

PARK OHIO HOLDINGS CORP

Form 10-Q

August 09, 2013

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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 June 30, 2013

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

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 July 31, 2013, 12,376,307 shares of the registrant's common stock, \$1 par value, were outstanding.

The Exhibit Index is located on page 29.

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## PART I. Financial Information

## ITEM 1. Financial Statements

PARK-OHIO HOLDINGS CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	(Unaudited)	
	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
	(In millions, except share and per share data)	
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$56.2	\$44.4
Accounts receivable, less allowances for doubtful accounts of \$4.7 million at June 30, 2013 and \$3.6 million at December 31, 2012	172.4	161.3
Inventories, net	217.4	215.6
Deferred tax assets	19.8	19.8
Unbilled contract revenue	3.4	1.4
Other current assets	22.0	21.5
Total current assets	491.2	464.0
Property, plant and equipment:		
Land and land improvements	6.5	5.7
Buildings	57.5	56.0
Machinery and equipment	261.0	247.4
Total property, plant and equipment	325.0	309.1
Less accumulated depreciation	214.8	208.7
Net property, plant and equipment	110.2	100.4
Goodwill and other intangible assets, net	107.6	99.3
Other long-term assets	63.3	62.9
Total assets	\$772.3	\$726.6
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Trade accounts payable	\$118.3	\$102.1
Accrued expenses	77.5	83.3
Current portion of long-term debt	4.3	4.4
Current portion of other postretirement benefits	1.9	1.9
Total current liabilities	202.0	191.7
Long-term liabilities, less current portion:		
Senior Notes	250.0	250.0
Credit facility	134.7	120.6
Other long-term debt	3.5	3.6
Deferred tax liability	32.1	31.5
Other postretirement benefits and other long-term liabilities	27.5	27.4
Total long-term liabilities	447.8	433.1
Shareholders' equity:		
Capital stock, par value \$1 a share		
Serial preferred stock: Authorized -- 632,470 shares; Issued and outstanding -- none	—	—
Common stock: Authorized -- 40,000,000 shares; Issued -- 14,296,989 shares in 2013 and 14,109,255 in 2012	14.3	14.1
Additional paid-in capital	79.1	76.9

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Retained earnings	64.5	42.2
Treasury stock, at cost, 1,915,593 shares in 2013 and 1,872,265 shares in 2012	(26.1	) (24.6
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(9.3	) (6.8
Total shareholders' equity	122.5	101.8
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$772.3	\$726.6

Note: The balance sheet at December 31, 2012 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.

See accompanying notes to these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of ContentsPARK-OHIO HOLDINGS CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	(In millions, except earnings per share data)			
Net sales	\$309.4	\$308.8	\$594.5	\$571.9
Cost of sales	251.3	252.9	484.5	467.1
Gross profit	58.1	55.9	110.0	104.8
Selling, general and administrative expenses	33.3	29.5	62.6	58.3
Settlement of litigation	—	13.0	—	13.0
Operating income	24.8	13.4	47.4	33.5
Interest expense	6.6	6.6	13.1	13.3
Income before income taxes	18.2	6.8	34.3	20.2
Income tax expense	6.2	2.4	12.0	6.8
Net income	\$12.0	\$4.4	\$22.3	\$13.4
Earnings per common share:				
Basic	\$1.01	\$0.37	\$1.88	\$1.13
Diluted	\$0.98	\$0.37	\$1.85	\$1.11
Common shares used in the computation:				
Basic	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.9
Diluted	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.1

See accompanying notes to these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. The accompanying notes are an integral part of 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		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	(In millions)			
Net income	\$ 12.0	\$ 4.4	\$ 22.3	\$ 13.4
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Foreign currency translation loss	(0.7	) (2.9	) (2.9	) (1.6
Pension and postretirement benefit adjustments, net of tax	—	0.6	0.4	0.7
Total other comprehensive loss	(0.7	) (2.3	) (2.5	) (0.9
Comprehensive income, net of tax	\$ 11.3	\$ 2.1	\$ 19.8	\$ 12.5

See accompanying notes to these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (UNAUDITED)

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total
	(In millions)					
Balance at January 1, 2012	\$ 14.1	\$ 76.9	\$ 42.2	\$(24.6 )	\$ (6.8 )	\$ 101.8
Other comprehensive income (loss)			22.3		(2.5 )	19.8
Share-based compensation		2.4				2.4
Restricted stock awards	0.2	(0.2 )				—
Purchase of treasury stock				(1.5 )		(1.5 )
Balance at Balance at June 30, 2013	\$ 14.3	\$ 79.1	\$ 64.5	\$(26.1 )	\$ (9.3 )	\$ 122.5

See accompanying notes to these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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PARK-OHIO HOLDINGS CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)

	Six Months Ended	
	June 30,	2012
	2013	
	(In millions)	
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Net income	\$22.3	\$13.4
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	9.5	8.3
Debt extinguishment costs	—	0.3
Share-based compensation	2.4	1.2
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, excluding business acquisitions:		
Accounts receivable	(5.8	) (12.6
Inventories and other current assets	(3.3	) (10.0
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	6.6	20.8
Other	2.1	(2.3
Net cash provided by operating activities	33.8	19.1
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(16.0	) (6.9
Proceeds from sale and leaseback transactions	3.1	—
Business acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(20.8	) (96.7
Net cash used by investing activities	(33.7	) (103.6
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Proceeds from term loans and other debt	—	25.0
Payments on term loans and other debt	(2.0	) (1.6
Proceeds from (payments on) revolving credit facility, net	15.9	27.3
Bank debt issue costs	—	(0.9
Issuance of common stock under stock option plan	0.2	1.1
Purchase of treasury stock	(1.5	) (1.0
Net cash provided by financing activities	12.6	49.9
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(0.9	) —
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	11.8	(34.6
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	44.4	78.0
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$56.2	\$43.4
Income taxes paid	\$14.2	\$3.6
Interest paid	\$12.3	\$11.7

See accompanying notes to these condensed consolidated financial statements. The accompanying notes are an integral part

of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.



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PARK-OHIO HOLDINGS CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2013

(Dollars in millions)

NOTE A — Basis of Presentation

The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Park-Ohio Holdings Corp. and its subsidiaries (collectively, “we” 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 six month periods ended June 30, 2013 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2013. 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, 2012.

NOTE B — New Accounting Pronouncements

Accounting Pronouncements Adopted

In February 2013, the FASB issued ASU 2013-02, “Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income,” which requires entities to provide information about the amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income by component. In addition, entities are required to present, either on the face of the statement where net income is presented or in the notes, significant amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income by the respective line items of net income but only if the amount reclassified is required under U.S. GAAP to be reclassified to net income in its entirety in the same reporting period. For other amounts that are not required under U.S. GAAP to be reclassified in their entirety to net income, entities are required to cross-reference to other disclosures required under U.S. GAAP that provide additional detail on these amounts. This ASU is effective prospectively for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2012. The updated standard affects the Company’s disclosures but has no impact on its results of operations, financial condition or liquidity.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

In February 2013, the FASB issued 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 Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance.

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

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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 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 Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance.

## NOTE C — Segments

The Company operates through three reportable 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.

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 before income taxes by deducting corporate costs and other income or expense items that are not attributed to the segments and net interest expense.

Results by business segment were as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Net sales:				
Supply Technologies	\$123.6	\$131.5	\$237.5	\$264.2
Assembly Components	105.6	91.4	197.8	136.0
Engineered Products	80.2	85.9	159.2	171.7
	\$309.4	\$308.8	\$594.5	\$571.9
Segment operating income:				
Supply Technologies	\$9.1	\$9.7	\$17.9	\$19.6
Assembly Components	10.8	7.2	17.6	8.3
Engineered Products	10.4	14.3	22.7	28.5
Total segment operating income	30.3	31.2	58.2	56.4
Corporate costs	(5.5	) (4.8	) (10.8	) (9.9
Settlement of litigation	—	(13.0	) —	(13.0
Interest expense	(6.6	) (6.6	) (13.1	) (13.3
Income before income taxes	\$18.2	\$6.8	\$34.3	\$20.2

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	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Identifiable assets:		
Supply Technologies	\$208.0	\$207.0
Assembly Components	275.4	230.0
Engineered Products	193.7	199.4
General corporate	95.2	90.2
	\$772.3	\$726.6

## NOTE D — Inventories

The components of inventory consist of the following:

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Finished goods	\$108.4	\$113.0
Work in process	31.6	27.9
Raw materials and supplies	77.4	74.7
Inventories, net	\$217.4	\$215.6

## NOTE E — 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 June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	(In whole shares)			
Weighted average basic shares outstanding	11,873,645	11,928,806	11,803,529	11,858,029
Plus dilutive impact of employee stock options	329,527	183,452	308,931	218,656
Weighted average diluted shares outstanding	12,203,172	12,112,258	12,112,460	12,076,685

Basic earnings per common share is computed as net income available to common shareholders divided by the weighted average basic shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per common share is computed as net income available to 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 not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, the anti-dilutive shares were insignificant.

