

PARK OHIO HOLDINGS CORP
Form 10-Q
May 05, 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 March 31, 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 April 30, 2016, 12,283,824 shares of the registrant's common stock, \$1 par value, were outstanding.

The Exhibit Index is located on page 32.

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Park-Ohio Holdings Corp. and Subsidiaries

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Part I. Financial Information

Item 1. Financial Statements

Park-Ohio Holdings Corp. and Subsidiaries

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

| | (Unaudited) | |
|---|--|--------------|
| | March 31, | December 31, |
| | 2016 | 2015 |
| | (In millions, except share and per share data) | |
| ASSETS | | |
| Current assets: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$60.4 | \$ 62.0 |
| Accounts receivable, less allowances for doubtful accounts of \$2.8 in 2016 and \$3.3 in 2015 | 212.1 | 199.3 |
| Inventories, net | 253.4 | 249.0 |
| Unbilled contract revenue | 26.7 | 26.5 |
| Other current assets | 15.8 | 12.8 |
| Total current assets | 568.4 | 549.6 |
| Property, plant and equipment, net | 149.8 | 151.3 |
| Goodwill | 82.5 | 82.0 |
| Intangible assets, net | 91.6 | 92.8 |
| Other long-term assets | 68.0 | 66.4 |
| Total assets | \$960.3 | \$ 942.1 |
| LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY | | |
| Current liabilities: | | |
| Trade accounts payable | \$135.4 | \$ 129.7 |
| Accrued expenses and other | 109.2 | 95.5 |
| Total current liabilities | 244.6 | 225.2 |
| Long-term liabilities, less current portion: | | |
| Debt | 439.6 | 445.8 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | 20.6 | 20.4 |
| Other postretirement benefits and other long-term liabilities | 37.2 | 38.5 |
| Total long-term liabilities | 497.4 | 504.7 |
| Park-Ohio Holdings Corp. and Subsidiaries 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 -- 14,682,151 shares in 2016 and 14,653,985 in 2015 | 14.7 | 14.7 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 101.5 | 99.0 |
| Retained earnings | 169.5 | 168.3 |
| Treasury stock, at cost, 2,398,328 shares in 2016 and 2,383,903 shares in 2015 | (47.1) | (46.7) |
| Accumulated other comprehensive loss | (27.2) | (30.0) |
| Total Park-Ohio Holdings Corp. and Subsidiaries shareholders' equity | 211.4 | 205.3 |
| Noncontrolling interest | 6.9 | 6.9 |
| Total equity | 218.3 | 212.2 |
| Total liabilities and shareholders' equity | \$960.3 | \$ 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 March 31, 2016 2015 (In millions, except per share data) | |
|---|---|---------|
| Net sales | \$328.0 | \$374.7 |
| Cost of sales | 280.2 | 316.3 |
| Gross profit | 47.8 | 58.4 |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | 32.5 | 34.1 |
| Asset impairment | 4.0 | — |
| Operating income | 11.3 | 24.3 |
| Interest expense | 7.1 | 6.8 |
| Income before income taxes | 4.2 | 17.5 |
| Income tax expense | 1.5 | 6.4 |
| Net income | 2.7 | 11.1 |
| Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest | — | (0.3) |
| Net income attributable to ParkOhio common shareholders | \$2.7 | \$10.8 |
| Earnings per common share attributable to ParkOhio common shareholders: | | |
| Basic | \$0.22 | \$0.89 |
| Diluted | \$0.22 | \$0.87 |
| Weighted-average shares used to compute earnings per share: | | |
| Basic | 12.1 | 12.2 |
| Diluted | 12.2 | 12.4 |
| Dividend per common share | \$0.125 | \$0.125 |

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 March 31, 2016 2015 (In millions) | |
|---|---|--------|
| Net income | \$2.7 | \$11.1 |
| Other comprehensive income: | | |
| Foreign currency translation gain (loss) | 2.6 | (5.3) |
| Pension and postretirement benefit adjustments, net of tax | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Total other comprehensive income (loss) | 2.8 | (5.1) |
| Total comprehensive income, net of tax | 5.5 | 6.0 |
| Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interest | — | (0.3) |
| Comprehensive income attributable to ParkOhio common shareholders | \$5.5 | \$5.7 |

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

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Park-Ohio Holdings Corp. and Subsidiaries

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Shareholders' Equity (Unaudited)

| | Shares | Common Stock | Additional Paid-In Capital | Retained Earnings | Treasury Stock | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss | Noncontrolling Interest | Total |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---|----------------------------|----------|
| | (In whole shares) | (In millions) | | | | | | |
| Balance at January 1, 2016 | 14,653,985 | \$ 14.7 | \$ 99.0 | \$ 168.3 | \$(46.7) | \$ (30.0) | \$ 6.9 | \$ 212.2 |
| Other comprehensive income | — | — | — | 2.7 | — | 2.8 | — | 5.5 |
| Share-based compensation expense and award activity | 28,166 | — | 2.5 | — | — | — | — | 2.5 |
| Dividends | — | — | — | (1.5) | — | — | — | (1.5) |
| Purchase of treasury stock (14,425 shares) | — | — | — | — | (0.4) | — | — | (0.4) |
| Balance at March 31, 2016 | 14,682,151 | \$ 14.7 | \$ 101.5 | \$ 169.5 | \$(47.1) | \$ (27.2) | \$ 6.9 | \$ 218.3 |

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

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Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

| | Three Months Ended March 31, 2016 2015 (In millions) | |
|---|--|---------|
| OPERATING ACTIVITIES | | |
| Net income | \$2.7 | \$11.1 |
| Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities: | | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 7.4 | 7.0 |
| Asset impairment | 4.0 | — |
| Share-based compensation | 2.5 | 1.6 |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities: | | |
| Accounts receivable | (11.6) | (12.8) |
| Inventories and other current assets | (6.1) | (15.8) |
| Accounts payable and accrued expenses | 16.9 | 11.1 |
| Other | (5.7) | (1.2) |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | 10.1 | 1.0 |
| INVESTING ACTIVITIES | | |
| Purchases of property, plant and equipment | (8.9) | (11.5) |
| