

PARK OHIO HOLDINGS CORP

Form 10-Q

November 09, 2016

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UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended 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: 000-03134

Park-Ohio Holdings Corp.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Ohio

34-1867219

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

6065 Parkland Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio

44124

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

(440) 947-2000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Not applicable

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer  (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) 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

Number of shares outstanding of registrant's Common Stock, par value \$1.00 per share, as of October 31, 2016: 12,387,705 shares.

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## Part I. Financial Information

## Item 1. Financial Statements

## Park-Ohio Holdings Corp. and Subsidiaries

## Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

	(Unaudited)	
	September 30,	December 31,
	2016	2015
	(In millions, except per share data)	
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$57.7	\$ 62.0
Accounts receivable, net	200.6	199.3
Inventories, net	251.4	249.0
Other current assets	45.1	39.3
Total current assets	554.8	549.6
Property, plant and equipment, net	148.8	151.3
Goodwill	81.7	82.0
Intangible assets, net	87.4	92.8
Other long-term assets	69.2	66.4
Total assets	\$941.9	\$ 942.1
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Trade accounts payable	\$126.3	\$ 129.7
Accrued expenses and other	81.3	77.7
Current portion of long-term debt	20.5	17.8
Total current liabilities	228.1	225.2
Long-term liabilities, less current portion:		
Debt	428.1	445.8
Deferred tax liabilities	20.5	20.4
Other long-term liabilities	30.2	38.5
Total long-term liabilities	478.8	504.7
Park-Ohio Holdings Corp. and Subsidiaries shareholders' equity:		
Capital stock, par value \$1 per share		
Serial preferred stock: Authorized -- 632,470 shares; Issued and outstanding -- none	—	—
Common stock: Authorized -- 40,000,000 shares; Issued -- 14,828,702 shares in 2016 and 14,653,985 in 2015	14.8	14.7
Additional paid-in capital	107.0	99.0
Retained earnings	189.1	168.3
Treasury stock, at cost, 2,440,997 shares in 2016 and 2,383,903 shares in 2015	(48.4 )	(46.7 )
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(34.6 )	(30.0 )
Total Park-Ohio Holdings Corp. and Subsidiaries shareholders' equity	227.9	205.3
Noncontrolling interest	7.1	6.9
Total equity	235.0	212.2
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$941.9	\$ 942.1

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



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

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(In millions, except per share data)			
Net sales	\$312.7	\$364.4	\$970.1	\$1,116.4
Cost of sales	258.4	302.1	813.7	935.3
Gross profit	54.3	62.3	156.4	181.1
Selling, general and administrative expenses	33.4	34.9	99.9	103.8
Asset impairment charge	—	—	4.0	—
Operating income	20.9	27.4	52.5	77.3
Interest expense	7.2	7.0	21.3	20.7
Income before income taxes	13.7	20.4	31.2	56.6
Income tax (benefit) expense	(0.1 )	7.2	5.7	19.7
Net income	13.8	13.2	25.5	36.9
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	(0.3 )	—	(0.3 )	(0.5 )
Net income attributable to ParkOhio common shareholders	\$13.5	\$13.2	\$25.2	\$36.4
Earnings per common share attributable to ParkOhio common shareholders:				
Basic	\$1.12	\$1.07	\$2.08	\$2.98
Diluted	\$1.10	\$1.06	\$2.06	\$2.94
Weighted-average shares used to compute earnings per share:				
Basic	12.1	12.3	12.1	12.2
Diluted	12.3	12.4	12.3	12.4
Dividends per common share	\$0.125	\$0.125	\$0.375	\$0.375

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 (Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2016		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
	(In millions)			
Net income	\$13.8	\$13.2	\$25.5	\$36.9
Other comprehensive income:				
Foreign currency translation loss	(1.3 )	(0.9 )	(5.3 )	(3.5 )
Pension and other postretirement benefit adjustments, net of tax	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.4
Total other comprehensive loss	(1.0 )	(0.8 )	(4.6 )	(3.1 )
Total comprehensive income, net of tax	12.8	12.4	20.9	33.8
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interest	(0.3 )	—	(0.3 )	(0.5 )
Comprehensive income attributable to ParkOhio common shareholders	\$12.5	\$12.4	\$20.6	\$33.3

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

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Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016 2015 (In millions)	
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Net income	\$25.5	\$36.9
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	22.2	21.2
Asset impairment charge	4.0	—
Share-based compensation expense	8.1	5.3
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(1.6 )	(14.5 )
Inventories	(3.5 )	(13.2 )
Prepaid and other current assets	(5.4 )	(8.6 )
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	1.4	(21.4 )
Other noncurrent liabilities	(8.4 )	(3.6 )
Other	(1.5 )	9.6
Net cash provided by operating activities	40.8	11.7
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(20.3 )	(31.1 )
Net cash used by investing activities	(20.3 )	(31.1 )
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
(Payments) proceeds from revolving credit facility, net	(17.4 )	27.6
Payments on term loan	(3.4 )	(3.5 )
Proceeds from other long-term debt	7.3	2.3
(Payments) proceeds from capital lease facilities, net	(2.5 )	10.3
Dividends	(4.7 )	(4.7 )
Purchases of treasury stock	(1.7 )	(5.0 )
Payment of acquisition earn-out	(2.0 )	—
Net cash (used) provided by financing activities	(24.4 )	27.0
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(0.4 )	(2.9 )
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(4.3 )	4.7
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	62.0	58.0
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$57.7	\$62.7
Income taxes paid	\$7.0	\$13.3
Interest paid	\$14.7	\$14.6

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, 2016

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 intercompany accounts and 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, 2016 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2016. The balance sheet at December 31, 2015 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, 2015.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2 — New Accounting Pronouncements

Accounting Pronouncements Adopted

In April 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2015-03, “Interest-Imputation of Interest: Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs.” The ASU requires an entity to present debt issuance costs in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the related debt liability rather than as an asset. Amortization of the debt issuance costs will continue to be reported as interest expense. The Company adopted this ASU during the first quarter of 2016 and applied this standard retrospectively to 2015. The new guidance impacted only the presentation of the Company’s financial position and did not affect the Company’s results of operations or cash flows. Refer to Note 7 for the impact on our consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2015.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

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, 2017, including interim periods within that reporting period. The ASU 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

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Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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this guidance.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, "Financial Instruments - Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities." The amendments in the ASU address certain aspects of recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of financial instruments. The FASB also is addressing measurement of credit losses on financial assets in a separate project. The ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017 and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is not permitted. The new guidance will be applied prospectively. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02 "Leases (Topic 842)." The ASU establishes a comprehensive new lease accounting model. The new standard: (a) clarifies the definition of a lease; (b) requires a dual approach to lease classification similar to current lease classifications; and (c) causes lessees to recognize leases on the balance sheet as a lease liability with a corresponding right-of-use asset for leases with a lease term of more than twelve months. The ASU is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted. The new standard requires a modified retrospective transition for capital or operating leases existing at or entered into after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented in the financial statements, but it does not require transition accounting for leases that expire prior to the date of initial application. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09 "Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting." The ASU simplifies several aspects of the accounting for employee share-based payment transactions including the accounting for income taxes, forfeitures and statutory tax withholding requirements, as well as classification of related amounts within the statement of cash flows. The ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning with the first quarter of 2017, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15 "Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments." The ASU provides guidance on specific cash flow issues with the objective of reducing the existing diversity in practice. The ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning with the first quarter of 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance.

In October 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-16 "Income Taxes (Topic 740): Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory." The objective of the ASU is to identify, evaluate, and improve areas of GAAP for which cost and complexity can be reduced while maintaining or improving the usefulness of the information provided to users of the financial statements. The ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning with the first quarter of 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance.

No other recently issued ASUs are expected to have a material impact on our results of operations, financial condition or liquidity.

NOTE 3 — Segments

Our operating segments are defined as components of the enterprise for which separate financial information is available and evaluated on a regular basis by our chief operating decision maker to allocate resources and assess performance.

For purposes of measuring business segment performance, the Company utilizes segment operating income, which is defined as revenues less expenses identifiable to the product lines within each segment. The Company does not allocate items that are non-operating; unusual in nature; or are corporate costs, which include but are not limited to executive compensation and corporate office costs. Segment operating income reconciles to consolidated income before income taxes by deducting corporate costs, certain non-cash charges and interest expense.

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Park-Ohio Holdings Corp. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2016

Results by business segment were as follows:

	Three Months		Nine Months	
	Ended		Ended September	
	September 30,		30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(In millions)			
Net sales:				
Supply Technologies	\$122.0	\$143.1	\$384.8	\$444.7
Assembly Components	133.4	149.3	399.4	429.6
Engineered Products	57.3	72.0	185.9	242.1
	\$312.7	\$364.4	\$970.1	\$1,116.4
Segment operating income:				
Supply Technologies	\$9.7	\$13.0	\$30.8	\$40.2
Assembly Components	13.9	17.7	38.3	41.9
Engineered Products	4.0	4.3	8.6	15.7
Total segment operating income	27.6	35.0	77.7	97.8
Corporate costs	(6.7 )	(7.6 )	(21.2 )	(20.5 )
Asset impairment charge	—	—	(4.0 )	—
Interest expense	(7.2 )	(7.0 )	(21.3 )	(20.7 )
Income before income taxes	\$13.7	\$20.4	\$31.2	\$56.6

## NOTE 4 — Inventories

The components of inventory consist of the following:

	September 30,	
	2016	2015
	(In millions)	
Finished goods	\$137.2	\$147.5
Work in process	45.1	37.4
Raw materials and supplies	69.1	64.1
Inventories, net	\$251.4	\$249.0

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## NOTE 5 — Accrued Warranty Costs

The Company estimates the amount of warranty claims on sold products that may be incurred based on current and historical data. 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, 2016 and 2015:

	2016	2015
	(In millions)	
Balance at January 1,	\$6.1	\$6.9
Claims paid	(1.7 )	(2.6 )
Warranty expense, net	1.1	1.8
Balance at September 30,	\$5.5	\$6.1

## NOTE 6 — 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 its estimated annual effective income tax rate, and if the estimated income tax rate changes, a cumulative adjustment is made.

The effective income tax rates for the first nine months of 2016 and 2015 were 18.3% and 34.8%, respectively. The effective tax rate for 2016 is lower compared to 2015 due to the 2016 reversal of various income tax accruals totaling approximately \$4.0 million relating to previous uncertain tax positions for which the statutes of limitations expired. The Company recognizes accrued interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in income tax expense. During the three- and nine-months ended September 30, 2016, the Company recorded an increase to unrecognized tax benefits of approximately \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, related to prior year tax positions and accrued interest. It is reasonably possible that, within the next twelve months, the amount of gross unrecognized tax benefits could be reduced by approximately \$1.3 million as a result of the closure of tax statutes related to existing uncertain tax positions.

## NOTE 7 — Financing Arrangements

Long-term debt consists of the following:

	Issuance Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate at September 30, 2016	Carrying Value at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015	
				(In millions)	
Senior Notes	April 1, 2011	April 1, 2021	8.125 %	\$250.0	\$ 250.0
Revolving credit facility	—	July 31, 2019	2.56 %	151.6	169.0
Term Loan	—	July 31, 2019	2.69 %	24.5	27.9

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Other, including capital leases	Various	Various	Various	26.4	21.2
Less current maturities				(20.5 )	(17.8 )
Less unamortized debt issuance costs <sup>(1)</sup>				(3.9 )	(4.5 )
Total long-term debt, net				\$428.1	\$ 445.8

(1) Prior to the adoption of ASU 2015-03 in Q1 2016, debt issuance costs of \$4.5 million at December 31, 2015 were reflected in the consolidated balance sheet in other long-term assets. Such amount was reclassified to long-term debt for comparative purposes.

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On April 22, 2016, the Company further amended its revolving credit facility (the “Amended Credit Agreement”) to:

- increase the revolving credit facility to \$300.0 million;
- increase the inventory advance rate from 50% to 65%, reducing back to 50% on a pro-rata quarterly basis over 36 months commencing July 1, 2016;
- reload the term loan up to \$35.0 million, of which \$24.5 million has been borrowed and is outstanding as of September 30, 2016;
- increase the Canadian sub-limit up to \$35.0 million;
- increase the European sub-limit up to \$25.0 million; and
- provide minor pricing adjustments including pricing the first \$35.0 million drawn on the revolving credit facility at LIBOR plus 3.50%, reducing automatically on a pro-rata quarterly basis over 36 months commencing July 1, 2016.

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.

At the Company’s election, domestic amounts borrowed under the Amended Credit Agreement 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%. 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 sub-limit 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 U.S. base rate plus 0.0% to 1.0%.

On October 21, 2015, the Company, through its Southwest Steel Processing LLC subsidiary, entered into a financing agreement with the Arkansas Development Finance Authority. The financing agreement provides the Company the ability to borrow up to \$11.0 million for expansion of its manufacturing facility in Arkansas. The financing agreement matures in September 2025. The Company had \$5.5 million of borrowings outstanding under this agreement as of September 30, 2016.

On August 13, 2015, the Company entered into a Capital Lease Agreement (the “Lease Agreement”). The Lease Agreement provides the Company up to \$50.0 million for capital leases. Capital lease obligations of \$17.0 million were borrowed under the Lease Agreement to acquire machinery and equipment as of September 30, 2016.

The term loan is amortized based on a seven-year schedule with the balance due at maturity (July 31, 2019). The Amended Credit Agreement also reduced the commitment fee for the revolving credit facility. 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 following table represents fair value information of the senior notes, classified as Level 1 using estimated quoted market prices.

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(In millions)	
Carrying amount	\$250.0	\$ 250.0

Fair value        \$258.1 \$ 263.4

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 Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
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## NOTE 8 — Stock-Based Compensation

A summary of stock option activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 is as follows:

	2016		Weighted	Aggregate
	Number	Weighted	Average	Intrinsic
	of	Average	Remaining	Value
	Shares	Exercise	Contractual	
		Price	Term	
	(In			(In
	whole			millions)
	shares)			
Outstanding - beginning of year	60,000	\$ 19.41		
Granted	—	—		
Exercised	(2,000)	15.61		
Canceled or expired	—	—		
Outstanding - end of period	58,000	\$ 19.54	1.1 years	\$ 1.0
Options exercisable	58,000	\$ 19.54	1.1 years	\$ 1.0

A summary of restricted share activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 is as follows:

	2016		2016	
	Time-Based		Performance-Based	
		Weighted		Weighted
		Average		Average
	Number	Grant	Number	Grant
	of Shares	Date	of Shares	Date
		Fair		Fair
		Value		Value
	(In whole		(In whole	
	shares)		shares)	
Outstanding - beginning of year	208,429	\$ 36.61	120,000	\$ 48.72
Granted	58,570	30.72	165,000	34.78
Vested	(107,831)	40.09	(40,000)	48.72
Performance-based to time-based <sup>(a)</sup>	80,000	48.72	(80,000)	48.72
Canceled or expired	(1,334)	39.82	—	—
Outstanding - end of period	237,834	\$ 37.63	165,000	\$ 34.78

(a) During the second quarter of 2016, 40,000 of the performance-based restricted shares granted in 2015 fully vested based on achievement of the performance criteria. In accordance with the grant agreements, the remaining 80,000 shares became time-based, vesting over the remaining two years of the requisite service period.

During the first quarter of 2016, 1,500 shares were awarded, vested and expensed at the time of the award. The value of the award was immaterial.

Total stock-based compensation expense included in selling, general and administrative expenses during the first nine months of 2016 and 2015 was \$8.1 million and \$5.3 million, respectively. As of September 30, 2016, there was \$10.2 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 1.5 years.

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Park-Ohio Holdings Corp. and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
September 30, 2016

NOTE 9 — Commitments, Contingencies and Litigation Judgment

The Company is subject to various pending and threatened legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. The Company records a liability for loss contingencies in the consolidated financial statements when a loss is known or considered probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Our provisions are based on historical experience, current information and legal advice, and they may be adjusted in the future based on new developments. Estimating probable losses requires the analysis of multiple forecasted factors that often depend on judgments and potential actions by third parties. Although it is not possible to predict with certainty the ultimate outcome or cost of these matters, the Company believes they will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial statements.