## NOTE F — Stock-Based Compensation

Total stock-based compensation expense recorded in the first six months of 2013 and 2012 was \$2.4 million and \$1.2 million, respectively. Total stock compensation expense recorded in the second quarter of 2013 and 2012 was \$1.0 million and \$0.6 million, respectively. There were no stock options awards granted during the first six months of 2013 and 2012. There were insignificant shares of restricted stock awarded during the three months ended June 30, 2013 at prices ranging from \$33.72 to \$35.70 per share. There were 0.1 million shares of restricted stock awarded during the six months ended June 30, 2013 at prices ranging from \$20.34 to \$35.70 per share. There were 0.2 million shares of restricted stock awarded during the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 at prices ranging from of \$18.82 to \$21.59 per share. There were no performance-based stock awards during the three and six months ended June 30, 2013. There were no performance-based stock awards granted during the three months ended June 30, 2012, and 0.1 million shares of performance-based stock awards during the six months ended June 30, 2012. As of June 30, 2013, there was \$7.3 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 2.0 years.

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## NOTE G — Pension Plans and Other Postretirement Benefits

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

	Pension Benefits				Postretirement Benefits			
	Ended Three Months Ended June 30,		Ended Six Months Ended June 30,		Ended Three Months Ended June 30,		Ended Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Service costs	\$0.6	\$0.5	\$1.3	\$1.1	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Interest costs	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Expected return on plan assets	(2.2 )	(2.0 )	(4.4 )	(4.1 )	—	—	—	—
Recognized net actuarial loss	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
Net periodic benefit (gains) costs	\$(0.9 )	\$(0.7 )	\$(1.8 )	\$(1.4 )	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$0.7	\$0.8

## NOTE H — Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The components of and changes in accumulated comprehensive income (loss) for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2013			Six Months Ended June 30, 2013		
	Cumulative Translation Adjustment	Pension and Postretirement Benefits	Total	Cumulative Translation Adjustment	Pension and Postretirement Benefits	Total
Beginning balance	\$3.2	\$(11.8 )	\$(8.6 )	\$5.4	\$(12.2 )	\$(6.8 )
Foreign currency translation adjustments <sup>(a)</sup>	(0.7 )	—	(0.7 )	(2.9 )	—	(2.9 )
Recognition of actuarial loss <sup>(b)</sup>	—	0.3	0.3	—	0.7	0.7
Tax adjustment <sup>(c)</sup>	—	(0.3 )	(0.3 )	—	(0.3 )	(0.3 )
Recognition of actuarial loss, net	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.4
Ending balance	\$2.5	\$(11.8 )	\$(9.3 )	\$2.5	\$(11.8 )	\$(9.3 )
	Three Months Ended June 30, 2012			Six Months Ended June 30, 2012		
	Cumulative Translation Adjustment	Pension and Postretirement Benefits	Total	Cumulative Translation Adjustment	Pension and Postretirement Benefits	Total
Beginning balance	\$6.1	\$(13.1 )	\$(7.0 )	\$4.8	\$(13.2 )	\$(8.4 )
Foreign currency translation adjustments <sup>(a)</sup>	(2.9 )	—	(2.9 )	(1.6 )	—	(1.6 )
Recognition of actuarial loss <sup>(b)</sup>	—	0.6	0.6	—	0.7	0.7
Tax adjustment <sup>(c)</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recognition of actuarial loss, net	—	0.6	0.6	—	0.7	0.7
Ending balance	\$3.2	\$(12.5 )	\$(9.3 )	\$3.2	\$(12.5 )	\$(9.3 )

(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 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 and included in income tax expenses.

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## NOTE I — 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:

	2013	2012
Balance at January 1,	\$6.9	\$4.2
Claims paid during the year	(1.9	) (0.9
Warranty expense	2.6	1.4
Acquired warranty liabilities	—	3.3
Balance at June 30,	\$7.6	\$8.0

## NOTE J — 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 six months of 2013 and 2012 was 34.9% and 33.6%, respectively. As of June 30, 2013, there have been no material changes to the balance of unrecognized tax benefits reported at December 31, 2012.

## NOTE K — Fair Value Measurements

The Company measures financial assets and liabilities at fair value in three levels of inputs. The three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in the valuation methodologies, is:

Level 1 — Valuations based on quoted prices for identical assets and liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 — Valuations based on observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 — Valuations based on unobservable inputs reflecting our own assumptions, consistent with reasonably available assumptions made by other market participants. These valuations require significant judgment.

The following table represents fair value information of the Company's 8.125% Senior Notes due 2021, classified as Level 1, at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012. The fair value was estimated quoted market prices.

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Carrying amount	\$250.0	\$250.0
Fair value	\$272.5	\$266.3

The Company has not changed its valuation techniques for measuring fair value during 2013 and there were no transfers between levels during the periods presented.

