisition, LLC and Gregory Mountain Products, LLC, and Schiller Gregory Investment Company, LLC (filed as Exhibit 10.6 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on June 4, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).

Exhibit Number	Exhibit
10.25	Form of 5% Unsecured Subordinated Note due May 28, 2017 (filed as Exhibit 10.9 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on June 4, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.26	Form of Lockup Agreement (filed as Exhibit 10.11 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on June 4, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.27	Form of Restrictive Covenant Agreement (filed as Exhibit 10.12 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on June 4, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.28	Escrow Agreement, dated as of May 28, 2010, by and among Everest/Sapphire Acquisition, LLC, as Purchaser, Ed McCall, as Stockholders' Representative, Black Diamond Equipment, Ltd. and U.S. Bank National Association, as Escrow Agent (filed as Exhibit 10.7 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on June 4, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.29	Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of May 28, 2010, among Clarus Corporation, and each of the Investors on the signature page thereto (filed as Exhibit 10.8 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on June 4, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.30	Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of May 28, 2010, by and among Clarus Corporation, and each of Kandars GMP Holdings, LLC and Schiller Gregory Investment Company, LLC, as the Investors (filed as Exhibit 10.10 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on June 4, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.31	Company Stockholders' Support Agreement, dated as of May 8, 2010, by and among each of Peter Metcalf, Philip Duff and Robert Peay, and Everest/Sapphire Acquisition, LLC (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on May 10, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.32	Company Stockholders' Support Agreement, dated as of May 8, 2010, by and among Christian Jaeggi, Mark Ritchie, Chris Grover, Scott Carlson, Ed McCall and Scott Bowers, Paul Bancroft, Maria Cranor, Michael Metcalf, and Phillip Boone, Jr.; and Everest/Sapphire Acquisition, LLC (filed as Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on May 10, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.33	Stockholders Support Agreement, dated as of May 8, 2010, by and among Lost Arrow Ltd., Naoe Sakashita and Everest/Sapphire Acquisition LLC (filed as Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on May 10, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.**
23.2	Independent Auditor's Consent.**
23.3	Independent Auditor's Consent.**
31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer, as required by Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.**
31.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer, as required by Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.**
32.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer, pursuant to 18. U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley of 2002.**
32.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer, pursuant to 18. U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley of 2002.**
*	Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.
**	Filed herewith

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Company has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

BLACK DIAMOND, INC.

Date: March 15, 2011

By: /s/ Robert Peay

Robert Peay,

Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
<u>/s/ Warren B. Kanders</u> Warren B. Kanders	Executive Chairman and Director
<u>/s/ Robert R. Schiller</u> Robert R. Schiller	Executive Vice Chairman and Director
<u>/s/ Peter Metcalf</u> Peter Metcalf	Chief Executive Officer, President and Director (Principal Executive Officer)
<u>/s/ Robert Peay</u> Robert Peay	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)
<u>/s/ Donald L. House</u> Donald L. House	Director
<u>/s/ Nicholas Sokolow</u> Nicholas Sokolow	Director
<u>/s/ Michael A. Henning</u> Michael A. Henning	Director
<u>/s/ Phillip N. Duff</u> Phillip N. Duff	Director

EXHIBIT INDEX

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Exhibit</u>
4.2	Company's Specimen Common Stock Certificate.
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.
23.2	Independent Auditor's Consent.
23.3	Independent Auditor's Consent.
31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer, as required by Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.**
31.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer, as required by Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.**
32.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer, pursuant to 18. U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.**
32.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer, pursuant to 18. U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.**

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

**The Board of Directors and Stockholders
of Black Diamond, Inc.:**

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the registration statements (Nos. 333-42600, 333-42604, 333-127686 and 333-79565) on Form S-8 and (No. 333-171164) on Form S-3 of Black Diamond, Inc. of our report dated March 15, 2011, with respect to the consolidated balance sheets of Black Diamond, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and comprehensive income (loss), and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2010, which report appears in the December 31, 2010 annual report on Form 10-K of Black Diamond, Inc.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Salt Lake City, UT