IPSCO Tubulars Inc. d/b/a TMK IPSCO sued Ajax Tocco Magnethermic Corporation (“ATM”), a subsidiary of Park-Ohio Holdings Corporation, in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas claiming that equipment supplied by ATM for heat treating certain steel pipe at IPSCO's Blytheville, Arkansas facility did not perform as required by the contract. The complaint alleged causes of action for breach of contract, gross negligence and constructive fraud. IPSCO sought approximately \$10.0 million in damages plus an unspecified amount of punitive damages. ATM denied the allegations. ATM subsequently obtained summary judgment on the constructive fraud claim, which was dismissed by the district court prior to trial. The remaining claims were the subject of a bench trial that occurred in May 2013. After IPSCO presented its case, the district court entered partial judgment in favor of ATM, dismissing the gross negligence claim, a portion of the breach of contract claim, and any claim for punitive damages. The trial proceeded with respect to the remainder of IPSCO's claim for breach of contract. In September 2013, the district court issued a judgment in favor of IPSCO in the amount of \$5.2 million, which the Company recognized and accrued for at that time. IPSCO subsequently filed a motion seeking to recover \$3.8 million in attorneys' fees and costs. The district court reserved ruling on that issue pending an appeal. In October 2013, ATM filed an appeal with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit seeking reversal of the judgment in favor of IPSCO. In November 2013, IPSCO filed a cross-appeal seeking reversal of the dismissal of its claim for gross negligence and punitive damages. The Eighth Circuit issued an opinion in March 2015 affirming in part, reversing in part, and remanding the case. It affirmed the district court's determination that ATM was liable for breach of contract. It also affirmed the district court's dismissal of IPSCO's claim for gross negligence and punitive damages. However, the Eighth Circuit reversed nearly all of the damages awarded by the district court and remanded for further findings on the issue of damages, including whether consequential damages are barred under the express language of the contract. Because IPSCO did not appeal the award of \$5.2 million in its favor, those damages could be decreased, but could not be increased, on remand. On remand, the district court entered an order once again awarding IPSCO \$5.2 million in damages. In December 2015, ATM filed a second appeal with the Eighth Circuit seeking reversal of the damages award. That appeal is pending. In March 2016, the district court issued an order granting, in part, IPSCO's motion for fees and costs and awarding \$2.2 million to IPSCO, which the Company accrued for as of December 31, 2015. ATM filed a third appeal of that decision. As of September 30, 2016, the Company had \$7.4 million accrued for this matter.

Our subsidiaries are involved in a number of contractual and warranty-related disputes. We believe that appropriate liabilities for these contingencies have been recorded; however, actual results may differ materially from our estimates.

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 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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Park-Ohio Holdings Corp. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2016

## NOTE 10 — Pension Plans and Other Postretirement Benefits

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

	Pension Benefits				Other Postretirement Benefits ("OPEB")			
	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,		Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(In millions)							
Service costs	\$0.6	\$0.7	\$1.8	\$1.9	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Interest costs	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5
Expected return on plan assets	(2.3 )	(2.6 )	(7.1 )	(7.6 )	—	—	—	—
Recognized net actuarial loss	0.3	—	0.9	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.5
Net periodic benefit (income) costs	\$(0.9)	\$(1.4)	\$(3.0)	\$(4.0)	\$0.1	\$0.4	\$0.5	\$1.0

## NOTE 11 — Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

The components of and changes in accumulated other comprehensive loss for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016		
	Pension	Translation and Adjustments	Total
Beginning balance	\$(16.9)	\$(13.1)	\$(30.0)
Foreign currency translation adjustments <sup>(a)</sup>	(5.3 )	—	(5.3 )
Pension and OPEB activity, net of tax adjustments <sup>(b)</sup>	—	0.7	0.7
Ending balance	\$(22.2)	\$(12.4)	\$(34.6)

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015		
	Pension	Translation and Adjustments	Total
Beginning balance	\$(5.1)	\$(8.9 )	\$(14.0)
Foreign currency translation adjustments <sup>(a)</sup>	(3.5 )	—	(3.5 )
Pension and OPEB activity, net of tax adjustments <sup>(b)</sup>	—	0.4	0.4
Ending balance	\$(8.6)	\$(8.5 )	\$(17.1)

- (a) No income taxes are provided on foreign currency translation adjustments as foreign earnings are considered permanently re-invested.
- (b) The tax adjustments are reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income and included in income tax expense.

NOTE 12 — 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:

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Park-Ohio Holdings Corp. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2016

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(In whole shares)			
Weighted average basic shares outstanding	12,149,384	12,288,392	12,113,058	12,228,721
Plus: Dilutive impact of employee stock awards	127,564	109,976	141,161	186,352
Weighted average diluted shares outstanding	12,276,948	12,398,368	12,254,219	12,415,073

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. There were no anti-dilutive shares for the three- and nine-months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015.

## NOTE 13 - Asset Impairment

In the first quarter of 2016, due to sales volume declines in certain programs with an automotive customer, the Company evaluated its long-lived assets in accordance with ASU 360, "Property, Plant and Equipment." The Company determined whether the carrying amount of its long-lived assets with a net book value of \$5.2 million was recoverable by comparing the carrying amount to the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the assets. As the carrying value of the assets exceeded the expected undiscounted cash flows, the Company estimated the fair value of these assets to determine whether impairment existed. The fair value of the assets was estimated, using Level 2 inputs, based on the expected sale proceeds of similar machinery and equipment as determined using third party quotes and appraisals. As a result of its analysis, the Company recorded an asset impairment charge of \$4.0 million.

## NOTE 14— Subsequent Event

On October 31, 2016, the Company's Board of Directors declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.125 per common share. The dividend will be paid on November 28, 2016 to shareholders of record as of the close of business on November 14, 2016 and will result in a cash outlay of approximately \$1.6 million.

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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.

Supply Technologies 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 and oriented toward improving fuel efficiency and reducing weight in the 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 and plastic components, gasoline direct injection systems 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"), 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 and segment operating income for these three segments are provided in Note 3 to the condensed consolidated financial statements, included elsewhere herein.