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and borrowings under the Credit Agreement (as defined below) approximate fair value at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

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## NOTE L — Financing Arrangements

The Company is a party to a credit and security agreement, dated November 5, 2003, as amended (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 (i) LIBOR plus 1.75% to 2.75% or (ii) 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. The interest rate on the revolving credit facility was 2.0% at June 30, 2013. Interest on the term loan is at either (i) LIBOR plus 2.75% or (ii) 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). The interest rate on the term loan was 3.06% at June 30, 2013.

Long-term debt consists of the following:

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
8.125% Senior Notes due 2021	\$250.0	\$250.0
Revolving credit	117.8	101.9
Term loan	20.5	22.3
Other	4.2	4.4
Total debt	392.5	378.6
Less current maturities	4.3	4.4
Total long-term debt, net of current portion	\$388.2	\$374.2

## NOTE M — Accounts Receivable

During the first six months of 2013 and 2012, the Company sold approximately \$36.0 million and \$41.5 million, respectively, of accounts receivable to mitigate accounts receivable concentration risk and to provide additional financing capacity and recorded a loss in the amount of \$0.2 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, in the condensed consolidated statements of income. These losses represented implicit interest on the transactions.

## NOTE N — Acquisitions

Effective April 26, 2013, the Company acquired certain assets and assumed specific liabilities relating to Bates Acquisition, LLC and Bates Real Estate Acquisition, LLC (collectively, "Bates") for a total purchase price of \$20.8 million in cash. The acquisition was funded from borrowings under the revolving credit facility provided by the Credit Agreement. Bates is a leading manufacturer of extruded, formed and molded products and assemblies for the transportation and industrial markets. Bates' production facilities are located in Tennessee. The financial results of Bates are included in the Company's Assembly Components segment and had insignificant revenues and net income from the date acquired through June 30, 2013. The acquisition was accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting.

On March 23, 2012, the Company completed the acquisition of Fluid Routing Solutions Holding Corp. ("FRS"), a leading manufacturer of automotive and industrial rubber and thermoplastic hose products and fuel filler and hydraulic fluid assemblies, in an all cash transaction valued at \$98.8 million. FRS products include fuel filler, hydraulic, and thermoplastic assemblies and several forms of manufactured rubber and thermoplastic hose, including bulk and formed fuel, power steering, transmission oil cooling, hydraulic and thermoplastic hose. FRS sells to automotive and industrial customers throughout North America, Europe and Asia. FRS has five production facilities located in Florida, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee and the Czech Republic. FRS is included in the Company's Assembly Components segment and had revenues of \$61.0 million and net income of \$4.4 million for the period from the date acquired through June 30, 2012. The Company funded the acquisition with cash of \$40.0 million, a





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\$25.0 million seven-year amortizing term loan provided by the Credit Agreement and secured by certain real estate and machinery and equipment of the Company and \$33.8 million of borrowings under the revolving credit facility provided by the Credit Agreement. The acquisition was accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting. Under the acquisition method of accounting, the total purchase price is allocated to FRS' net tangible assets and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values as of March 23, 2012, the effective date of the acquisition. Based on management's valuation of the fair value of tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed, which are based on estimates and assumptions, the final purchase price is allocated as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$2.8	
Accounts receivable	30.9	
Inventories	12.4	
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	2.7	
Property, plant and equipment	30.2	
Customer relationships	29.4	
Trademarks and trade name	11.5	
Other assets	0.2	
Accounts payable	(17.8	)
Accrued expenses	(15.6	)
Deferred tax liability	(26.4	)
Other long-term liabilities	(0.8	)
Goodwill	39.3	
Total purchase price	\$98.8	

The following unaudited pro forma information is provided to present a summary of the combined results of the Company's operations with FRS as if the acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2011. The unaudited pro forma financial information is for informational purposes only and is not necessarily indicative of what the results would have been had the acquisition been completed at the date indicated above.

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2012	Six Months Ended June 30, 2012
Pro forma revenues	\$308.8	\$622.7
Pro forma net income	\$4.5	\$9.7

**NOTE O — Commitments, Contingencies and Litigation Settlement**

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



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appropriate liabilities for these contingencies have been recorded; however, actual results may differ materially from our estimates.

Ajax Tocco Magnethermic (“ATM”) is the defendant in a lawsuit pending 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 alleges claims for breach of contract, gross negligence and constructive fraud. TMK IPSCO is seeking 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 is vigorously defending 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. Post-trial briefing was submitted to the court in July 2013 and closing arguments are scheduled to be heard in August 2013.

## NOTE P — Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

The change in the carrying amount of goodwill by reportable segment for the periods ended June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 were as follows:

	Supply Technologies	Assembly Components	Engineered Products	Total
Balance at January 1, 2012	\$—	\$4.6	\$4.9	\$9.5
Acquisitions	—	40.2	—	40.2
Balance at December 31, 2012	—	44.8	4.9	49.7
Acquisition	—	4.2	—	4.2
Foreign currency translation	—	(0.1	) —	(0.1
Balance at June 30, 2013	\$—	\$48.9	\$4.9	\$53.8

The increase in goodwill from December 31, 2012 is due to the acquisition of Bates in the second quarter of 2013. The goodwill associated with this transaction is deductible for income tax purposes.

Information regarding other intangible assets as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 follows:

	June 30, 2013			December 31, 2012		
	Acquisition Costs	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Acquisition Costs	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Non-contractual customer relationships	\$47.3	\$7.2	\$40.1	\$41.7	\$5.7	\$36.0
Other	3.7	1.5	2.2	3.4	1.3	2.1
	\$51.0	\$8.7	\$42.3	\$45.1	\$7.0	\$38.1
Indefinite-lived tradenames			11.5			11.5
Goodwill			53.8			49.7
Total			\$107.6			\$99.3

Amortization expense for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 was \$1.7 million and \$1.2 million, respectively. The weighted-average amortization period for the acquired intangible assets was 13.4 years for non-contractual customer relationships and 10.5 years for other intangible assets.

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## NOTE Q — Shares Outstanding

The changes in capital stock shares and treasury stock shares for the period ended June 30, 2013 were as follows:

	Common Shares (In whole shares)	Treasury Shares
Balance at December 31, 2012	14,109,255	1,872,265
Common stock award	14,000	—
Exercise of stock options	37,834	—
Restricted stock awards	139,900	—
Restricted stock canceled	(4,000	) —
Purchase of treasury stock	—	43,328
Balance at June 30, 2013	14,296,989	1,915,593

## NOTE R — Subsequent Event

Effective August 1, 2013, the Company entered into an agreement to sell 25% of its Southwest Steel Processing LLC, business to Arkansas Steel Associates, LLC, for \$5.0 million. Southwest Steel Processing LLC is included in our Engineered Products segment. This transaction will facilitate the Company's capacity expansion in its growing swaged tie-plate business.

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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" 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. The principal customers of Supply Technologies are in the heavy-duty truck, automotive and vehicle parts, electrical distribution and controls, consumer electronics, power sports/fitness equipment, HVAC, agricultural and construction equipment, semiconductor equipment, plumbing, aerospace and defense, and appliance industries.

Assembly Components manufactures industrial hose and injected molded rubber components, and fuel filler assemblies. In addition, Assembly Components casts and machines 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 for automotive, agricultural, construction, heavy-duty truck and marine original equipment manufacturers ("OEMs"), primarily on a sole-source basis. Assembly Components also provides value-added services such as design and engineering and assembly.

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, rail and locomotive manufacturing and aerospace and defense industries.

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

Effective April 26, 2013, the Company acquired certain assets and assumed specific liabilities relating to Bates Acquisition, LLC and Bates Real Estate Acquisition, LLC (collectively, "Bates") for a total purchase consideration of \$20.8 million in cash. The acquisition was funded from borrowings under the revolving credit facility provided by the Credit Agreement (as defined below). Bates is a leading manufacturer of extruded, formed and molded products and assemblies for the transportation and industrial markets. Bates' production facilities are located in Tennessee. The financial results of Bates are included in the Company's Assembly Components segment and had insignificant revenues and net income from the date acquired through June 30, 2013. The acquisition was accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting.

On March 23, 2012, the Company completed the acquisition of Fluid Routing Solutions Holding Corp. ("FRS"), a leading manufacturer of automotive and industrial rubber and thermoplastic hose products and fuel filler and hydraulic fluid assemblies, in an all cash transaction valued at \$98.8 million. FRS products include fuel filler, hydraulic, and thermoplastic assemblies and several forms of manufactured rubber and thermoplastic hose, including bulk and formed fuel, power steering, transmission oil cooling, hydraulic and thermoplastic hose. FRS sells to automotive and industrial customers throughout North America, Europe and Asia. FRS has five production facilities located in Florida, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee and the Czech Republic. FRS is included in the Company's Assembly Components segment.

In connection with the acquisition of FRS, we amended and restated our existing credit and security agreement, dated November 5, 2003, as amended (the "Credit Agreement"), to, among other things, increase the revolving loan

commitment from \$200 million to \$220 million and provide a seven-year amortizing term loan for \$25 million that is secured by certain real

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estate and machinery and equipment. We funded the acquisition with cash of \$40 million, the \$25 million term loan provided by the Credit Agreement and \$33.8 million of borrowings under the revolving credit facility provided by the Credit Agreement.

During the second quarter of 2012, we agreed to settle the Evraz Highveld Steel and Vanadium ("Evraz") arbitration proceeding for the sum of \$13.0 million in cash, which payment was made in June 2012.

## Results of Operations

## Second Quarter 2013 Compared with Second Quarter 2012

## Net Sales by Segment:

	Three Months Ended			Percent Change
	June 30, 2013	2012	Change	
	(Dollars in millions)			
Supply Technologies	\$123.6	\$131.5	\$(7.9)	(6)%
Assembly Components	105.6	91.4	14.2	16%
Engineered Products	80.2	85.9	(5.7)	(7)%
Consolidated Net Sales	\$309.4	\$308.8	\$0.6	—%

Net sales increased \$0.6 million to \$309.4 million in the second quarter of 2013, compared to \$308.8 million in the same period in 2012, as we experienced volume increases in our Assembly Components segment offset by a decline in our Supply Technology and Engineered Products segments. Supply Technologies sales decreased 6% primarily due to volume declines in the heavy-duty truck, electrical, power sports, HVAC, lawn and garden, and medical industries partially offset by increases in the industrial machinery and computer and office equipment industries. Assembly Components sales increased 16% primarily due to incremental sales of \$8.1 million resulting from the acquisition of Bates and higher sales in the aluminum products business unit. Engineered Products sales decreased 7% primarily due to lower sales in the capital equipment business unit.

## Cost of Sales &amp; Gross Profit:

	Three Months Ended			Percent Change
	June 30, 2013	2012	Change	
	(Dollars in millions)			
Consolidated cost of sales	\$251.3	\$252.9	\$(1.6)	(1)%
Consolidated gross profit	\$58.1	\$55.9	\$2.2	4%
Gross Margin	18.8	% 18.1	%	

Cost of sales decreased \$1.6 million to \$251.3 million in the second quarter of 2013, compared to \$252.9 million in the same period in 2012, while gross margin increased to 18.8% in the second quarter of 2013 compared to 18.1% in the same period in 2012. The decrease in cost of sales was due primarily to the mix impact of sales volume reductions in Supply Technologies and Engineered Products business units partially offset by a sales volume increase in Assembly Components. Gross margin increased primarily due to product mix and improved operating efficiencies.

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

	Three Months Ended			Change	Percent Change
	June 30, 2013	2012			
	(Dollars in millions)				
Consolidated SG&A expenses	\$33.3	\$29.5	\$3.8	13	%
SG&A as a percentage of net sales	10.8	% 9.6	%		

Consolidated SG&A expenses increased 13% in the second quarter of 2013 compared to the same period in 2012, representing a 120-basis-point increase in SG&A expenses as a percent of sales. SG&A expenses increased in the second quarter of 2013 compared to the same period in 2012 primarily due to increases in payroll, payroll related items and share-based compensation expense.

## Settlement of litigation:

During the second quarter of 2012, we agreed to settle the Evraz arbitration proceeding for the sum of \$13.0 million in cash, which payment was made in June 2012.

## Interest Expense:

	Three Months Ended			Change	Percent Change
	June 30, 2013	2012			
	(Dollars in millions)				
Interest expense	\$6.6	\$6.6	\$—	—	%
Average outstanding borrowings	\$390.2	\$395.0	\$(4.8)	(1)	)%
Average borrowing rate	6.75	% 6.82	% 7		basis points

Interest expense was flat in the second quarter of 2013 compared to the same period of 2012. Average borrowings in the second quarter of 2013 were lower when compared to the same period in 2012 primarily due to debt reduction in the second half of 2012 and first quarter of 2013 offset by additional borrowings in the second quarter of 2013 to fund the Bates acquisition. The lower average borrowing rate in the second quarter of 2013 was due primarily to the interest rate mix of our revolving credit facility provided by the Credit Agreement and our 8.125% senior notes due 2021 ("Senior Notes") when compared to the interest rate mix in the same period in 2012.

## Income Tax:

The provision for income taxes was \$6.2 million in the second quarter of 2013, which was a 34.1% effective income tax rate, compared to income taxes of \$2.4 million provided in the corresponding period of 2012, which was a 34.5% effective income tax rate.

## Net Income:

Net income increased \$7.6 million to \$12.0 million in the second quarter of 2013, compared to \$4.4 million in the same period of 2012, due to the reasons described above.



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Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 Compared with Six Months Ended June 30, 2012

Net Sales by Segment:

	Six Months Ended			Percent Change
	June 30, 2013	2012	Change	
	(Dollars in millions)			
Supply Technologies	\$237.5	\$264.2	\$(26.7)	(10)%
Assembly Components	197.8	136.0	61.8	45%
Engineered Products	159.2	171.7	(12.5)	(7)%
Consolidated Net Sales	\$594.5	\$571.9	\$22.6	4%

Net sales increased \$22.6 million to \$594.5 million in the first six months of 2013, compared to \$571.9 million in the same period in 2012, as we experienced volume increases from our Assembly Components segment partially offset by decreases in our Supply Technologies and Engineered Products segments. Supply Technologies sales decreased 10% primarily due to volume decreases in the heavy-duty truck, HVAC, appliance, electric, automotive, lawn and garden, medical and plumbing industries partially offset by increases in the power sports, agricultural and construction equipment and computer and office equipment industries. Assembly Components sales increased 45% primarily from incremental sales of \$43.2 million resulting from the acquisition of FRS and increased sales in the aluminum products and rubber products business units. Engineered Products sales decreased 7% primarily due to decreased volume in the capital equipment business unit partially offset by a sales increase in the forged and machine business units.