March 15, 2011

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' CONSENT

**The Board of Directors and Stockholders
of Black Diamond, Inc.:**

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the registration statements (Nos. 333-42600, 333-42604, 333-127686 and 333-79565) on Form S-8 and (No. 333-171164) on Form S-3 of Black Diamond, Inc. of our report dated March 15, 2011, with respect to the consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and comprehensive income (loss), and cash flows of Black Diamond Equipment, Ltd. and subsidiaries for the period from July 1, 2009 to May 28, 2010, which report appears in the December 31, 2010 annual report on Form 10-K of Black Diamond, Inc.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Salt Lake City, UT
March 15, 2011

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' CONSENT

**The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Black Diamond Inc.:**

We consent to the incorporation by reference in Registration Statements No. 333-42600, No. 333-42604, No. 333-127686 and No. 333-79565 on Form S-8 and No. 333-171164 on Form S-3 of Black Diamond, Inc., of our report dated September 15, 2009 with respect to the consolidated balance sheet of Black Diamond Equipment, Ltd. and Subsidiaries (collectively, the Company) as of June 30, 2009, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity and comprehensive income, and cash flows for the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, which report appears in the December 31, 2010 annual report on Form 10-K of Black Diamond, Inc.

/s/ TANNER LLC
Salt Lake City, UT
March 11, 2011

CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER

I, Peter R. Metcalf, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Black Diamond, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting;
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 15, 2011

By: /s/ Peter R. Metcalf

Name: Peter R. Metcalf

Title: President and Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER

I, Robert Peay certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Black Diamond, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting;
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 15, 2011

By: /s/ Robert Peay

Name: Robert Peay

Title: Chief Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Peter R. Metcalf, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that the Annual Report of Black Diamond, Inc. on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010, fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that information contained in such Annual Report on Form 10-K fairly presents in all material respects the financial condition and results of operations of Black Diamond, Inc.

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

Date: March 15, 2011

By: /s/ Peter R. Metcalf

Name: Peter R. Metcalf

Title: President and Chief Executive Officer

**CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Robert Peay, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that the Annual Report of Black Diamond, Inc. on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010 fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that information contained in such Annual Report on Form 10-K fairly presents in all material respects the financial condition and results of operations of Black Diamond, Inc.

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

Date: March 15, 2011

By: /s/ Robert Peay

Name: Robert Peay

Title: Chief Financial Officer

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CORPORATE INFORMATION

Board of Directors

Warren B. Kanders
Executive Chairman

Robert R. Schiller
Executive Vice Chairman

Peter R. Metcalf
President and Chief Executive Officer

Philip N. Duff
*Chief Executive Officer
Massif Partners, LLP*

Michael A. Henning
Financial Consultant

Donald L. House
Financial Consultant

Nicholas Sokolow
*Partner
Lebow & Sokolow, LLP*

Management

Peter R. Metcalf
President and Chief Executive Officer

Robert N. Peay
*Chief Financial Officer, Secretary
and Treasurer*

STOCKHOLDER INFORMATION

Headquarters

Black Diamond, Inc.
2084 East 3900 South
Salt Lake City, UT 84124
(801) 278-5552

Investor Relations Contact

Liolios Group, Inc.
Scott Liolios or Cody Slach
(949) 574-3860
BDE@liolios.com

Securities Listing

The Company's common stock is listed on the NASDAQ
Global Select Market under the symbol BDE.

Registrar and Transfer Agent

American Stock Transfer & Trust Co.
New York, NY

Independent Accountants

KPMG, LLP
Salt Lake City, UT

Legal Counsel

Kane Kessler, P.C.
New York, NY

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held on Thursday, June 9, 2011, at 8:00 a.m. Mountain Daylight Time at our principal executive offices located at 2084 East 3900 South Salt Lake City, UT 84124. Detailed information about the meeting is contained in the Notice of Annual Meeting and Proxy Statement sent with a copy of this Annual Report.

www.BlackDiamond-Inc.com



Black Diamond

www.BlackDiamondEquipment.com



www.GregoryPacks.com