Subsequent Event

On October 31, 2016, the Company's Board of Directors declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.125 per common share. The dividend will be paid on November 28, 2016 to shareholders of record as of the close of business on November 14, 2016 and will result in a cash outlay of approximately \$1.6 million.





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## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Three Months Ended September 30, 2016 Compared with Three Months Ended September 30, 2015

	Three Months Ended September 30,			
	2016	2015	\$ Change	% Change
	(Dollars in millions, except per share data)			
Net sales	\$312.7	\$364.4	\$(51.7)	(14.2)%
Cost of sales	258.4	302.1	(43.7)	(14.5)%
Gross profit	54.3	62.3	(8.0)	(12.8)%
Gross margin	17.4	% 17.1	%	
SG&A expenses	33.4	34.9	(1.5)	(4.3)%
SG&A as a percentage of net sales	10.7	% 9.6	%	
Operating income	20.9	27.4	(6.5)	(23.7)%
Interest expense	7.2	7.0	0.2	2.9%
Income before income taxes	13.7	20.4	(6.7)	(32.8)%
Income tax (benefit) expense	(0.1)	) 7.2	(7.3)	*
Net income	13.8	13.2	0.6	4.5%
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	(0.3)	) —	(0.3)	*
Net income attributable to ParkOhio common shareholders	\$13.5	\$13.2	\$0.3	2.3%
Earnings per common share attributable to ParkOhio common shareholders:				
Basic	\$1.12	\$1.07	\$0.05	4.7%
Diluted	\$1.10	\$1.06	\$0.04	3.8%

\* Calculation not meaningful

## Net Sales:

Net sales decreased 14.2%, to \$312.7 million in the third quarter of 2016, compared to \$364.4 million in the same period in 2015, due primarily to lower end market demand for our products in each of our segments.

The factors explaining the changes in segment net sales for the three months ended September 30, 2016 compared to the corresponding 2015 period are contained within the “Segment Results” section below.

## Cost of Sales &amp; Gross Profit:

Cost of sales decreased to \$258.4 million in the third quarter of 2016, compared to \$302.1 million in the same period in 2015. The decrease in cost of sales was primarily due to the decrease in net sales in each of our segments.

Gross margin was 17.4% in the third quarter of 2016 compared to 17.1% in the same period in 2015. The improvement was largely due to manufacturing efficiencies and cost reduction actions taken in response to lower sales levels.



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## Selling, General &amp; Administrative ("SG&amp;A") Expenses:

SG&A expenses decreased to \$33.4 million in the third quarter of 2016 compared to \$34.9 million in the same period in 2015. The decrease is primarily due to cost reduction actions which have been implemented. SG&A expenses as a percent of sales increased to 10.7% in the third quarter of 2016 compared to 9.6% in the same period in 2015. The increase was primarily due to the lower revenue base in 2016.

## Interest Expense:

	Three Months Ended September 30,			
	2016	2015		
	(Dollars in millions)			
Interest expense	\$7.2	\$7.0		
Average outstanding borrowings	\$453.2	\$472.3		
Average borrowing rate	6.4	% 5.9	%	

Interest expense was slightly higher due to increasing interest rates. Average outstanding borrowings decreased as a result of repayments on the Company's revolving credit facility using cash generated from operations.

## Income Tax Expense:

The effective income tax rates were (0.7)% in the 2016 period and 35.3% in the 2015 period. The rate in 2016 reflects the reversal of various income tax accruals totaling approximately \$4.0 million relating to previous uncertain tax positions for which the statutes of limitations expired, as well as an increase in earnings in jurisdictions in which the income tax rates are lower than the U.S. statutory income tax rate.

## Net Income:

Net income increased to \$13.8 million in the third quarter of 2016, compared to \$13.2 million in the third quarter of 2015, due to the reasons described above.

## Net Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interest:

As a result of the sale of a 25% equity interest in one of our forging businesses in 2013, we recognize net income attributable to noncontrolling interest as a deduction from consolidated net income to derive net income attributable to ParkOhio common shareholders. Such noncontrolling interest amounts were immaterial in both periods.

## Net Income Attributable to ParkOhio Common Shareholders:

Net income attributable to ParkOhio common shareholders increased to \$13.5 million in the third quarter of 2016, compared to \$13.2 million in the same period of 2015, due to the reasons described above.

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## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016 Compared with Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		\$ Change	% Change
	2016	2015		
(Dollars in millions, except per share data)				
Net sales	\$970.1	\$1,116.4	\$(146.3)	(13.1)%
Cost of sales	813.7	935.3	(121.6)	(13.0)%
Gross profit	156.4	181.1	(24.7)	(13.6)%
Gross margin	16.1	% 16.2	%	
SG&A expenses	99.9	103.8	(3.9)	(3.8)%
SG&A as a percentage of net sales	10.3	% 9.3	%	
Asset impairment charge	4.0	—	4.0	*
Operating income	52.5	77.3	(24.8)	(32.1)%
Interest expense	21.3	20.7	0.6	2.9%
Income before income taxes	31.2	56.6	(25.4)	(44.9)%
Income tax expense	5.7	19.7	(14.0)	(71.1)%
Net income	25.5	36.9	(11.4)	(30.9)%
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	(0.3)	(0.5)	0.2	(40.0)%
Net income attributable to ParkOhio common shareholders	\$25.2	\$36.4	\$(11.2)	(30.8)%
Earnings per common share attributable to ParkOhio common shareholders:				
Basic	\$2.08	\$2.98	\$(0.90)	(30.2)%
Diluted	\$2.06	\$2.94	\$(0.88)	(29.9)%

\* Calculation not meaningful

## Net Sales:

Net sales decreased 13.1%, to \$970.1 million in the first nine months of 2016, compared to \$1,116.4 million in the same period in 2015, mainly due to lower end market demand for our products in each of our segments.