Cost of Sales &amp; Gross Profit:

	Six Months Ended			Percent Change
	June 30, 2013	2012	Change	
	(Dollars in millions)			
Consolidated cost of sales	\$484.5	\$467.1	\$17.4	4%
Consolidated gross profit	\$110.0	\$104.8	\$5.2	5%
Gross Margin	18.5	% 18.3	%	

Cost of sales increased \$17.4 million to \$484.5 million in the first six months of 2013, compared to \$467.1 million in the same period in 2012, while gross margin increased to 18.5% in the first six months of 2013 compared to 18.3% in the same period in 2012. The increase in cost of products sold was due primarily to the inclusion of a full six months of FRS results in 2013 and sales volume increases in the aluminum products, rubber products, and forged and machined business units partially offset by reductions in the capital equipment and Supply Technologies business units. Gross margin increased in each segment resulting primarily from favorable product mix and improved operating efficiencies.

SG&amp;A Expenses:

	Six Months Ended			Percent Change
	June 30, 2013	2012	Change	
	(Dollars in millions)			
Consolidated SG&A expenses	\$62.6	\$58.3	\$4.3	7%
SG&A as a percentage of net sales	10.5	% 10.2	%	

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Consolidated SG&A expenses increased 7% in the first six months of 2013 compared to the same period in 2012, which represented a 30-basis-point increase in SG&A expenses as a percent of sales. SG&A expenses increased in the first six months of 2013 compared to the same period in 2012 primarily due to \$2.7 million of incremental expense associated with FRS and Bates, increases in payroll, payroll related expenses and share-based compensation offset by FRS acquisition expenses of \$1.1 million and \$1.0 million of legal expenses associated with the litigation settlement in 2012.

**Settlement of litigation:**

During the second quarter of 2012, we agreed to settle the Evraz arbitration proceeding for the sum of \$13.0 million in cash, which payment was made in June 2012.

**Interest Expense:**

	Six Months Ended			Percent Change
	2013	2012	Change	
	(Dollars in millions)			
Interest expense	\$13.1	\$13.3	\$(0.2)	(2)%
Average outstanding borrowings	\$382.2	\$374.1	\$8.1	2%
Average borrowing rate	6.87	% 7.10	% 23	basis points

Interest expense decreased \$0.2 million in the first six months of 2013 compared to the same period of 2012, primarily due to debt extinguishment costs in 2012 as a result of the amendment of the Credit Agreement. Average borrowings in the first six months of 2013 were higher when compared to the same period in 2012 due to additional borrowings to fund the acquisition of Bates. The lower average borrowing rate in the first six months of 2013 was due primarily to the interest rate mix of our revolving credit facility provided by the Credit Agreement and the Senior Notes when compared to the interest rate mix in the same period in 2012.

**Income Tax:**

The provision for income taxes was \$12.0 million in the first six months of 2013, a 34.9% effective income tax rate, compared to income taxes of \$6.8 million provided in the corresponding period of 2012, a 33.6% effective income tax rate.

**Net Income:**

Net income increased \$8.9 million to \$22.3 million for the first six months of 2013, compared to \$13.4 million for the first six months of 2012, due to the reasons described above.

**Liquidity and Sources of Capital**

As of June 30, 2013, we had \$117.8 million outstanding under the revolving credit facility, approximately \$74.2 million of unused borrowing availability and cash and cash equivalents of \$56.2 million.

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 Senior Notes. The Senior Notes bear an interest rate of 8.125% per annum and will be payable semi-annually in arrears on April 1 and October 1 of each year beginning on April 1, 2011. The Senior Notes mature on April 1, 2021.

Pursuant to the Credit Agreement, we 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 million to \$220 million, and provide a term loan for \$25 million that is secured by certain real estate and machinery and equipment. Amounts borrowed under the revolving credit facility may be borrowed at either (i) LIBOR plus 1.75% to 2.75% or (ii) the bank's prime lending rate minus .25% to 1.00%, at the Company's election. The interest rate is dependent on the Company's debt service coverage ratio, as defined in the Credit Agreement.

