

Lumber Liquidators Holdings, Inc.  
Form 10-Q  
October 31, 2016

**UNITED STATES**

**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

**WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549**

**FORM 10-Q**

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

**For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2016**

**or**

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

**For the transition period from            to**

**Commission File Number: 001-33767**



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Large accelerated  
filer

Accelerated  
filer

Smaller reporting  
company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting  
company)

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

As of October 27, 2016, there are 27,247,863 shares of the registrant's common stock, par value of \$0.001 per share, outstanding.

**LUMBER LIQUIDATORS HOLDINGS, INC.**

Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q

For the quarter ended September 30, 2016

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**PART I****FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements.****Lumber Liquidators Holdings, Inc.****Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets****(in thousands, except share and per share data)**

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$8,788	\$26,703
Merchandise Inventories	253,371	244,402
Insurance Receivable	28,500	—
Prepaid Expenses	7,200	5,931
Other Current Assets	44,705	45,752
Total Current Assets	342,564	322,788
Property and Equipment, net	116,639	121,997
Goodwill	9,693	9,693
Other Assets	2,582	1,724
Total Assets	\$471,478	\$456,202
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	\$75,096	\$55,247
Customer Deposits and Store Credits	32,606	33,771
Accrued Compensation	8,705	6,057
Accrued Securities Class Action	45,670	—
Sales and Income Tax Liabilities	4,496	3,914
Other Current Liabilities	28,160	28,755
Total Current Liabilities	194,733	127,744
Other Long-Term Liabilities	21,505	20,252
Deferred Tax Liability	16,593	10,638
Revolving Credit Facility	20,000	20,000
Total Liabilities	252,831	178,634

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Stockholders' Equity:

Common Stock (\$0.001 par value; 35,000,000 shares authorized; 27,245,426 and 27,088,460 shares outstanding, respectively)	30	30
Treasury Stock, at cost (2,853,492 and 2,824,814 shares, respectively)	(139,415)	(138,987)
Additional Capital	184,872	180,590
Retained Earnings	174,530	237,600
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	(1,370 )	(1,665 )
Total Stockholders' Equity	218,647	277,568
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$471,478	\$456,202

*See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements*

**Lumber Liquidators Holdings, Inc.****Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations****(in thousands, except share data and per share amounts)****(unaudited)**

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net Sales	\$244,082	\$236,064	\$715,687	\$743,969
Cost of Sales	167,393	165,068	492,305	519,077
Gross Profit	76,689	70,996	223,382	224,892
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	100,661	88,333	307,797	276,564
Operating Income (Loss)	(23,972 )	(17,337 )	(84,415 )	(51,672 )
Other Expense	168	56	450	137
Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes	(24,140 )	(17,393 )	(84,865 )	(51,809 )
Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	(5,702 )	(8,914 )	(21,795 )	(15,203 )
Net Income (Loss)	\$(18,438 )	\$(8,479 )	\$(63,070 )	\$(36,606 )
Net Income (Loss) per Common Share—Basic	\$(0.68 )	\$(0.31 )	\$(2.32 )	\$(1.35 )
Net Income (Loss) per Common Share—Diluted	\$(0.68 )	\$(0.31 )	\$(2.32 )	\$(1.35 )
Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding:				
Basic	27,197,445	27,086,443	27,132,398	27,080,389
Diluted	27,197,445	27,086,443	27,132,398	27,080,389

*See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements*

**Lumber Liquidators Holdings, Inc.**

**Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)**

**(in thousands)**

**(unaudited)**

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2016	2015	September 30, 2016	2015
Net Income (Loss)	\$(18,438)	\$(8,479)	\$(63,070)	\$(36,606)
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)				
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	(44 )	(532 )	295	(714 )
Total Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	(44 )	(532 )	295	(714 )
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	\$(18,482)	\$(9,011)	\$(62,775)	\$(37,320)

*See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements*



**Lumber Liquidators Holdings, Inc.****Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****(in thousands)****(unaudited)**

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Net Income (Loss)	\$(63,070)	\$(36,606)
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income (Loss) to Net Cash (Used in) Provided by Operating Activities:		
Depreciation and Amortization	13,183	13,087
Stock-Based Compensation Expense	4,478	1,883
Stock-Based Portion of Provision for Securities Class Action	19,670	—
Impairment Charges	—	8,394
Deconsolidation of Variable Interest Entity	—	1,457
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:		
Merchandise Inventories	(9,715 )	65,949
Accounts Payable	19,869	(23,702)
Customer Deposits and Store Credits	(1,079 )	(964 )
Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets	(28,698)	(11,696)
Other Assets and Liabilities	35,140	15,412
Net Cash (Used in) Provided by Operating Activities	(10,222)	33,214
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Purchases of Property and Equipment	(8,268 )	(19,471)
Other Investing Activities	575	—
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(7,693 )	(19,471)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Borrowings on Revolving Credit Facility	17,000	39,000
Payments on Revolving Credit Facility	(17,000)	(19,000)
Payments for Debt Issuance Costs	(931 )	—
Other Financing Activities	125	(287 )
Net Cash (Used in) Provided by Financing Activities	(806 )	19,713
Effect of Exchange Rates on Cash and Cash Equivalents	806	61
Net (Decrease) Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(17,915)	33,517
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Period	26,703	20,287
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Period	\$8,788	\$53,804

*See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements*

**Lumber Liquidators Holdings, Inc.**

**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements**

**(amounts in thousands, except share data and per share amounts)**

**(unaudited)**

**Note 1. Basis of Presentation**

Lumber Liquidators Holdings, Inc. and its direct and indirect subsidiaries (collectively and, where applicable, individually, the “Company”) engage in business as a multi-channel specialty retailer of hardwood flooring, and hardwood flooring enhancements and accessories, operating as a single business segment. The Company offers an extensive assortment of domestic and exotic hardwood species, engineered hardwood, laminate and vinyl flooring direct to the consumer. The Company also features the renewable flooring products, bamboo and cork, and provides a wide selection of flooring enhancements and accessories, including moldings, noise-reducing underlayment, adhesives and flooring tools. These products are primarily sold under the Company’s private label brands, including the premium Bellawood brand. The Company also provides in-home delivery and installation services. The Company sells primarily to homeowners or to contractors on behalf of homeowners through a network of 380 store locations in primary or secondary metropolitan areas. The Company’s stores spanned 46 states in the United States (“U.S.”) and included eight stores in Canada at September 30, 2016. In addition to the store locations, the Company’s products may be ordered, and customer questions/concerns addressed, through both its call center in Toano, Virginia, and its website, *www.lumberliquidators.com*. The Company finishes the majority of the Bellawood products on its finishing lines in Toano, Virginia, which along with the call center and corporate offices, represent the “Corporate Headquarters.”

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q for interim financial reporting pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal and recurring adjustments except those otherwise described herein) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements. However, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. Therefore, the interim condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes included in the Company’s annual report filed on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

The condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company include the accounts of its wholly owned subsidiaries. All intercompany transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Certain amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current presentation.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2015, the Company decided to discontinue certain vertical integration initiatives, which were previously consolidated as a variable interest entity, and terminated its prior arrangement. As a result, during the nine months ended September 30, 2015, the Company recorded a charge of \$1,457 in cost of sales in its condensed consolidated statements of operations upon deconsolidation of the variable interest entity. The charge was measured as the difference between the fair value of the assets received upon termination and the carrying value of the related net assets.

Results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

## **Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

### ***Fair Value of Financial Instruments***

The carrying amounts of financial instruments such as cash and cash equivalents, accounts payable and other liabilities approximate fair value because of the short-term nature of these items and the carrying amount of obligations under our revolving credit facility approximate fair value due to the variable rate of interest. Of these financial instruments, the cash equivalents are classified as Level 1 as defined in the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") ASC 820 fair value hierarchy.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2015, certain non-financial assets, including property and equipment, were written down and measured in the condensed consolidated financial statements at fair value. Fair value was based on expected future cash flows using Level 3 inputs under ASC 820.

### ***Merchandise Inventories***

The Company values merchandise inventories at the lower of cost or market value. The Company periodically reviews the carrying value of items in inventory and records a lower of cost or market adjustment when there is evidence that the utility of inventory will be less than its cost. In determining market value, the Company makes judgments and estimates as to the market value of its products, based on factors such as historical results and current sales trends. Although the Company believes its products are appropriately valued as of the balance sheet date, there can be no assurance that future events or changes in key assumptions would not significantly impact their value.

Due to certain management changes during the second quarter of 2015, the Company determined that it would refocus on its core business and not pursue an expansion into the tile flooring business in the near term and recorded a lower of cost or market adjustment of \$3,663 for certain tile flooring and related accessories in cost of sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 on the condensed consolidated statements of operations.

### ***Impairment of Long-Lived Assets***

The Company evaluates potential impairment losses on long-lived assets used in operations when events and circumstances indicate that the assets may be impaired, and the undiscounted cash flows estimated to be generated by those assets are less than the carrying amounts of those assets. If the fair value of the assets is less than the carrying value, an impairment loss is recorded based on the difference between the values.

In the third quarter of 2015, the Company finalized the termination of its agreement relating to certain vertical integration initiatives which changed the Company's expectations of future cash flows from related long-lived assets. As a result, the Company tested certain long-lived assets for impairment. The Company recorded a \$3,043 impairment charge within selling, general and administrative ("SG&A") expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2015 in its accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations. The impairment charge was measured under an income approach utilizing forecasted discounted cash flows. Fair value was based on expected future cash flows using Level 3 inputs under ASC 820. The most significant unobservable input used in the fair value analysis relates to the estimated sales price of the long-lived assets.

In the second quarter of 2015, the Company concluded that its decision not to pursue an expansion into the tile flooring business in the near term was a triggering event requiring assessment of recoverability for certain of its long-lived assets. As a result, the Company tested the long-lived assets for impairment related to its store locations selling a significant assortment of tile flooring. In the second quarter of 2015, the Company recorded a \$1,350 impairment charge, which is recorded within SG&A expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations. The impairment charge was measured under an income approach utilizing forecasted discounted cash flows. Fair value was based on expected future cash flows using Level 3 inputs under ASC 820. The most significant unobservable input used in the fair value analysis relates to the estimated sales price of the long-lived assets.

### ***Recognition of Net Sales***

The Company recognizes net sales for products purchased at the time the customer takes possession of the merchandise. Service revenue, primarily installation revenue and freight charges for in-home delivery, is included in

net sales and recognized when the service has been rendered. The Company reports sales exclusive of sales taxes collected from customers and remitted to governmental taxing authorities, and net of an allowance for anticipated sales returns based on historical and current sales trends and experience. The sales returns allowance and related charges were not significant for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015.

***Cost of Sales***

Cost of sales includes the cost of the product sold, cost of installation services, transportation costs from vendor to the Company's distribution centers or store locations, any applicable finishing costs related to production of the Company's proprietary brands, transportation costs from distribution centers to store locations, transportation costs for the delivery of products from store locations to customers, certain costs of quality control procedures, warranty and customer satisfaction costs, inventory adjustments including shrinkage, and costs to produce samples, reduced by vendor allowances.