The factors explaining the changes in segment net sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 compared to the corresponding 2015 period are contained in the “Segment Results” section below.

## Cost of Sales &amp; Gross Profit:

Cost of sales decreased to \$813.7 million in the first nine months of 2016, compared to \$935.3 million in the same period in 2015. The decrease in cost of sales was primarily due to the decrease in net sales in each of our segments.

Gross margin was 16.1% in the first nine months of 2016 compared to 16.2% in the same period in 2015. The decrease in gross margin was largely due to lower fixed cost absorption in certain locations affected by lower customer demand.



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## SG&amp;A Expenses:

SG&A expenses decreased to \$99.9 million in the first nine months of 2016, compared to \$103.8 million in the same period in 2015. The decrease is primarily due to cost reduction actions which have been implemented. SG&A expenses as a percent of sales increased to 10.3% in the first nine months of 2016 compared to 9.3% in the first nine months of 2015. The increase is primarily due to the lower revenue base in 2016.

## Asset Impairment Charges:

An asset impairment charge of \$4.0 million was recognized in the first quarter of 2016 due to sales volume declines in certain programs with an automotive customer.

## Interest Expense:

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016		2015	
	(Dollars in millions)			
Interest expense	\$21.3		\$20.7	
Average outstanding borrowings	\$462.1		\$460.0	
Average borrowing rate	6.1	%	6.0	%

Interest expense increased \$0.6 million in the first nine months of 2016 compared to the same period in 2015 due to higher interest rates.

## Income Tax Expense:

The effective income tax rate was 18.3% in the nine months ended 2016 compared to 34.8% in the corresponding period of 2015. The decrease is primarily due to the reversal of various income tax accruals totaling approximately \$4.0 million relating to previous uncertain tax positions for which the statutes of limitations expired, as well as an increase in earnings in jurisdictions in which the income tax rates are lower than the U.S. statutory income tax rate.

## Net Income:

Net income decreased to \$25.5 million in the first nine months of 2016, compared to \$36.9 million in the first nine months of 2015, due to the reasons described above.

## Net (Loss) Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interest:

As a result of the sale of a 25% equity interest in one of our forging businesses in 2013, we recognize net income attributable to noncontrolling interest as a deduction from consolidated net income to derive net income attributable to ParkOhio common shareholders. Such noncontrolling interest amounts were immaterial in both periods.

## Net Income Attributable to ParkOhio Common Shareholders:

Net income attributable to ParkOhio common shareholders decreased to \$25.2 million in the first nine months of 2016, compared to \$36.4 million in the same period of 2015, due to the reasons described above.

SEGMENT RESULTS

For purposes of business segment performance measurement, the Company utilizes segment operating income, which is defined as revenues less expenses identifiable to the product lines within each segment. The Company does not allocate items

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that are non-operating or unusual in nature or are corporate costs, which include but are not limited to executive compensation and corporate office costs. Segment operating income reconciles to consolidated income before income taxes by deducting corporate costs, certain non-cash charges and interest expense.

## Supply Technologies Segment

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2016		2015		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016		2015	
	(Dollars in millions)							
Net sales	\$122.0	\$143.1	\$384.8	\$444.7				
Segment operating income	\$9.7	\$13.0	\$30.8	\$40.2				
Segment operating income margin	8.0	% 9.1	% 8.0	% 9.0	%			

## Three months ended September 30:

Net sales were lower in the third quarter of 2016 compared to the 2015 period due primarily to lower customer demand in the heavy-duty truck market, which was down 45%; the truck-related market, which was down 23%; the power sports and recreational equipment market, which was down 16%; and the bus market, which was down 46%.

Segment operating income decreased by \$3.3 million, and segment operating income margin declined to 8.0% compared to the prior year's third quarter of 9.1%. These declines were driven by the volume reductions noted above, which were partially offset by the benefits of our cost reduction actions.

## Nine months ended September 30:

Net sales declined in the first nine months of 2016 compared to the 2015 period due primarily to lower customer demand in the heavy-duty truck market, which was down 36%; the power sports and recreational equipment market, which was down 19%; the truck-related market, which was down 21%; and the semiconductor market, which was down 23%. These declines were partially offset by an increase in sales in the aerospace market, which was up over 100% year-over-year.

Segment operating income decreased by \$9.4 million, and segment operating income margin declined to 8.0% compared to the corresponding 2015 period of 9.0%. These declines were driven by the volume reductions noted above, which were partially offset by the benefits of our cost reduction actions.

## Assembly Components Segment

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2016		2015		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016		2015	
	(Dollars in millions)							
Net sales	\$133.4	\$149.3	\$399.4	\$429.6				
Segment operating income	\$13.9	\$17.7	\$38.3	\$41.9				
Segment operating income margin	10.4	% 11.9	% 9.6	% 9.8	%			

## Three months ended September 30:

Net sales were lower in the third quarter of 2016 compared to the third quarter of 2015 due primarily to the previously-announced volume reductions from certain programs with an automotive customer in our aluminum business. This decline was partially offset by higher sales in our gasoline direct injection fuel rail systems and rubber products businesses.

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Segment operating income decreased by \$3.8 million, and segment operating income margin decreased to 10.4% compared to the corresponding 2015 period of 11.9%. These decreases were driven by unfavorable sales mix and the impact of lower sales volumes in our aluminum business, which were partially offset by the impact of higher sales in our gasoline direct injection fuel rail systems and rubber products businesses, as well as benefits of our cost reduction actions.

Nine months ended September 30:

Net sales were lower in the 2016 period compared to the 2015 period due primarily to the previously-announced volume reductions from certain programs with an automotive customer in our aluminum business. This decline was partially offset by higher sales in our gasoline direct injection fuel rail systems and rubber products businesses.