Under the Credit Agreement, a

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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 (i) LIBOR plus 2.75% or (ii) the bank's prime lending rate plus .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).

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. The future availability of bank borrowings under the revolving credit facility provided by the Credit Agreement is 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 \$47.8 million at June 30, 2013 and \$42.2 million at December 31, 2012. 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 June 30, 2013, 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 \$85.8 million of undistributed earnings of our foreign subsidiaries, as of June 30, 2013, if we were to repatriate these earnings, there would potentially be an adverse tax impact.

At June 30, 2013, our debt service coverage ratio was 2.0, 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 compliance with the other covenants contained in the revolving credit facility as of June 30, 2013. 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 2013, declines in sales volumes in 2013 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 not be able 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 2.43 at June 30, 2013, versus 2.42 at December 31, 2012. Working capital increased by \$16.9 million to \$289.2 million at June 30, 2013, from \$272.3 million at December 31, 2012. Accounts receivable increased \$11.1 million to \$172.4 million at June 30, 2013, from \$161.3 million at December 31, 2012, primarily resulting from the acquisition of Bates and its \$6.0 million of accounts receivable and sales volume increases. Inventory increased by \$1.8 million at June 30, 2013, to \$217.4 million from \$215.6 million at December 31, 2012, primarily resulting from \$2.4 million of increases associated with the acquisition of Bates offset by some planned inventory reductions. Accounts payable increased \$16.2 million to \$118.3 million at June 30, 2013, from \$102.1 million at December 31, 2012, primarily as a result of acquiring the accounts payable of Bates of \$2.2 million and the timing of payments at June 30, 2013. Accrued expenses decreased by \$5.8 million to \$77.5 million at June 30, 2013, from \$83.3 million at December 31, 2012, primarily resulting from a reduction in advance billings and payments of accrued bonuses partially offset by the accrued liabilities of Bates of \$1.8 million.

During the first six months of 2013, we provided \$33.8 million of cash from operating activities compared to \$19.1 million in the same period of 2012. The increase in the operating cash flows of \$14.7 million in the first six months of 2013 compared to the first six months of 2012 was primarily the result of an increase in net income and an increase in cash flows from operating assets and liabilities compared to the prior year. In the first six months of 2013, we used cash of \$16.0 million for capital expenditures and \$20.8 million for the acquisition of Bates. These activities and an increase in borrowings of \$13.9 million and purchase of treasury stock of \$1.5 million offset by funds received upon

the exercise of stock options of \$0.2 million resulted in a increase in cash of \$11.8 million in the first six months of 2013.

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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 June 30, 2013, 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, 2012 contained in our 2012 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; 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 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; 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 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, 2012. 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.



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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 \$138.3 million at June 30, 2013. A 100-basis-point increase in the interest rate would have resulted in an increase in interest expense of approximately \$0.7 million during the six month period ended June 30, 2013. Our foreign subsidiaries generally conduct business in local currencies. During the second quarter of 2013, we recorded a favorable foreign currency translation adjustment of \$0.7 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 June 30, 2013, there were no such currency hedge contracts outstanding.

Item 4. 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. In the second quarter of fiscal 2013, the Company acquired Bates. The scope of the Company's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting did not include Bates. This exclusion is in accordance with the SEC's general guidance that an assessment of a recently acquired business may be omitted from the Company's scope in the year of acquisition.

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.

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the second quarter of 2013 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 June 30, 2013:

We were a co-defendant in approximately 268 cases asserting claims on behalf of approximately 615 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 25 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 remaining two cases, the plaintiffs have each 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.

Ajax Tocco Magnethermic (“ATM”) is the defendant in a lawsuit pending 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 alleges claims for breach of contract, gross negligence and constructive fraud. TMK IPSCO is seeking 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 is vigorously defending 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. Post-trial briefing was submitted to the court in July 2013 and closing arguments are scheduled to be heard in August 2013.

## 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, 2012.

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

Set forth below is information regarding our repurchases of our common stock during the quarter ended June 30, 2013.

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
April 1 — April 31, 2013	3,000	\$35.36	3,000	992,000
May 1 — May 31, 2013	15,770 (2)	36.51	—	992,000
June 1 — June 30, 2013	19,558 (2)	36.62	—	992,000
Total	38,328	\$36.48	3,000	992,000

On March 4, 2013, we announced a share repurchase program whereby we may repurchase up to 1.0 million shares (1) of our outstanding common stock. During the second quarter of 2013, 3,000 shares were purchased as part of this program.

(2) Consists of 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.

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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/ W. Scott Emerick  
Name: W. Scott Emerick  
Title: Vice President and Chief Financial Officer  
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)  
Date: August 9, 2013

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EXHIBIT INDEX  
QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q  
PARK-OHIO HOLDINGS CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

Exhibit

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- 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