In early March 2015, the Company began voluntarily offering free indoor air quality screening to certain of its flooring customers who purchased laminate flooring sourced from China to address customer questions about the air quality in their homes. During the second quarter of 2016, the Company agreed with the Office of Compliance and Field Operations of the Consumer Product Safety Commission ("CPSC") to continue its indoor air quality testing program for customers who purchased laminate flooring sourced from China during the period from February 22, 2012 to February 27, 2015. The form of the testing program agreed to with the CPSC is substantially similar to the program the Company has operated since March 2015. In connection with the continuation of the testing program, the Company recorded a charge

12.5

12.4

35.7

34.7

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest

(0.1

)

(0.2

)

(0.8

)

(0.2  
)

Net income attributable to ParkOhio common shareholders

\$  
12.4

\$  
12.2

\$  
34.9

\$  
34.5

Earnings per common share attributable to ParkOhio common shareholders - Basic:

Continuing operations

\$  
1.02

\$  
0.71

\$  
2.88

\$  
2.63

Discontinued operations

—

0.31

—

0.27

Total

\$

1.02

\$

1.02

\$

2.88

\$

2.90

Earnings per common share attributable to ParkOhio common shareholders - Diluted:

Continuing operations

\$

1.00

\$

0.69

\$

2.82

\$

2.57



Discontinued operations

—

0.30

—

0.26

Total

\$

1.00

\$

0.99

\$

2.82

\$

2.83

Weighted-average shares used to compute earnings per share:

Basic

12.1

12.0

12.1

11.9

Diluted

12.4

12.3

12.4

12.2

Dividend per common share

\$  
0.125

\$  
—

\$  
0.250

\$  
—

Refer to the accompanying notes to these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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## Park-Ohio Holdings Corp. and Subsidiaries

## Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) (Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	(In millions)			
Net income	\$12.5	\$12.4	\$35.7	\$34.7
Other comprehensive (loss) income:				
Foreign currency translation (loss) gain	(4.9	) 1.2	(3.9	) (1.7
Pension and postretirement benefit adjustments, net of tax	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7
Total other comprehensive (loss) income	(4.8	) 1.5	(3.8	) (1.0
Total comprehensive income, net of tax	7.7	13.9	31.9	33.7
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interest	(0.1	) (0.2	) (0.8	) (0.2
Comprehensive income attributable to ParkOhio common shareholders	\$7.6	\$13.7	\$31.1	\$33.5

Refer to the accompanying notes to these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of ContentsPark-Ohio Holdings Corp. and Subsidiaries  
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity (Unaudited)

	Shares	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	Noncontrolling Interest	Total
	(In whole shares)	(In millions)						
Balance at January 1, 2014	14,364,239	\$ 14.4	\$ 82.4	\$ 85.6	\$(26.8 )	\$ 3.4	\$ 5.0	\$ 164.0
Other comprehensive income (loss)				34.9		(3.8 )	0.8	31.9
Share-based compensation expense			4.2					4.2
Restricted stock awards and options exercised	132,750	0.1	(0.1 )					—
Restricted stock canceled	(3,668 )		(0.1 )					(0.1 )
Performance-based stock awards	14,000		0.7					0.7
Dividends				(3.1 )				(3.1 )
Purchase of treasury stock (68,823 shares)					(3.7 )			(3.7 )
Balance at September 30, 2014	14,507,321	\$ 14.5	\$ 87.1	\$ 117.4	\$(30.5 )	\$ (0.4 )	\$ 5.8	\$ 193.9

Refer to the accompanying notes to these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of ContentsPark-Ohio Holdings Corp. and Subsidiaries  
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	2013
	(In millions)	
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Net income	\$35.7	\$34.7
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	16.3	13.5
Share-based compensation	4.2	3.6
Gain on sale of assets	(1.6)	(6.0)
Gain on acquisition	—	(0.6)
Other	0.9	—
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, excluding business acquisitions:		
Accounts receivable	(33.9)	(13.7)
Inventories and other current assets	(4.5)	(1.3)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	24.9	5.2
Other	(8.5)	1.5
Net cash provided by operating activities	33.5	36.9
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(13.9)	(24.4)
Proceeds from sale and leaseback transactions	—	7.1
Proceeds from sale of assets	2.0	14.2
Business acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(5.4)	(21.6)
Net cash used by investing activities	(17.3)	(24.7)
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Payments on term loans and other debt	(4.1)	(3.1)
(Payments on) proceeds from revolving credit facility, net	(0.5)	12.6
Issuance of common stock under the incentive compensation plan	0.7	0.2
Dividends	(3.1)	—
Purchase of treasury stock	(3.7)	(2.0)
Other	(1.3)	—
Net cash (used) provided by financing activities	(12.0)	7.7
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	3.1	—
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	7.3	19.9
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	55.2	44.4
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$62.5	\$64.3
Income taxes paid	\$19.5	\$21.6
Interest paid	\$13.1	\$13.4

Refer to the accompanying notes to these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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Park-Ohio Holdings Corp. and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
September 30, 2014

NOTE 1 — Basis of Presentation

The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Park-Ohio Holdings Corp. and its subsidiaries (collectively, “we”, “our” or the “Company”). All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Certain amounts in the prior years’ financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2014 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2014. The balance sheet at December 31, 2013 has been derived from the audited financial statements at that date, but does not include all of the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and footnotes thereto included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.

On September 3, 2013, we sold all of the outstanding equity interests of a non-core business unit in the Supply Technologies segment. This business unit is a provider of high-quality machine to machine information technology solutions, products and services. As of September 30, 2013, the results of the business unit have been reported as discontinued operations in the financial statements.

NOTE 2 — New Accounting Pronouncements

Accounting Pronouncements Adopted

In February 2013, the Financial Accounting Standard Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standard Update (“ASU”) 2013-04, “Obligations Resulting from Joint and Several Liability Arrangements for Which the Total Amount of the Obligation is Fixed at the Reporting Date,” which requires entities to measure obligations resulting from joint and several liability arrangements for which the total amount of the obligation is fixed at the reporting date, as the sum of the amount the reporting entity agreed to pay on the basis of its arrangement among its co-obligors plus additional amounts the reporting entity expects to pay on behalf of its co-obligors. Entities are also required to disclose the nature and amount of the obligation as well as other information about those obligations. This ASU is effective prospectively for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2013. The adoption of this ASU has an insignificant effect on our consolidated financial statements as it aligns with our current presentation.

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Park-Ohio Holdings Corp. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2014

In February 2013, the FASB issued ASU 2013-05, “Parent’s Accounting for the Cumulative Translation Adjustment upon Derecognition of Certain Subsidiaries or Groups of Assets within a Foreign Entity or of an Investment in a Foreign Entity,” requiring reporting entities that no longer have a controlling financial interest in a subsidiary or group of assets that is considered a business within a foreign entity to release the cumulative translation adjustment into net income only if the sale or transfer results in the complete or substantially complete liquidation of the foreign entity in which the subsidiary or group of assets had resided. For equity method investments that are foreign entities, the partial sale requires a pro rata portion of the cumulative translation adjustment to be released into net income upon a partial sale of such an equity investment. However, for an equity method investment that is not a foreign entity, the release of the cumulative translation adjustment into net income is required only if the partial sale represents a complete or substantially complete liquidation of the foreign entity that contains the equity method investment. Additionally, the amendments in this update clarify that the sale of an investment in a foreign entity requiring release into net income of the cumulative translation adjustment upon the occurrence of events that includes (1) events that result in the loss of a controlling financial interest in a foreign entity and (2) events that result in an acquirer obtaining control of an acquiree in which it held an equity interest immediately before the acquisition date. This ASU is effective prospectively for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2013. The adoption of this ASU has an insignificant effect on our consolidated financial statements as it aligns with our current presentation.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

In April 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-08, “Presentation of Financial Statements (Topic 205) and Property, Plant, and Equipment (Topic 360): Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity,” which raises the threshold for disposals to qualify as discontinued operations and requires new disclosures for discontinued operations and for individually material disposal transactions that do not meet the definition of a discontinued operation. The ASU is effective prospectively for reporting periods beginning with the first quarter of 2015. Early adoption is permitted for disposals that have not been previously reported in the financial statements. We believe the adoption of this ASU will have an insignificant effect on our consolidated financial statement as it only applies to future disposals. The Company is currently evaluating early adoption of this ASU.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606),” which was the result of a joint project by the FASB and International Accounting Standards Board to clarify the principles for recognizing revenue and to develop a common revenue standard for U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles and International Financial Reporting Standards. The issuance of a comprehensive and converged standard on revenue recognition is expected to enable financial statement users to better understand and consistently analyze an entity’s revenue across industries, transactions, and geographies. The ASU will require additional disclosures to help financial statement users better understand the nature, amount, timing, and potential uncertainty of the revenue that is recognized. The ASU is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and will require either retrospective application to each prior reporting period presented or retrospective application with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognized at the date of adoption. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance.

NOTE 3 — Segments

The Company operates through three segments: Supply Technologies, Assembly Components and Engineered Products. Supply Technologies provides our customers with Total Supply Management™ services for a broad range of

high-volume, specialty production components. Total Supply Management™ manages the efficiencies of every aspect of supplying production parts and materials to our customers' manufacturing floor, from strategic planning to program implementation, and includes such services as engineering and design support, part usage and cost analysis, supplier selection, quality assurance, bar coding, product packaging and tracking, just-in-time and point-of-use delivery, electronic billing services and ongoing technical support. Assembly Components manufactures cast aluminum components, automotive and industrial rubber and thermoplastic products, fuel filler and hydraulic assemblies for automotive, agricultural equipment, construction equipment, heavy-duty truck and marine equipment industries. Assembly Components also provides value-added services such as design and engineering, machining and assembly. Engineered Products operates a diverse group of niche manufacturing businesses that design and manufacture a broad range of high quality products engineered for specific customer applications.



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Park-Ohio Holdings Corp. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2014

The Company primarily evaluates performance and allocates resources based on segment operating income as well as projected future performance. Segment operating income is defined as revenues less expenses identifiable to the product lines included within each segment. Segment operating income reconciles to consolidated income from continuing operations before income taxes by deducting corporate costs that are not attributable to the segments and net interest expense.

Results by business segment were as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014	
	2013	2013	2013	2013
	(In millions)			
Net sales:				
Supply Technologies	\$ 143.4	\$ 115.9	\$ 420.2	\$ 349.2
Assembly Components	121.6	106.1	351.7	303.9
Engineered Products	79.6	81.5	233.8	240.7
	\$ 344.6	\$ 303.5	\$ 1,005.7	\$ 893.8
Income from continuing operations before income taxes:				
Supply Technologies	\$ 12.2	\$ 9.5	\$ 32.7	\$ 28.0
Assembly Components	11.0	7.6	31.3	25.2
Engineered Products	11.5	12.7	32.8	35.4
Total segment operating income	34.7	29.8	96.8	88.6
Corporate costs	(8.3	) (6.3	) (22.1	) (17.1
Litigation judgment costs	—	(5.2	) —	(5.2
Gain on acquisition of business	—	0.6	—	0.6
Interest expense	(6.5	) (6.5	) (19.4	) (19.4
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	\$ 19.9	\$ 12.4	\$ 55.3	\$ 47.5

	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
	(In millions)	
Identifiable assets:		
Supply Technologies	\$ 278.8	\$ 241.7
Assembly Components	283.9	276.7
Engineered Products	191.2	183.1
General corporate	119.9	117.2
	\$ 873.8	\$ 818.7

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Park-Ohio Holdings Corp. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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## NOTE 4 — Acquisitions

The following table summarizes the Company's recent acquisitions:

Description	Date of Transaction	Purchase Consideration (In millions)	Acquired	Segment
Autoform Tool & Manufacturing An Indiana supplier of high and pressure fuel lines used in Gasoline Direct Injection systems across a large number of engine platforms.	October 10, 2014	\$ 48.9	100% of equity	Assembly Components
Apollo Group Limited A U.K. supply chain management services company providing Class C production components and supply chain solutions to aerospace customers worldwide.	June 10, 2014	\$ 6.5	* 100% of equity	Supply Technologies
QEF Global Holdings Limited An Irish provider of supply chain management solutions with four locations throughout Ireland, Scotland and England.	November 1, 2013	\$ 4.1	* 100% of equity	Supply Technologies
Henry Halstead Limited A U.K. provider of supply chain management solutions throughout the United Kingdom and Ireland.	October 1, 2013	\$ 20.1	* 100% of equity	Supply Technologies
Pines Technology An Ohio design and manufacturing business of various tube bending machines and related tooling, spare and replacement parts and ancillary services for commercial applications.	August 14, 2013	\$ 0.8	* Assets & liabilities	Engineered Products
Bates Rubber A Tennessee manufacturer of extrusion, formed, and molded products including air/fluid transfer hoses and assemblies, emission management subsystems, thermoplastic hose and molded components and gaskets for transportation and industrial applications.	April 29, 2013	\$ 20.8	* Assets & liabilities	Assembly Components

\* Purchase consideration is net of cash acquired.

These acquisitions were accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting. The Apollo Group Limited (“Apollo”) purchase price allocation was preliminary as of September 30, 2014. The Apollo purchase agreement provides for payment of contingent consideration of approximately \$2.4 million based on achievement of certain EBITDA targets over two years. The fair value of the earn-out was approximately \$1.1 million at the date of the acquisition for a total purchase consideration of \$6.5 million. On the acquisition date, a liability was recognized for the estimate of the acquisition date fair value of the earn-out. Any change in the fair value of the earn-out subsequent to the acquisition date will be recognized in selling, general and administrative expenses. Management’s valuation of the fair value of tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed are based on estimates and assumptions. The purchase price allocation is subject to further adjustment until all pertinent information regarding the finalization of the appraisals for inventories, intangibles, goodwill, other liabilities and deferred income tax assets and liabilities acquired are fully evaluated by the Company.

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The following table summarizes the acquisition-related costs we incurred for the periods presented:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014	
	2013	2013	2013	2013
	(In millions)			
Costs included in cost of sales:				
Acquisition-related costs	\$0.2	\$—	\$0.2	\$—
Costs included in selling, general and administrative expenses:				
Contingent consideration expenses	\$0.2	\$—	\$0.9	\$—

The acquisition-related costs in cost of sales relate to the fair value measurements to inventory acquired from the acquisitions that were expensed during the periods presented.

## NOTE 5 — Discontinued Operations

On September 3, 2013, the Company sold all of the outstanding equity interests of a non-core business unit in the Supply Technologies segment for \$8.5 million in cash. This business is a provider of high-quality machine to machine information technology solutions, products and services. As a result of the sale, we removed this business unit from the Supply Technologies segment and presented it as a discontinued operation for all of the periods presented. Select financial information included in discontinued operations was as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2013		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013	
	(In millions)			
Net sales	\$1.0		\$5.2	
Loss from discontinued operations before tax	\$(0.5	)	\$(1.3	)
Income tax benefit from operations	0.2		0.5	
Net loss from discontinued operations	(0.3	)	(0.8	)
Gain on sale of business before tax	5.4		5.4	
Income tax expense from gain on sale of business	(1.4	)	(1.4	)
Net gain on sale of business	4.0		4.0	
Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	\$3.7		\$3.2	

## NOTE 6 — Accounts Receivable

We sell accounts receivable to reduce accounts receivable concentration risk and to provide additional financing capacity. The following table summarizes accounts receivable sold and the losses recorded on the sales of accounts receivable.

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014	
	2013	2013	2013	2013
	(In millions)			
Accounts receivable sold	\$23.9	\$18.6	\$70.1	\$54.6

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Loss on sale of accounts receivable	\$ (0.1	)	\$ (0.1	)	\$ (0.3	)	\$ (0.3	)
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The loss on the sale of accounts receivable is recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses. These losses represent the implicit interest on the transaction.

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## NOTE 7 — Inventories

The components of inventory consist of the following:

	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
	(In millions)	
Finished goods	\$138.2	\$124.1
Work in process	35.3	36.0
Raw materials and supplies	56.8	61.3
Inventories, net	\$230.3	\$221.4

## NOTE 8 — Goodwill

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill by segment for the periods ended September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 were as follows:

	Supply Technologies (In millions)	Assembly Components	Engineered Products	Total		
Balance at January 1, 2013	\$—	\$44.8	\$4.9	\$49.7		
Acquisitions	6.2	4.2	—	10.4		
Foreign currency translation	0.2	—	0.1	0.3		
Balance at December 31, 2013	6.4	49.0	5.0	60.4		
Foreign currency translation	(0.3	)	(0.2	)	(0.5	)
Acquisition adjustments	1.8	—	—	1.8		
Balance at September 30, 2014	\$7.9	\$49.0	\$4.8	\$61.7		

During the third quarter of 2014, we adjusted the preliminary goodwill recorded for Apollo primarily to reflect the fair value of intangibles, inventory and contingent consideration. During the second quarter of 2014, the Company adjusted the preliminary goodwill recorded for Henry Halstead Limited (“Henry Halstead”) and QEF Global Holdings Limited (“QEF”) related to the finalization of the fair value of customer relationships. The 2013 condensed consolidated financial statements have not been retroactively adjusted as these measurement period adjustments had an insignificant impact on such statements.

The increase in goodwill in 2013 was due to the acquisitions of Bates Rubber (“Bates”) in the second quarter of 2013 and Henry Halstead and QEF in the fourth quarter of 2013. Bates is included in the Assembly Components segment and Henry Halstead, QEF and Apollo are included in the Supply Technologies segment.

The goodwill from these acquisitions represents the future economic benefits arising from other assets acquired which were unable to be individually identified and separately recognized.

The goodwill associated with the Bates transaction is deductible for income tax purposes. The goodwill associated with the Henry Halstead, QEF and Apollo transactions are not deductible for income tax purposes.

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## NOTE 9 — Other Intangible Assets

Information regarding other intangible assets as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 follows:

	September 30, 2014			December 31, 2013			
	Weighted Average Useful Life	Acquisition Costs	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Acquisition Costs	Accumulated Amortization	Net
	(In millions)						
Non-contractual customer relationships	12.7 years	\$62.3	\$ 12.1	\$50.2	\$61.1	\$ 8.7	\$52.4
Indefinite-lived tradenames	*	12.1	*	12.1	11.7	*	11.7
Other	9.4 years	3.9	2.1	1.8	3.9	1.8	2.1
Total		\$78.3	\$ 14.2	\$64.1	\$76.7	\$ 10.5	\$66.2

\* Not meaningful, tradenames have an indefinite life.

The increase in non-contractual customer relationships and indefinite-lived tradenames is primarily due to the intangibles acquired related to the Apollo acquisition partially offset by currency translation and the acquisition adjustments to Henry Halstead and QEF, as discussed in Note 8 - Goodwill.

Information regarding amortization expense of other intangibles for the periods presented are as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Amortization expense	\$1.0	\$0.5	\$3.4	\$2.2

## NOTE 10 — Accrued Warranty Costs

The Company estimates the amount of warranty claims on sold products that may be incurred based on current and historical data. The actual warranty expense could differ from the estimates made by the Company based on product performance. The following table presents the changes in the Company's product warranty liability for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013:

	2014	2013
	(In millions)	
Balance at January 1,	\$5.4	\$6.9
Claims paid	(2.0	) (3.4
Warranty expense, net	1.9	4.6
Balance at September 30,	\$5.3	\$8.1

## NOTE 11 — Financing Arrangements

On July 31, 2014, the Company entered into a sixth amendment and restatement of the credit agreement (the “Amended Credit Agreement”). The Amended Credit Agreement, among other things, increases the revolving credit facility to \$230.0 million, provides a term loan for \$16.1 million and extends the maturity date of the borrowings under the Amended Credit Agreement to July 31, 2019. The revolving credit facility includes a Canadian sub-limit of \$15.0 million and a European sub-limit of \$10.0 million (which may be increased to \$25.0 million) for borrowings in those locations.



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At the Company's election, domestic amounts borrowed under the revolving credit facility may be borrowed at either:

- LIBOR plus 1.5% to 2.5%; or
- the bank's prime lending rate minus 0.25% to 1.25%.

At the Company's election, amounts borrowed under the term loan may be borrowed at either:

- LIBOR plus 2.0% to 3.0%; or
- the bank's prime lending rate minus 0.75% to plus 0.25%.

The LIBOR-based interest rate is dependent on the Company's debt service coverage ratio, as defined in the Amended Credit Agreement.

Amounts borrowed under the Canadian revolving credit facility provided by the Amended Credit Agreement may be borrowed at either:

- the Canadian deposit offered rate plus 1.5% to 2.5%;
- the Canadian prime lending rate plus 0.0% to 1.0%; or
- the US base rate plus 0.0% to 1.0%.

Under the Amended Credit Agreement, a detailed borrowing base formula provides borrowing availability to the Company based on percentages of eligible accounts receivable and inventory. The term loan is amortized based on a seven-year schedule with the balance due at maturity. The Amended Credit Agreement also reduced the commitment fee for the revolving credit facility. Additionally, the Company has the option, pursuant to the Amended Credit Agreement, to increase the availability under the revolving credit facility by \$50.0 million.

The Amended Credit Agreement was further amended in accordance with Amendment No. 1 to the Amended Credit Agreement, dated October 24, 2014 (the "Amendment"). The Amendment:

- increases the revolving credit facility from \$230.0 million to \$250.0 million;
- increases the inventory advance rate from 50% to 60%, reducing back to 50% on a pro-rata quarterly basis over 36 months commencing April 1, 2015;
- reloads the term loan up to \$35.0 million from \$15.5 million, of which \$25.0 million has been borrowed and is outstanding as of October 24, 2014;
- increases the Canadian sub-limit up to \$25.0 million from \$15.0 million;
- increases the European sub-limit up to \$25.0 million from \$10.0 million; and
- provides minor pricing adjustments including pricing the first \$22.0 million drawn on the revolver at LIBOR + 3.50%, reducing automatically on a pro-rata quarterly basis over 36 months commencing April 1, 2015.

Long-term debt consists of the following:

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Park-Ohio Holdings Corp. and Subsidiaries

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September 30, 2014

	Issuance Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate at September 30, 2014		Carrying Value at September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
					(In millions)	
Senior Notes	April 1, 2011	April 1, 2021	8.125	%	\$250.0	\$250.0
Revolving credit	—	July 31, 2019	1.69	%	110.4	111.0
Term loan	—	July 31, 2019	2.25	%	16.1	18.7
Other	Various	Various	Various		3.6	3.9
Total debt					380.1	383.6
Less current maturities					3.4	4.4
Total long-term debt, net of current portion					\$376.7	\$379.2

The following table represents fair value information of the Company's Senior Notes, classified as Level 1, at September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013. The fair value was estimated using quoted market prices.