Segment operating income decreased by \$3.6 million, and segment operating income margin decreased to 9.6% compared to the corresponding 2015 period of 9.8%. These decreases were driven by unfavorable sales mix and lower sales volumes in our aluminum business, which were partially offset by the impact of higher sales in our gasoline direct injection fuel rail systems and rubber products businesses, as well as benefits of our cost reduction actions.

## Engineered Products Segment

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2016		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016	
	2015	2015	2015	2015
	(Dollars in millions)			
Net sales	\$57.3	\$72.0	\$185.9	\$242.1
Segment operating income	\$4.0	\$4.3	\$8.6	\$15.7
Segment operating income margin	7.0 %	6.0 %	4.6 %	6.5 %

Three months ended September 30:

Net sales were lower in the third quarter of 2016 compared to the 2015 period due primarily to lower customer demand in the oil and gas, rail, steel, commercial aerospace and military end markets compared to 2015.

Segment operating income decreased by \$0.3 million, while segment operating income margin increased to 7.0% compared to the prior year's third quarter of 6.0%. The increase in margin was driven by the benefits of cost reduction actions.

Nine months ended September 30:

Net sales were lower in the 2016 period compared to the 2015 period due primarily to lower customer demand in the oil and gas, rail, steel, commercial aerospace and military end markets compared to 2015.

Segment operating income decreased by \$7.1 million, and segment operating income margin declined to 4.6% compared to 6.5% in the corresponding 2015 period. These decreases were driven by volume declines in our induction heating, pipe threading and forging businesses related to the weak demand noted above, and were partially offset by the benefits of cost reduction actions.

## Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our liquidity needs are primarily for working capital, capital expenditures and acquisitions. Our primary sources of liquidity have been funds provided by operations, 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.

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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. 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, January 20, 2015 and March 12, 2015. On April 22, 2016, the Company further amended the Amended Credit Agreement to increase the credit facility from \$275.0 million to \$300.0 million; increase the inventory advance rate to 65%, which reduces back to 50% on a pro-rata quarterly basis over 36 months commencing July 1, 2016; increase the Canadian sub-limit to \$35.0 million; and provide minor pricing adjustments. Please refer to Note 7 - Financing Arrangements to the consolidated financial statements for further discussion. As of September 30, 2016, we had \$176.1 million outstanding and \$105.1 million of unused borrowing availability under the revolving credit facility provided by the Credit Agreement, which includes the effect of Amendment 4 to the Amended Credit Agreement. Also, as of September 30, 2016, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$57.7 million.

On August 13, 2015, the Company entered into a Capital Lease Agreement (the “Lease Agreement”). The Lease Agreement provides the Company up to \$50.0 million for capital leases. Capital lease obligations of \$17.0 million were borrowed under the Lease Agreement to acquire machinery and equipment as of September 30, 2016.

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 Amended 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 covenant could materially impact the availability and interest rate of future borrowings.

At September 30, 2016, our debt service coverage ratio was 2.0, and, therefore, we were in compliance with the debt service coverage ratio covenant in the revolving credit facility provided by the Amended Credit Agreement. We were also in compliance with the other covenants contained in the revolving credit facility as of September 30, 2016. The debt service coverage ratio is calculated at the end of each fiscal quarter as follows: the most recently ended four fiscal quarters of consolidated EBITDA, as defined in the Company's Amended Credit Agreement, minus cash taxes paid, minus unfunded capital expenditures, plus cash tax refunds to consolidated debt charges which are consolidated cash interest expense, plus scheduled principal payments on indebtedness, plus scheduled reductions in our term debt as defined in the Amended 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 2016, declines in sales volumes in 2016 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 could make our 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 Company had cash and cash equivalents held by foreign subsidiaries of \$49.5 million at September 30, 2016 and \$48.4 million at December 31, 2015. 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, 2016, 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 \$121.6 million of undistributed earnings of our foreign subsidiaries as of

September 30, 2016, if we were to repatriate these earnings, there could potentially be an adverse tax impact.

The Company paid dividends of \$4.7 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016. In October 2016, our Board of Directors declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.125 per common share. The dividend will be paid on November 28, 2016 to shareholders of record as of the close of business on November 14, 2016 and will result in a cash outlay of approximately \$1.6 million. Although we currently intend to pay a quarterly dividend on an ongoing basis, all future dividend

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declarations will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors and dependent upon 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,		
	2016	2015	\$ Change
Net cash provided (used) by:	(In millions)		
Operating activities	\$40.8	\$11.7	\$ 29.1
Investing activities	(20.3 )	(31.1 )	10.8
Financing activities	(24.4 )	27.0	(51.4 )
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(0.4 )	(2.9 )	2.5
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	\$(4.3 )	\$4.7	\$(9.0 )

### Operating Activities

Cash provided by operating activities increased to \$40.8 million in the first nine months of 2016 compared to \$11.7 million in the first nine months of 2015. The increase was driven by improved working capital efficiency primarily in accounts receivable, inventory and accounts payable in the 2016 period compared to 2015.

### Investing Activities

Our purchases of property, plant and equipment were \$20.3 million in the first nine months of 2016 compared to \$31.1 million in the first nine months of 2015. The decrease in capital expenditures for the first nine months of 2016 compared to the same period in 2015 was primarily the result of lower capital expenditures in our aluminum business.

### Financing Activities

Cash used by financing activities was \$24.4 million in the first nine months of 2016 compared to cash provided by financing activities of \$27.0 million in the first nine months of 2015. The change was due primarily to debt repayments in 2016, driven by our positive operating cash flows, compared to net borrowings in the 2015 period, and payment of an acquisition earn-out in 2016.