	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
	(In millions)	
Carrying amount	\$250.0	\$250.0
Fair value	\$269.4	\$275.6

Prior to entering into the Amended Credit Agreement, the Company was a party to a credit and security agreement, dated November 5, 2003, as amended and restated (the "Credit Agreement"), with a group of banks, under which it may borrow or issue standby letters of credit or commercial letters of credit. On March 23, 2012, the Credit Agreement was amended and restated to, among other things, increase the revolving loan commitment from \$200.0 million to \$220.0 million, and provide a term loan for \$25.0 million that is secured by certain real estate and machinery and equipment. Amounts borrowed under the revolving credit facility may be borrowed at either (1) LIBOR plus 1.75% to 2.75% or (2) the bank's prime lending rate minus 0.25% to 1.00%, at the Company's election. The LIBOR-based interest rate is dependent on the Company's debt service coverage ratio, as defined in the Credit Agreement. Under the Credit Agreement, a detailed borrowing base formula provides borrowing availability to the Company based on percentages of eligible accounts receivable and inventory. On April 3, 2013, the Credit Agreement was amended to increase the advance rate on eligible accounts receivable and inventory. Interest on the term loan is at either (1) LIBOR plus 2.75% or (2) the bank's prime lending rate plus 0.25%, at the Company's election. The term loan is amortized based on a seven-year schedule with the balance due at maturity (April 7, 2016).

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## NOTE 12 — Income Taxes

The Company's tax provision for interim periods is determined using an estimate of its annual effective income tax rate, adjusted for discrete items, if any, that are taken into account in the relevant period. Each quarter, the Company updates the estimated annual effective income tax rate, and if the estimated income tax rate changes, a cumulative adjustment is made.

The effective tax rate for the first nine months of 2014 and 2013 was 35.4% and 33.7%, respectively. The Company recognizes accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense. As of September 30, 2014, the Company recorded an increase to unrecognized tax benefits of approximately \$0.9 million related to prior year tax positions and accrued interest.

## NOTE 13 — Stock-Based Compensation

A summary of stock option activity as of September 30, 2014 and changes during the first nine months of 2014 is presented below:

	2014		Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price		(In millions)
	(In whole shares)			
Outstanding - beginning of year	146,000	\$ 16.71		
Granted	—	—		
Exercised	(2,500	) 14.12		
Canceled or expired	—	—		
Outstanding - end of period	143,500	\$ 16.76	1.8 years	\$4.5
Options exercisable	143,500	\$ 16.76	1.8 years	\$4.5

A summary of restricted share and performance share activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 is as follows:

	2014 Time-Based		Performance-Based	
	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
	(In whole shares)		(In whole shares)	
Outstanding - beginning of year	422,898	\$21.04	42,000	\$20.30
Granted	130,250	57.72	—	—

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Vested	(177,135	)	21.54	(14,000	)	20.30
Canceled or expired	(3,668	)	35.34	—		—
Outstanding - end of period	372,345		\$33.49	28,000		\$20.30

Total stock-based compensation expense included in selling, general and administrative expenses during the first nine months of 2014 and 2013 was \$4.2 million and \$3.6 million, respectively. As of September 30, 2014, there was \$11.1 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested stock-based compensation, which cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.18 years.

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Park-Ohio Holdings Corp. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2014

NOTE 14 — Commitments, Contingencies and Litigation Judgment

The Company is subject to various pending and threatened legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. Although the Company cannot precisely predict the amount of any liability that may ultimately arise with respect to any of these matters, the Company records provisions when it considers the liability probable and reasonably estimable. Our provisions are based on historical experience and legal advice, reviewed quarterly and adjusted according to developments. Estimating probable losses requires the analysis of multiple forecasted factors that often depend on judgments about potential actions by third parties, such as regulators, courts, and state and federal legislatures. Changes in the amounts of our loss provisions, which can be material, affect our financial condition. Due to the inherent uncertainties in the process undertaken to estimate potential losses, we are unable to estimate an additional range of loss in excess of our accruals. While it is reasonably possible that such excess liabilities, if they were to occur, could be material to operating results in any given quarter or year of their recognition, we do not believe that it is reasonably possible that such excess liabilities would have a material adverse effect on our long-term results of operations, liquidity or consolidated financial position.

Our subsidiaries are involved in a number of contractual and warranty related disputes. At this time, we cannot reasonably determine the probability of a loss, and the timing and amount of loss, if any, cannot be reasonably estimated. We believe that appropriate liabilities for these contingencies have been recorded; however, actual results may differ materially from our estimates.

Ajax Tocco Magnethermic Corporation (“ATM”) was the defendant in a lawsuit in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas. The plaintiff is IPSCO Tubulars Inc. d/b/a TMK IPSCO. The complaint alleged claims for breach of contract, gross negligence and constructive fraud, and TMK IPSCO sought approximately \$6.0 million in direct and \$4.0 million in consequential damages as well as an unspecified amount of punitive damages. ATM denied the allegations against it, believes it has a number of meritorious defenses and vigorously defended the lawsuit. A motion for partial summary judgment filed by ATM that, among other things, denied the plaintiff's fraud claims was granted by the district court. The remaining claims were the subject of a bench trial in May 2013. At the close of TMK IPSCO's case, the court entered partial judgment in favor of ATM, dismissing the gross negligence claim, dismissing a portion of the breach of contract claim, and dismissing any claim for punitive damages. The trial proceeded with respect to the remainder of TMK IPSCO's claim for damages and, in September 2013, the district court awarded TMK IPSCO damages of approximately \$5.2 million, which the Company recorded. ATM is appealing the court's decision. TMK IPSCO is also appealing the decision and, additionally, it has asked the court for \$3.8 million in attorney's fees.

In August 2013, the Company received a subpoena from the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) in connection with the staff's investigation of a third party. At that time, the Company also learned that the U.S. Department of Justice (“DOJ”) is conducting a criminal investigation of the third party. In connection with its initial response to the staff's subpoena, the Company disclosed to the staff of the SEC that, in November 2007, the third party participated in a payment on behalf of the Company to a foreign tax official that implicates the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act.

The Board of Directors of the Company has formed a special committee to review the Company's transactions with the third party and to make any recommendations to the Board of Directors with respect thereto.

The Company intends to cooperate fully with the SEC and the DOJ in connection with their investigations of the third party and with the SEC in light of the Company's disclosure. The Company is unable to predict the outcome or impact of the special committee's investigation or the length, scope or results of the SEC's review or the impact on its results of operations.

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## NOTE 15 — Pension Plans and Other Postretirement Benefits

The components of net periodic benefit (gains) costs recognized during interim periods were as follows:

	Pension Benefits				Postretirement Benefits			
	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,		Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
	(In millions)							
Service costs	\$0.6	\$0.7	\$1.7	\$2.0	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Interest costs	0.5	0.5	1.7	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
Expected return on plan assets	(2.5 )	(2.2 )	(7.6 )	(6.6 )	—	—	—	—
Recognized net actuarial loss	—	0.2	—	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6
Net periodic benefit (gains) costs	\$(1.4 )	\$(0.8 )	\$(4.2 )	\$(2.6 )	\$0.3	\$0.4	\$0.9	\$1.1

## NOTE 16 — Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The components of and changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014			Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014		
	Cumulative Translation Adjustment	Pension and Postretirement Benefits	Total	Cumulative Translation Adjustment	Pension and Postretirement Benefits	Total
	(In millions)					
Beginning balance	\$3.8	\$0.6	\$4.4	\$2.8	\$0.6	\$3.4
Foreign currency translation adjustments <sup>(a)</sup>	(4.9 )	—	(4.9 )	(3.9 )	—	(3.9 )
Recognition of actuarial loss <sup>(b)</sup>	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.1
Tax adjustment <sup>(c)</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change in pension and postretirement benefits, net	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.1
Ending balance	\$(1.1 )	\$0.7	\$(0.4 )	\$(1.1 )	\$0.7	\$(0.4 )

  

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2013			Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013		
	Cumulative Translation Adjustment	Pension and Postretirement Benefits	Total	Cumulative Translation Adjustment	Pension and Postretirement Benefits	Total
	(In millions)					
Beginning balance	\$2.5	\$(11.8 )	\$(9.3 )	\$5.4	\$(12.2 )	\$(6.8 )
Foreign currency translation adjustments <sup>(a)</sup>	1.2	—	1.2	(1.7 )	—	(1.7 )
Recognition of actuarial loss <sup>(b)</sup>	—	0.4	0.4	—	1.1	1.1
Tax adjustment <sup>(c)</sup>	—	(0.1 )	(0.1 )	—	(0.4 )	(0.4 )

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Change in pension and postretirement benefits, net	—	0.3	0.3	—	0.7	0.7
Ending balance	\$3.7	\$(11.5	) \$(7.8	) \$3.7	\$(11.5	) \$(7.8 )

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Park-Ohio Holdings Corp. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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- (a) No income taxes are provided on foreign currency translation adjustments as foreign earnings are considered permanently invested.
- (b) The recognition of actuarial losses are reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and included in the computation of net periodic benefit cost in selling, general and administrative expenses.
- (c) The tax adjustments are reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and included in income tax expense.

## NOTE 17 — Weighted-Average Number of Shares Used in Computing Earnings Per Share

The following table sets forth the weighted-average number of shares used in the computation of earnings per share:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	(In whole shares)			
Weighted average basic shares outstanding	12,133,153	12,002,344	12,081,787	11,913,765
Plus dilutive impact of employee stock awards	235,242	264,697	276,021	296,464
Weighted average diluted shares outstanding	12,368,395	12,267,041	12,357,808	12,210,229

Earnings from continuing operations per common share is computed as net income from continuing operations less net income attributable to noncontrolling interests divided by the weighted average basic shares outstanding. Diluted earnings from continuing operations per common share is computed as net income from continuing operations less net income attributable to noncontrolling interests divided by the weighted average diluted shares outstanding.

Loss from discontinued operations per common share is computed as loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes divided by the weighted average basic shares outstanding. Diluted loss from discontinued operations per common share is computed as loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes divided by the weighted average diluted shares outstanding.

Total basic earnings per common share is computed as net income attributable to Park-Ohio common shareholders divided by the weighted average basic shares outstanding. Total diluted earnings per common share is computed as net income attributable to Park-Ohio common shareholders divided by the weighted average diluted shares outstanding.

Outstanding stock options with exercise prices greater than the average price of the common shares are anti-dilutive and are excluded in the computation of diluted earnings per share. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, the anti-dilutive shares were insignificant.

## NOTE 18— Subsequent Event

On October 10, 2014, the Company acquired all the outstanding capital stock of Autoform Tool & Manufacturing ("ATM"), located in Indiana. See Note 4 - Acquisitions for more information about ATM.

On October 24, 2014, the Company amended the Amended Credit Agreement. The Amendment provides additional borrowing capacity. See Note 11 - Financing Arrangements for more information about the Amended Credit

Agreement and the Amendment.

On October 30, 2014, the Company's Board of Directors declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.125 per common share. The dividend will be paid on December 1, 2014 to all shareholders of record as of the close of business on November 17, 2014, which will result in a cash outlay of approximately \$1.6 million in the fourth quarter of 2014.

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Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Our condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Park-Ohio Holdings Corp. and its subsidiaries (collectively, "we," "our," or the "Company"). All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW

We are an industrial Total Supply Management™ and diversified manufacturing business, operating in three segments: Supply Technologies, Assembly Components and Engineered Products.

Our Supply Technologies business provides our customers with Total Supply Management™, a proactive solutions approach that manages the efficiencies of every aspect of supplying production parts and materials to our customers' manufacturing floor, from strategic planning to program implementation. Total Supply Management™ includes such services as engineering and design support, part usage and cost analysis, supplier selection, quality assurance, bar coding, product packaging and tracking, just-in-time and point-of-use delivery, electronic billing services and ongoing technical support. Our Supply Technologies business services customers in the following principal industries: heavy-duty truck; automotive, truck and vehicle parts; power sports and recreational equipment; bus and coaches; electrical distribution and controls; agricultural and construction equipment; consumer electronics; HVAC; lawn and garden; semiconductor equipment; aerospace and defense; and plumbing.

Assembly Components manufactures parts and assemblies and provides value-added design, engineering and assembly services that are incorporated into our customer's end products. Our product offerings include cast and machined aluminum engine, transmission, brake, suspension and other components, such as pump housings, clutch retainers/pistons, control arms, knuckles, master cylinders, pinion housings, brake calipers, oil pans and flywheel spacers, industrial hose and injected molded rubber components, and fuel filler assemblies. Our products are primarily used in the following industries: automotive; agricultural; construction; heavy-duty truck; and marine original equipment manufacturers ("OEMs"), primarily on a sole-source basis.

Engineered Products operates a diverse group of niche manufacturing businesses that design and manufacture a broad range of highly-engineered products including induction heating and melting systems, pipe threading systems, industrial oven systems, and forged and machined products. Engineered Products also produces and provides services and spare parts for the equipment it manufactures. The principal customers of Engineered Products are OEMs, sub-assemblers and end users in the ferrous and non-ferrous metals, silicon, coatings, forging, foundry, heavy-duty truck, construction equipment, automotive, oil and gas, locomotive and rail manufacturing, and aerospace and defense industries.

Sales, segment operating income and other relevant financial data for these three segments are provided in Note 3 to the condensed consolidated financial statements, included elsewhere herein.

Primary Factors Affecting 2014 Results

The following factors most affected our consolidated results for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014:

Our 2014 and 2013 strategic bolt-on acquisitions of Apollo Group Limited ("Apollo"), QEF Global Holdings Limited ("QEF"), Henry Halstead Limited ("Henry Halstead") and Bates Rubber ("Bates") added a combined \$13.1 million and \$49.5 million of incremental revenues in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014, respectively, compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013. These acquisitions have been successfully integrated into our segments and the earnings results of these combined acquisitions have been accretive to us for the

three and nine months ended September 30, 2014.

In addition to our net sales growth associated with acquisitions, during the third quarter of 2014, our organic net sales growth was \$28.0 million, or 9.2%. Our year to date organic net sales growth was \$62.4 million, or 7.0%. Our organic

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net sales growth for the third quarter of 2014 and year to date is primarily due to strong performance in the Supply Technologies segment and our Aluminum business unit of the Assembly Components segment.

Overall, we had excellent net sales growth of 13.5% and 12.5% for the third quarter of 2014 and for the first nine months of 2014, respectively, when compared to the same periods in the prior year. However, our unfavorable sales mix for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014, compared to the same periods of September 30, 2013, lead to a decrease in our gross margin percentage of 40 basis points and 60 basis points, respectively.

Due to the incremental selling, general and administrative (“SG&A”) expenses primarily related to our acquisitions, increased professional service fees and the incurrence of foreign currency exchange losses on non-permanent intercompany loans in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014, our SG&A expenses increased 10.0% and 11.6%, respectively. Still, given our net sales increases, SG&A, as a percentage of net sales, decreased 30 basis points in the third quarter of 2014 and remained relatively flat for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the comparable periods in 2013.

Subsequent Events

On October 10, 2014, the Company acquired all the outstanding capital stock of Autoform Tool & Manufacturing (“ATM”), located in Indiana. We expect ATM’s annual revenues to exceed \$70 million in 2015. See Note 4 - Acquisitions for more information about ATM.

On October 24, 2014, the Company amended the Amended Credit Agreement. The Amendment provides additional borrowing capacity. See Note 11 - Financing Arrangements for more information about the Amended Credit Agreement and the Amendment.

On October 30, 2014, the Company's Board of Directors declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.125 per common share. The dividend will be paid on December 1, 2014 to all shareholders of record as of the close of business on November 17, 2014, which will result in a cash outlay of approximately \$1.6 million in the fourth quarter of 2014.

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## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Three Months Ended September 30, 2014 Compared with Three Months Ended September 30, 2013

	Three Months Ended September 30,		\$ Change	% Change	
	2014	2013			
	(Dollars in millions, except per share data)				
Net sales	\$344.6	\$303.5	\$41.1	13.5	%
Cost of sales	284.0	248.9	35.1	14.1	%
Gross profit	60.6	54.6	6.0	11.0	%
Gross profit as a percentage of net sales	17.6	% 18.0	%		
SG&A expenses	34.2	31.1	3.1	10.0	%
SG&A as a percentage of net sales	9.9	% 10.2	%		
Litigation judgment costs	—	5.2	(5.2)	) *	
Operating income	26.4	18.3	8.1	44.3	%
Gain on acquisition of business	—	(0.6)	) 0.6	*	
Interest expense	6.5	6.5	—	—	%
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	19.9	12.4	7.5	60.5	%
Income tax expense	7.4	3.7	3.7	100.0	%
Net income from continuing operations	12.5	8.7	3.8	43.7	%
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes	—	3.7	(3.7)	) *	
Net income	12.5	12.4	0.1	0.8	%
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	(0.1)	) (0.2)	) 0.1	(50.0)	)%
Net income attributable to ParkOhio common shareholders	\$12.4	\$12.2	\$0.2	1.6	%
Earnings per common share attributable to ParkOhio common shareholders - Basic:					
Continuing operations	\$1.02	\$0.71	\$0.31	43.7	%
Discontinued operations	—	0.31	(0.31)	) *	
Total	\$1.02	\$1.02	\$—	—	%
Earnings per common share attributable to ParkOhio common shareholders - Diluted:					
Continuing operations	\$1.00	\$0.69	\$0.31	44.9	%
Discontinued operations	—	0.30	(0.30)	) *	
Total	\$1.00	\$0.99	\$0.01	1.0	%

\* Calculation not meaningful

## Net Sales:

Net sales increased \$41.1 million, or 13.5%, to \$344.6 million in the third quarter of 2014, compared to \$303.5 million in the same period in 2013, mainly due to the incremental sales from acquisitions of \$13.1 million and volume increases primarily from our Supply Technologies segment and Aluminum business unit of the Assembly Components segment, partially offset by decreases in our Engineered Products segment.

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The factors explaining the changes in segment revenues for the three months ended September 30, 2014 compared to the same period in 2013 are contained within the “Segment Analysis” section.

**Cost of Sales & Gross Profit:**

Cost of sales increased \$35.1 million to \$284.0 million in the third quarter of 2014, compared to \$248.9 million in the same period in 2013. The increased cost of sales was primarily due to incremental cost of sales from acquisitions of \$10.8 million and the increase in net sales volumes.

The gross profit margin percentage was 17.6% in the third quarter of 2014, compared to 18.0% in the same period in 2013. The decrease in gross margin percentage of 40 basis points is largely due to a 4% increase in the sales mix of Supply Technologies and Assembly Components net sales as a percentage of consolidated net sales for the third quarter of 2014 compared to the same period in 2013, which carry a lower gross margin percentage than the Engineered Product segment.

**SG&A Expenses:**

Consolidated SG&A expenses increased 10.0% in the third quarter of 2014 compared to the same period in 2013, and SG&A expenses as a percent of sales decreased by 30 basis points to 9.9%. SG&A expenses increased in the third quarter of 2014 compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to \$1.9 million of incremental expense associated with the acquisitions and \$1.7 million of foreign currency exchange losses on our non-permanent intercompany loans.

**Litigation Judgment Costs:**

During the third quarter of 2013, the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas awarded TMK IPSCO damages of approximately \$5.2 million.

**Gain on Acquisition of Business:**

In 2013, the \$0.6 million gain on acquisition of business relates to the bargain purchase associated with a small bolt-on acquisition in the Engineered Products segment.

**Interest Expense:**

	Three Months Ended September 30,		\$ Change	% Change	
	2014	2013			
	(Dollars in millions)				
Interest expense	\$6.5	\$6.5	\$—	—	%
Average outstanding borrowings	\$388.5	\$388.2	\$0.3	0.1	%
Average borrowing rate	6.69	% 6.70	%		

Interest expense remained flat in the third quarter of 2014 compared to the same period in 2013. Average borrowings in the third quarter of 2014 were at consistent levels with the same period in 2013. The average borrowing rate in the third quarter of 2014 has also remained relatively flat in the third quarter of 2014 compared to the same period in 2013.

**Income Tax Expense:**

The provision for income taxes was \$7.4 million, at a 37.2% effective income tax rate, in the third quarter of 2014. The provision for income taxes was \$3.7 million, at a 29.8% effective income tax rate, in the corresponding period of 2013. The increase in the effective tax rate in 2014 was due to the impact of discrete items in the two periods.



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Net Income from Continuing Operations:

Net income from continuing operations increased \$3.8 million to \$12.5 million in the third quarter of 2014, compared to \$8.7 million in the same period of 2013, due to the reasons described above.

Loss from Discontinued Operations:

In September 2013, the Company sold all of the outstanding equity interests of a non-core business unit in the Supply Technologies segment for \$8.5 million in cash, which resulted in a net gain of approximately \$4.0 million, after income tax expense of \$1.4 million. The income from discontinued operations of \$3.7 million for the third quarter of 2013 is predominantly comprised of the gain on sale, but also includes the operating losses, net of tax, of the business unit sold. As a result of the sale, this business unit has been removed from the Supply Technologies segment and presented as a discontinued operation for all of the periods presented.

Net Income:

Net income increased \$0.1 million to \$12.5 million for the third quarter of 2014, compared to \$12.4 million in the same period of 2013, due to the reasons described above.

Net Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interest:

As a result of the sale of the 25% equity interest in a small forging business in the third quarter of 2013, the income of \$0.1 million for the third quarter of 2014 and \$0.2 million for the third quarter of 2013 attributable to the noncontrolling interest was deducted from net income to derive net income attributable to ParkOhio common shareholders.

Net Income Attributable to ParkOhio Common Shareholders:

Net income attributable to ParkOhio common shareholders increased \$0.2 million to \$12.4 million in the third quarter of 2014, compared to \$12.2 million in the same period of 2013, due to the reasons described above.

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Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014 Compared with Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		\$ Change	% Change	
	2014	2013			
	(Dollars in millions, except per share data)				
Net sales	\$1,005.7	\$893.8	\$111.9	12.5	%
Cost of sales	828.1	730.1	98.0	13.4	%
Gross profit	177.6	163.7	13.9	8.5	%
Gross profit as a percentage of net sales	17.7	% 18.3	%		
SG&A expenses	102.9	92.2	10.7	11.6	%
SG&A as a percentage of net sales	10.2	% 10.3	%		
Litigation judgment costs	—	5.2	(5.2)	)	*
Operating income	74.7	66.3	8.4	12.7	%
Gain on acquisition of business	—	(0.6)	) 0.6	*	
Interest expense	19.4	19.4	—	—	%
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	55.3	47.5	7.8	16.4	%
Income tax expense	19.6	16.0	3.6	22.5	%
Net income from continuing operations	35.7	31.5	4.2	13.3	%
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes	—	3.2	(3.2)	)	*
Net income	35.7	34.7	1.0	2.9	%
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	(0.8)	) (0.2)	) (0.6)	)	*
Net income attributable to ParkOhio common shareholders	\$34.9	\$34.5	\$0.4	1.2	%
Earnings per common share attributable to ParkOhio common shareholders - Basic:					
Continuing operations	\$2.88	\$2.63	\$0.25	9.5	%
Discontinued operations	—	0.27	(0.27)	)	*
Total	\$2.88	\$2.90	\$(0.02)	) (0.7)	)%
Earnings per common share attributable to ParkOhio common shareholders - Diluted:					
Continuing operations	\$2.82	\$2.57	\$0.25	9.7	%
Discontinued operations	—	0.26	(0.26)	)	*
Total	\$2.82	\$2.83	\$(0.01)	) (0.4)	)%

\* Calculation not meaningful

## Net Sales:

Net sales increased \$111.9 million, or 12.5%, to \$1,005.7 million in the first nine months of 2014, compared to \$893.8 million in the same period in 2013, mainly due to the incremental sales from acquisitions of \$49.5 million and volume increases from our Supply Technologies and Assembly Components segments, partially offset by decreases in our Engineered Products segment. Organic net sales growth was \$62.4 million, or 7.0%, compared to the same period in 2013.

The factors explaining the changes in segment revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 compared to the prior year comparable period are contained within the “Segment Analysis” section.



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## Cost of Sales &amp; Gross Profit:

Cost of sales increased \$98.0 million to \$828.1 million in the first nine months of 2014, compared to \$730.1 million in the same period in 2013. The increase in cost of sales was primarily due to incremental cost of sales from acquisitions of \$42.4 million and the increase in organic net sales volumes.

The gross profit margin percentage was 17.7% in the first nine months of 2014 compared to 18.3% in the same period in 2013. The decrease in gross margin percentage of 60 basis points is largely due to a 4% increase in the sales mix of Supply Technologies and Assembly Components net sales as a percentage of consolidated net sales for the first nine months of 2014 compared to the same period in 2013, which carry a lower gross margin percentage than the Engineered Product segment.

## SG&amp;A Expenses:

Consolidated SG&A expenses increased 11.6% to \$102.9 million in the first nine months of 2014 compared to \$92.2 million for the same period in 2013, and SG&A expenses as a percent of sales remained flat year over year. SG&A expenses increased in the first nine months of 2014 compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to \$5.1 million of incremental expense associated with the acquisitions, increased professional service fees of \$1.5 million and increased salary and wage expenses partially offset by pension income.

## Litigation Judgment Costs:

During the third quarter of 2013, the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas awarded TMK IPSCO damages of approximately \$5.2 million.

## Gain on Acquisition of Business:

In 2013, the \$0.6 million gain on acquisition of business relates to the bargain purchase associated with a small bolt-on acquisition in the Engineered Products segment.

## Interest Expense:

	Nine Months Ended		\$ Change	% Change	
	2014	2013			
	September 30,				
	(Dollars in millions)				
Interest expense	\$19.4	\$19.4	\$—	—	%
Average outstanding borrowings	\$385.7	\$382.2	\$3.5	0.9	%
Average borrowing rate	6.71	% 6.77	%		

Interest expense remained flat in the first nine months of 2014 compared to the same period in 2013. Average borrowings in the first nine months of 2014 were slightly higher when compared to the same period in 2013 due to additional borrowings to fund acquisitions. The average borrowing rate in the first nine months of 2014 has remained relatively flat in the first nine months of 2014 compared to the same period in 2013.

## Income Tax Expense:

The provision for income taxes was \$19.6 million, at a 35.4% effective income tax rate, in the first nine months of 2014. This was comparable to income taxes of \$16.0 million, at a 33.7% effective income tax rate, in the corresponding period of 2013.

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Net Income from Continuing Operations:

Net income from continuing operations increased \$4.2 million to \$35.7 million in the first nine months of 2014, compared to \$31.5 million in the same period of 2013, due to the reasons described above.

Loss from Discontinued Operations:

In September 2013, the Company sold all of the outstanding equity interests of a non-core business unit in the Supply Technologies segment for \$8.5 million in cash, which resulted in a net gain of approximately \$4.0 million, after income tax expense of \$1.4 million. The income from discontinued operations of \$3.2 million for the first nine months of 2013 is predominantly comprised of the gain on sale, but also includes operating losses, net of tax, of the business unit sold. As a result of the sale, this business unit has been removed from the Supply Technologies segment and presented as a discontinued operation for all of the periods presented.

Net Income:

Net income increased \$1.0 million to \$35.7 million for the first nine months of 2014, compared to \$34.7 million for the first nine months of 2013, due to the reasons described above.

Net Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interest:

As a result of the sale of the 25% equity interest in a small forging business in the third quarter of 2013, income of \$0.8 million for the first nine months of 2014 and \$0.2 million for the first nine months of 2013 was attributable to the noncontrolling interest was deducted from net income to derive net income attributable to ParkOhio common shareholders.

Net Income Attributable to ParkOhio Common Shareholders:

Net income attributable to ParkOhio common shareholders increased \$0.4 million to \$34.9 million in the first nine months of 2014, compared to \$34.5 million in the same period of 2013, due to the reasons described above.

SEGMENT ANALYSIS

We primarily evaluate performance and allocate resources based on segment operating income as well as projected future performance. Segment operating income is defined as revenues less expenses identifiable to the business units and product lines included within each segment. Segment operating income will reconcile to consolidated income from continuing operations before income taxes by deducting corporate costs that are not attributable to the segments and net interest expense.

The proportion of consolidated revenues and segment operating income attributed to each segment was as follows:

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	Three Months Ended September 30,			Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2014	2013	% Change	2014	2013	% Change	
Revenues:							
Supply Technologies	42	% 38	% 4	% 42	% 39	% 3	%
Assembly Components	35	% 35	% —	% 35	% 34	% 1	%
Engineered Products	23	% 27	% (4	)% 23	% 27	% (4	)%
Segment Operating Income:							
Supply Technologies	35	% 32	% 3	% 34	% 32	% 2	%
Assembly Components	32	% 25	% 7	% 32	% 28	% 4	%
Engineered Products	33	% 43	% (10	)% 34	% 40	% (6	)%

## Supply Technologies Segment

## Three Months Ended September 30, 2014 Compared with Three Months Ended September 30, 2013

	Three Months Ended September 30,			
	2014	2013	\$ Change	% Change
(Dollars in millions)				
Net sales	\$143.4	\$115.9	\$27.5	24 %
Segment operating income	\$12.2	\$9.5	\$2.7	28 %
Segment operating income margin	8.5	% 8.2	%	

Net Sales: Approximately half of the revenue increase in the third quarter of 2014, compared to the same period in 2013, is directly attributable to the acquisitions of Henry Halstead, QEF and Apollo. The other half of our growth in the third quarter of 2014 was organic growth in our diversified markets. This growth was driven by the heavy-duty truck market, which was up 35%; the power sports and recreational equipment market, which increased 27%; the semiconductor market, which was up 54%; and the HVAC market, which was up 20%.

Segment Operating Income: With increases in net sales, segment operating income increased \$2.7 million, or 28%, to \$12.2 million. Segment operating income margin was 8.5%, which was a 30 basis points increase compared to the prior year's third quarter segment operating income margin of 8.2%. The increase in margin is primarily attributable to overall customer product mix swings in the third quarter of 2014 and increased operational leverage as a result of our three recent acquisitions.

## Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014 Compared with Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013

	Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2014	2013	\$ Change	% Change
(Dollars in millions)				
Net sales	\$420.2	\$349.2	\$71.0	20 %
Segment operating income	\$32.7	\$28.0	\$4.7	17 %
Segment operating income margin	7.8	% 8.0	%	

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**Net Sales:** Almost half of the revenue increase in the first nine months of 2014, compared to the same period in 2013, is directly attributable to the acquisitions of Henry Halstead, QEF and Apollo. The majority of our growth in the first nine months of 2014 was organic growth in our diversified markets. This growth was driven by the heavy-duty truck market, which was up 31%; the power sports and recreational equipment market, which increased 22%; the semiconductor market, which was up 54%; and the HVAC market, which was up 15%. In addition, our fastener manufacturing division generated sales increases of 7% in the first nine months of 2014.

**Segment Operating Income:** With increases in net sales, segment operating income increased \$4.7 million, or 17%, to \$32.7 million. Segment operating income margin was 7.8%, which was a 20 basis points reduction compared to the prior year's first nine months segment operating income margin of 8.0%. The reduction in margin is primarily attributable to increased professional services fees and overall customer product mix swings in the first nine months of 2014, slightly offset by increased operational leverage as a result of our three recent acquisitions.

## Assembly Components Segment

## Three Months Ended September 30, 2014 Compared with Three Months Ended September 30, 2013

	Three Months Ended September 30,			
	2014	2013	\$ Change	% Change
	(Dollars in millions)			
Net sales	\$121.6	\$106.1	\$15.5	15 %
Segment operating income	\$11.0	\$7.6	\$3.4	45 %
Segment operating income margin	9.0	% 7.2	%	

**Net Sales:** The significant increase in net sales is primarily due to incremental sales from new programs with our automotive customers in our aluminum business. The aluminum business revenues increased 36%.

**Segment Operating Income:** On the strength of the aluminum business' incremental contribution from the new program launches with our automotive customers, segment operating income increased 45% in the third quarter of 2014 compared to the same period in 2013. Our segment operating income margin was 9.0%, which was a 180 basis points increase compared with the prior year's third quarter segment operating income margin of 7.2%. The increase in margin is primarily attributable to the volume increase in our aluminum business.

## Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014 Compared with Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013

	Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2014	2013	\$ Change	% Change
	(Dollars in millions)			
Net sales	\$351.7	\$303.9	\$47.8	16 %
Segment operating income	\$31.3	\$25.2	\$6.1	24 %
Segment operating income margin	8.9	% 8.3	%	



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**Net Sales:** The significant increase in net sales is primarily due to incremental sales from new programs with our automotive customers in our aluminum business. The aluminum business revenues increased 39%. Also contributing to the overall increase in net sales was the incremental revenues in 2014 associated with the acquisition of Bates of approximately \$15.5 million. These revenue increases were slightly offset by the expected reduced volumes in the fuel filler business of Fluid Routing Solutions as programs completed their life cycles in the second half of 2013.

**Segment Operating Income:** On the strength of the aluminum business' incremental contribution from the new program launches with our automotive customers in 2013 and the Bates acquisition, segment operating income increased 24% in the first nine months of 2014 compared to the same period in 2013. Our segment operating income margin was 8.9%, which was a 60 basis points increase compared to the nine months segment operating income margin of 8.3% in 2013. The increase in margin is primarily attributable to the volume increase in our aluminum business.

## Engineered Products Segment

## Three Months Ended September 30, 2014 Compared with Three Months Ended September 30, 2013

	Three Months Ended September 30,		\$ Change	% Change
	2014	2013		
	(Dollars in millions)			
Net sales	\$79.6	\$81.5	\$(1.9 )	(2 )%
Segment operating income	\$11.5	\$12.7	\$(1.2 )	(9 )%
Segment operating income margin	14.4	% 15.6	%	%

**Net Sales:** Our forging business declined slightly in the third quarter of 2014 compared to the third quarter of 2013, reflecting lower demand for some of its aircraft forging products. Overall revenues in our forging business were down 8% in the third quarter of 2014 compared to the same period in 2013. Our industrial equipment business net sales were flat in the third quarter of 2014 compared to the third quarter of 2013. This business unit can experience volatility in the timing of completed jobs and the associated revenue recognition related to percentage of completion accounting based on the jobs' complexity and size. Our aftermarket business reflected 1% net sales growth in the third quarter of 2014 compared to the third quarter of 2013.

**Segment Operating Income:** Segment operating income decreased 9% in the third quarter of 2014. In addition, segment operating income margin decreased 120 basis points to 14.4% in the third quarter of 2014 compared to 15.6% in the third quarter of 2013. The operating income margin decline was primarily due to unfavorable mix in our business and the reduced leverage on fixed costs given the sales decline.

## Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014 Compared with Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		\$ Change	% Change
	2014	2013		
	(Dollars in millions)			
Net sales	\$233.8	\$240.7	\$(6.9 )	(3 )%
Segment operating income	\$32.8	\$35.4	\$(2.6 )	(7 )%
Segment operating income margin	14.0	% 14.7	%	%



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**Net Sales:** Both of our primary business units in this segment experienced declines in the first nine months of 2014 compared to the same period in 2013. Our industrial equipment business net sales declined in the first nine months of 2014 by 2%. This business unit can experience volatility in the timing of completed jobs and the associated revenue recognition related to percentage of completion accounting based on the jobs' complexity and size. However, our aftermarket business increased 3% in the first nine months of 2014 compared to the first nine months of 2013. Our forging business sales declined 5% year over year as sales were unfavorably impacted by extreme weather conditions and reduced demand for some of its aircraft forging products during the first quarter of 2014, and reduced demand in the third quarter of 2014.

**Segment Operating Income:** Given the decrease in net sales in 2014, segment operating income also decreased 7% in the first nine months of 2014. In addition, segment operating income margin declined 70 basis points to 14.0% in the first nine months of 2014 compared to 14.7% in the first nine months of 2013. Our forging business experienced operational difficulties due to the extreme weather during the first quarter of 2014, which resulted in delayed orders, additional maintenance and premium natural gas costs that were only partially offset by the results of operations in the second quarter of 2014. We estimate the impact of these extreme weather-related factors on segment operating income was approximately \$1.2 million in the first three months of 2014. The remaining decline in segment operating income is due to volume declines.

## Liquidity and Sources of Capital

Our liquidity needs are primarily for working capital and capital expenditures. Our primary sources of liquidity have been funds provided by operations and funds available from existing bank credit arrangements and the sale of our debt securities. On April 7, 2011, we completed the sale of \$250.0 million aggregate principal amount of 8.125% Senior Notes due 2021 (the "Senior Notes"). The Senior Notes bear an interest rate of 8.125% per annum payable semi-annually in arrears on April 1 and October 1 of each year. The Senior Notes mature on April 1, 2021.

The Company is a party to a credit and security agreement, dated November 5, 2003, as amended and restated (the "Credit Agreement"), with a group of banks, under which it may borrow or issue standby letters of credit or commercial letters of credit. As of September 30, 2014, we had \$110.4 million outstanding and approximately \$84.0 million of unused borrowing availability under the revolving credit facility provided by the Credit Agreement. Also, as of September 30, 2014, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$62.5 million. On July 31, 2014, the Company entered into a sixth amendment and restatement of the credit agreement (the "Amended Credit Agreement"), which was further amended on October 24, 2014. Please refer to Note 11 - Financing Arrangements for further discussion.

Current financial resources (working capital and available bank borrowing arrangements) and anticipated funds from operations are expected to be adequate to meet current cash requirements for at least the next twelve months, including but not limited to, our ability to maintain current operations and capital expenditure requirements, service our debt, pay dividends, pursue acquisitions, and repurchase shares. The future availability of bank borrowings under the revolving credit facility provided by the Credit Agreement are based on our ability to meet a debt service ratio covenant, which could be materially impacted by negative economic trends. Failure to meet the debt service ratio could materially impact the availability and interest rate of future borrowings.

The Company had cash and cash equivalents held by foreign subsidiaries of \$45.2 million at September 30, 2014 and \$40.0 million at December 31, 2013. For each of our foreign subsidiaries, we make a determination regarding the amount of earnings intended for permanent reinvestment, with the balance, if any, available to be repatriated to the United States. The cash held by foreign subsidiaries for permanent reinvestment is generally used to finance the foreign subsidiaries' operational activities and/or future foreign investments. At September 30, 2014, management believed that sufficient liquidity was available in the United States, and it is our current intention to permanently

reinvest undistributed earnings of our foreign subsidiaries outside of the United States. Although we have no intention to repatriate the approximately \$105.4 million of undistributed earnings of our foreign subsidiaries, as of September 30, 2014, if we were to repatriate these earnings, there would potentially be an adverse tax impact.

At September 30, 2014, our debt service coverage ratio was 1.7, and, therefore, we were in compliance with the debt service coverage ratio covenant contained in the revolving credit facility provided by the Credit Agreement. We were also in

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compliance with the other covenants contained in the revolving credit facility as of September 30, 2014. The debt service coverage ratio is calculated at the end of each fiscal quarter and is based on the most recently ended four fiscal quarters of consolidated EBITDA minus cash taxes paid, minus unfunded capital expenditures, plus cash tax refunds to consolidated debt charges that are consolidated cash interest expense plus scheduled principal payments on indebtedness plus scheduled reductions in our term debt as defined in the Credit Agreement. The debt service coverage ratio must be greater than 1.0 and not less than 1.1 for any two consecutive fiscal quarters. While we expect to remain in compliance throughout 2014, declines in sales volumes in 2014 could adversely impact our ability to remain in compliance with certain of these financial covenants. Additionally, to the extent our customers are adversely affected by declines in the economy in general, they may be unable to pay their accounts payable to us on a timely basis or at all, which would make the accounts receivable ineligible for purposes of the revolving credit facility and could reduce our borrowing base and our ability to borrow under such facility.

The ratio of current assets to current liabilities was 2.45 at September 30, 2014, compared to 2.51 at December 31, 2013. Working capital increased by \$24.4 million to \$322.7 million at September 30, 2014, from \$298.3 million at December 31, 2013. Accounts receivable increased \$36.3 million to \$202.0 million at September 30, 2014, from \$165.7 million at December 31, 2013, primarily resulting from sales volume increases at the end of the respective quarters and \$2.3 million associated with the acquisition of Apollo. Inventory increased by \$8.9 million at September 30, 2014, to \$230.3 million from \$221.4 million at December 31, 2013, primarily resulting from increases in customer demand and \$3.4 million associated with the acquisition of Apollo. Accounts payable increased \$20.7 million to \$132.7 million at September 30, 2014, from \$112.0 million at December 31, 2013, primarily as a result of the timing of payments and \$2.0 million associated with the acquisition of Apollo. Accrued expenses remained relatively flat and only slightly increased by \$4.3 million to \$90.3 million at September 30, 2014, from \$86.0 million at December 31, 2013.

The Company paid dividends of \$3.1 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2014. In October 2014, our Board of Directors declared a dividend of \$0.125 per common share payable on December 1, 2014 to our common shareholders of record as of November 17, 2014, which will result in a cash outlay of approximately \$1.6 million in the fourth quarter of 2014. Although we currently intend to pay a quarterly dividend on an ongoing basis, all future dividend declarations will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors and dependent upon the then-existing conditions, including our operating results and financial condition, capital requirements, contractual restrictions, business prospects and other factors that our Board of Directors may deem relevant.

The following table summarizes the major components of cash flow:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2014	2013	\$ Change
Net cash provided (used) by:	(In millions)		
Operating activities	\$33.5	\$36.9	\$(3.4 )
Investing activities	(17.3 )	(24.7 )	7.4
Financing activities	(12.0 )	7.7	(19.7 )
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	3.1	—	3.1
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	\$7.3	\$19.9	\$(12.6 )

#### Operating Activities

Cash provided by operating activities decreased \$3.4 million to \$33.5 million in the first nine months of 2014 compared to \$36.9 million in the first nine months of 2013. The decrease in operating cash flows was primarily the result of increases in working capital used to support the growth of our results of operations.



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### Investing Activities

Our unfunded purchases of property, plant and equipment were \$13.9 million in the first nine months of 2014 compared to \$17.3 million in the first nine months of 2013. The decreases in capital expenditure spending for the first nine months of 2014 compared to the same period in 2013 were primarily associated with a reduction in capital spending in our aluminum business of the Assembly Components segment as the programs initiated in 2013 were completed and capital spending has declined.

### Financing Activities

Cash used by financing activities of \$12.0 million and cash provided of \$7.7 million by financing activities in the first nine months of 2014 and 2013, respectively, primarily consisted of net borrowings on debt instruments.

We do not have off-balance sheet arrangements, financing or other relationships with unconsolidated entities or other persons. There are occasions whereupon we enter into forward contracts on foreign currencies, purely for the purpose of hedging exposure to changes in the value of accounts receivable in those currencies against the U.S. dollar. At September 30, 2014, none were outstanding. We currently have no other derivative instruments.

### Seasonality; Variability of Operating Results

The timing of orders placed by our customers has varied with, among other factors, orders for customers' finished goods, customer production schedules, competitive conditions and general economic conditions. The variability of the level and timing of orders has, from time to time, resulted in significant periodic and quarterly fluctuations in the operations of our business units. Such variability is particularly evident at the capital equipment business unit, included in the Engineered Products segment, which typically ships a few large systems per year.

### Critical Accounting Policies

Our critical accounting policies are described in Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, and in the notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2013 contained in our 2013 Annual Report on Form 10-K. There were no new accounting policies or updates to existing accounting policies as a result of new accounting pronouncements discussed in the notes to our condensed consolidated financial statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. The application of our critical accounting policies may require management to make judgments and estimates about the amounts reflected in the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. Management uses historical experience and all available information to make these estimates and judgments, and different amounts could be reported using different assumptions and estimates.