We do not have off-balance sheet arrangements, financing or other relationships with unconsolidated entities or other persons. We have no 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 businesses. Such variability is particularly evident in our capital equipment business, included in the Engineered Products segment, which typically ships large systems at a relatively lower pace than our other businesses.

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### 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, 2015, both contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015. There were no new accounting policies or updates to existing accounting policies as a result of new accounting pronouncements 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 that could cause actual results to differ materially from expectations include, but are not limited to the following: our ability to successfully integrate acquired companies and achieve the expected results of such acquisitions; 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; 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; adverse impacts to us, our suppliers and customers from acts of 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 review 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; our ability to negotiate contracts with labor unions; our dependence on key management; our dependence on information systems; our ability to continue to pay cash dividends; 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, 2015. 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 Amended Credit Agreement, which



consisted of borrowings of \$176.1 million at September 30, 2016. A 100-basis-point increase in the interest rate would have resulted in an increase in interest expense on these borrowings of approximately \$1.3 million during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2016.

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Our foreign subsidiaries generally conduct business in local currencies. During the first nine months of 2016, we recorded an unfavorable foreign currency translation adjustment in accumulated other comprehensive loss in the condensed consolidated balance sheets of \$5.3 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 against the British Pound. 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.

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 Exchange Act) 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.

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 2016 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, 2016:

We were a co-defendant in approximately 101 cases asserting claims on behalf of approximately 198 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 five asbestos cases, involving 22 plaintiffs, that plead specified damages against named defendants. In each of the five 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 and punitive damages in the amount of \$3.0 million and \$10.0 million, respectively, for four separate causes of action, \$1.0 million for a fifth cause of action and \$3 million for a sixth cause of action. In the fourth case, the plaintiff has alleged compensatory and punitive damages, each in the amount of \$20.0 million, for three separate causes of action and \$5.0 million compensatory for a fifth cause of action. In the fifth case, the plaintiff has alleged compensatory and punitive damages each in the amount of \$10.0 million for five separate causes of action and \$5.0 million for the sixth cause 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.

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.



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IPSCO Tubulars Inc. d/b/a TMK IPSCO sued Ajax Tocco Magnethermic Corporation (“ATM”), a subsidiary of Park-Ohio Holdings Corporation, in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas claiming that equipment supplied by ATM for heat treating certain steel pipe at IPSCO's Blytheville, Arkansas facility did not perform as required by the contract. The complaint alleged causes of action for breach of contract, gross negligence and constructive fraud. IPSCO sought approximately \$10.0 million in damages plus an unspecified amount of punitive damages. ATM denied the allegations. ATM subsequently obtained summary judgment on the constructive fraud claim, which was dismissed by the district court prior to trial. The remaining claims were the subject of a bench trial that occurred in May 2013. After IPSCO presented its case, the district court entered partial judgment in favor of ATM, dismissing the gross negligence claim, a portion of the breach of contract claim, and any claim for punitive damages. The trial proceeded with respect to the remainder of IPSCO's claim for breach of contract. In September 2013, the district court issued a judgment in favor of IPSCO in the amount of \$5.2 million, which the Company recognized and accrued for at that time. IPSCO subsequently filed a motion seeking to recover \$3.8 million in attorneys' fees and costs. The district court reserved ruling on that issue pending an appeal. In October 2013, ATM filed an appeal with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit seeking reversal of the judgment in favor of IPSCO. In November 2013, IPSCO filed a cross-appeal seeking reversal of the dismissal of its claim for gross negligence and punitive damages. The Eighth Circuit issued an opinion in March 2015 affirming in part, reversing in part, and remanding the case. It affirmed the district court's determination that ATM was liable for breach of contract. It also affirmed the district court's dismissal of IPSCO's claim for gross negligence and punitive damages. However, the Eighth Circuit reversed nearly all of the damages awarded by the district court and remanded for further findings on the issue of damages, including whether consequential damages are barred under the express language of the contract. Because IPSCO did not appeal the award of \$5.2 million in its favor, those damages could be decreased, but could not be increased, on remand. On remand, the district court entered an order once again awarding IPSCO \$5.2 million in damages. In December 2015, ATM filed a second appeal with the Eighth Circuit seeking reversal of the damages award. That appeal is pending. In March 2016, the district court issued an order granting, in part, IPSCO's motion for fees and costs and awarding \$2.2 million to IPSCO, which the Company accrued for as of December 31, 2015. ATM filed a third appeal of that decision. As of September 30, 2016, the Company had \$7.4 million accrued for this matter.

In August 2013, we received a subpoena from the staff of the SEC in connection with the staff's investigation of a third party. At that time, we 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, we disclosed to the staff of the SEC that, in November 2007, the third party participated in a payment on behalf of us to a foreign tax official that implicates the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. The Board of Directors formed a special committee to review our 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 year ended December 31, 2015.

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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, 2016.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	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, 2016	796	(2)\$ 29.26	—	724,843
August 1 — August 31, 2016	318	(2)33.86	—	724,843
September 1 — September 30, 2016	6,146	(2)36.19	723	724,120
Total	3,260	\$ 34.27	723	724,120

(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) Consists of an aggregate total of 2,537 shares of common stock we acquired from recipients of restricted stock awards at the time of vesting of such awards in order to settle recipient minimum withholding tax liabilities.

## Item 6. Exhibits

The following exhibits are included herein:

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

101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation 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/ Patrick W. Fogarty

Name: Patrick W. Fogarty

Title: Vice President and Chief Financial Officer  
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

Date: November 9, 2016

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Exhibit Index

Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q  
Park-Ohio Holdings Corp. and Subsidiaries  
For the Quarter Ended September 30, 2016

Exhibit

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