### Forward-Looking Statements

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains certain statements that are "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. The words "believes", "anticipates", "plans", "expects", "intends", "estimates" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance and achievements, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These factors include, but are not limited to the following: our substantial indebtedness; the uncertainty of the global economic environment; general business conditions and competitive factors, including pricing pressures and product innovation; demand for our products and services; raw material availability and pricing; fluctuations in energy costs; component part

availability and pricing; changes in our relationships with customers and suppliers; the financial condition of our customers, including the impact of any bankruptcies; our ability to successfully integrate recent and future acquisitions into existing operations; the amounts and timing, if any, of purchases of our common stock; changes in general domestic economic conditions such as inflation rates, interest rates, tax rates, unemployment rates, higher labor and healthcare costs, recessions and changing government policies, laws and regulations, including the uncertainties related to the current global financial crises; adverse impacts to us, our suppliers and customers from acts of

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terrorism or hostilities; our ability to meet various covenants, including financial covenants, contained in the agreements governing our indebtedness; disruptions, uncertainties or volatility in the credit markets that may limit our access to capital; potential disruption due to a partial or complete reconfiguration of the European Union; increasingly stringent domestic and foreign governmental regulations, including those affecting the environment; inherent uncertainties involved in assessing our potential liability for environmental remediation-related activities; the outcome of pending and future litigation and other claims and disputes with customers; the outcome of the investigation being conducted by the special committee of our Board of Directors; our dependence on the automotive and heavy-duty truck industries, which are highly cyclical; the dependence of the automotive industry on consumer spending, which could be lower due to the effects of the recent financial crises; our ability to continue to pay cash dividends; our ability to negotiate contracts with labor unions; our dependence on key management; our dependence on information systems; and the other factors we describe under the “Item 1A. Risk Factors” included in the Company’s annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which such statement is made, and we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law. In light of these and other uncertainties, the inclusion of a forward-looking statement herein should not be regarded as a representation by us that our plans and objectives will be achieved.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk

We are exposed to market risk, including changes in interest rates. We are subject to interest rate risk on borrowings under the floating rate revolving credit facility and term loan provided by our Credit Agreement, which consisted of borrowings of \$126.5 million at September 30, 2014. A 100-basis-point increase in the interest rate would have resulted in an increase in interest expense of approximately \$0.9 million during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2014.

Our foreign subsidiaries generally conduct business in local currencies. During the first nine months of 2014, we recorded an unfavorable foreign currency translation adjustment of \$3.9 million related to net assets located outside the United States. This foreign currency translation adjustment resulted primarily from the strengthening of the U.S. dollar. Our foreign operations are also subject to other customary risks of operating in a global environment, such as unstable political situations, the effect of local laws and taxes, tariff increases and regulations and requirements for export licenses, the potential imposition of trade or foreign exchange restrictions and transportation delays.

The Company periodically enters into forward contracts on foreign currencies, primarily the euro and the British pound sterling, purely for the purpose of hedging exposure to changes in the value of accounts receivable in those currencies against the U.S. dollar. We currently use no other derivative instruments. At September 30, 2014, there were no such currency hedge contracts outstanding.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures.

Under the supervision of and with the participation of our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, we evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15(d)-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report. Based on that evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

The Company acquired Apollo in June 2014 and has excluded Apollo in its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, which constituted 1.0% of total assets as of September 30, 2014 and 0.3% of total revenues for the nine months then ended. Accordingly, pursuant to the SEC's general guidance that an assessment of a recently acquired business may be omitted from the scope of an assessment in the year of acquisition, the scope of the Company's assessment of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures excludes Apollo.

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Changes in internal control over financial reporting.

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the third quarter of 2014 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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Part II. Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

We are subject to various pending and threatened lawsuits in which claims for monetary damages are asserted in the ordinary course of business. While any litigation involves an element of uncertainty, in the opinion of management, liabilities, if any, arising from currently pending or threatened litigation are not expected to have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, liquidity or results of operations.

In addition to the routine lawsuits and asserted claims noted above, we were a party to the lawsuits and legal proceedings described below as of September 30, 2014:

We were a co-defendant in approximately 268 cases asserting claims on behalf of approximately 611 plaintiffs alleging personal injury as a result of exposure to asbestos. These asbestos cases generally relate to production and sale of asbestos-containing products and allege various theories of liability, including negligence, gross negligence and strict liability, and seek compensatory and, in some cases, punitive damages.

In every asbestos case in which we are named as a party, the complaints are filed against multiple named defendants. In substantially all of the asbestos cases, the plaintiffs either claim damages in excess of a specified amount, typically a minimum amount sufficient to establish jurisdiction of the court in which the case was filed (jurisdictional minimums generally range from \$25,000 to \$75,000), or do not specify the monetary damages sought. To the extent that any specific amount of damages is sought, the amount applies to claims against all named defendants.

There are only seven asbestos cases, involving 26 plaintiffs, that plead specified damages. In each of the seven cases, the plaintiff is seeking compensatory and punitive damages based on a variety of potentially alternative causes of action. In three cases, the plaintiff has alleged compensatory damages in the amount of \$3.0 million for four separate causes of action and \$1.0 million for another cause of action and punitive damages in the amount of \$10.0 million. In the fourth case, the plaintiff has alleged against each named defendant, compensatory and punitive damages, each in the amount of \$10.0 million, for seven separate causes of action. In the fifth case, the plaintiff has alleged compensatory damages in the amount of \$20.0 million for three separate causes of action and \$5.0 million for another cause of action and punitive damages in the amount of \$20.0 million. In the sixth case, plaintiffs have alleged compensatory and punitive damages in the amount of \$10.0 million for each of the five counts and one count of \$5.0 million for the sixth count. In the remaining cases, the plaintiffs have alleged against each named defendant compensatory and punitive damages, each in the amount of \$50.0 million, for four separate causes of action.

Historically, we have been dismissed from asbestos cases on the basis that the plaintiff incorrectly sued one of our subsidiaries or because the plaintiff failed to identify any asbestos-containing product manufactured or sold by us or our subsidiaries. We intend to vigorously defend these asbestos cases, and believe we will continue to be successful in being dismissed from such cases. However, it is not possible to predict the ultimate outcome of asbestos-related lawsuits, claims and proceedings due to the unpredictable nature of personal injury litigation. Despite this uncertainty, and although our results of operations and cash flows for a particular period could be adversely affected by asbestos-related lawsuits, claims and proceedings, management believes that the ultimate resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, liquidity or results of operations. Among the factors management considered in reaching this conclusion were: (a) our historical success in being dismissed from these types of lawsuits on the bases mentioned above; (b) many cases have been improperly filed against one of our subsidiaries; (c) in many cases the plaintiffs have been unable to establish any causal relationship to us or our products or premises; (d) in many cases, the plaintiffs have been unable to demonstrate that they have suffered any identifiable injury or compensable loss at all or that any injuries that they have incurred did in fact result from alleged exposure to asbestos; and (e) the complaints assert claims against multiple defendants and, in most cases, the damages alleged are

not attributed to individual defendants. Additionally, we do not believe that the amounts claimed in any of the asbestos cases are meaningful indicators of our potential exposure because the amounts claimed typically bear no relation to the extent of the plaintiff's injury, if any.

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Our cost of defending these lawsuits has not been material to date and, based upon available information, our management does not expect its future costs for asbestos-related lawsuits to have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, liquidity or financial position.

ATM was the defendant in a lawsuit in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas. The plaintiff is IPSCO Tubulars Inc. d/b/a TMK IPSCO. The complaint alleged claims for breach of contract, gross negligence and constructive fraud, and TMK IPSCO sought approximately \$6.0 million in direct and \$4.0 million in consequential damages as well as an unspecified amount of punitive damages. ATM denies the allegations against it, believes it has a number of meritorious defenses and vigorously defended the lawsuit. A motion for partial summary judgment filed by ATM that, among other things, denied the plaintiff's fraud claims was granted by the district court. The remaining claims were the subject of a bench trial in May 2013. At the close of TMK IPSCO's case, the court entered partial judgment in favor of ATM, dismissing the gross negligence claim, dismissing a portion of the breach of contract claim, and dismissing any claim for punitive damages. The trial proceeded with respect to the remainder of TMK IPSCO's claim for damages and, in September 2013, the district court awarded TMK IPSCO damages of approximately \$5.2 million, which the Company recorded. ATM is appealing the court's decision. TMK IPSCO is also appealing the decision and, additionally, it has asked for \$3.8 million in attorney's fees.

In August 2013, the Company received a subpoena from the staff of the SEC in connection with the staff's investigation of a third party. At that time, the Company also learned that the Department of Justice ("DOJ") is conducting a criminal investigation of the third party. In connection with its initial response to the staff's subpoena, the Company disclosed to the staff of the SEC that, in November 2007, the third party participated in a payment on behalf of the Company to a foreign tax official that implicates the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act.

The Board of Directors of the Company has formed a special committee to review the Company's transactions with the third party and to make any recommendations to the Board of Directors with respect thereto.

The Company intends to cooperate fully with the SEC and the DOJ in connection with their investigations of the third party and with the SEC in light of the Company's disclosure. The Company is unable to predict the outcome or impact of the special committee's investigation or the length, scope or results of the SEC's review or the impact on its results of operations.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes in the risk factors previously disclosed in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013.

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## Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

The table below summarizes the information regarding our repurchases of the Company's common stock during the quarter ended September 30, 2014.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased (2)	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans (1)	Maximum Number of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Program (1)
July 1 — July 31, 2014	8,323	\$58.88	—	984,034
August 1 — August 31, 2014	—	—	—	984,034
September 1 — September 30, 2014	257	58.04	—	984,034
Total	8,580	\$58.85	—	984,034

(1) On March 4, 2013, we announced a share repurchase program whereby we may repurchase up to 1.0 million shares of our outstanding common stock.

(2) We acquired these shares of common stock from recipients of restricted stock awards at the time the awards vest to settle the recipient's minimum withholding tax liabilities.

## Item 6. Exhibits

The following exhibits are included herein:

10.1	Sixth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated July 31, 2014, among Industries, the other Loan Parties (as defined therein), the Lenders (as defined therein), JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Toronto Branch, as Canadian Agent, J.P. Morgan Europe Limited, as European Agent, RBS Business Capital, as Syndication Agent, KeyBank National Association and First National Bank of Pennsylvania, as Co-Documentation Agents, U.S. Bank National Association, as Co-Documentation Agent and Joint Bookrunner, PNC Bank, National Association, as Joint Bookrunner, and J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., as Sole Lead Arranger and Bookrunning Manager
31.1	Principal Executive Officer's Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2	Principal Financial Officer's Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32	Certification requirement under Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document





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SIGNATURES

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

PARK-OHIO HOLDINGS CORP.

(Registrant)

By: /s/ W. Scott Emerick  
Name: W. Scott Emerick  
Title: Vice President and Chief Financial Officer  
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)  
Date: November 10, 2014

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Exhibit Index

Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q  
Park-Ohio Holdings Corp. and Subsidiaries  
For the Quarter Ended September 30, 2014

Exhibit

- 10.1 Sixth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated July 31, 2014, among Industries, the other Loan Parties (as defined therein), the Lenders (as defined therein), JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Toronto Branch, as Canadian Agent, J.P. Morgan Europe Limited, as European Agent, RBS Business Capital, as Syndication Agent, KeyBank National Association and First National Bank of Pennsylvania, as Co-Documentation Agents, U.S. Bank National Association, as Co-Documentation Agent and Joint Bookrunner, PNC Bank, National Association, as Joint Bookrunner, and J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., as Sole Lead Arranger and Bookrunning Manager
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- 101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
- 101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
- 101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
- 101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document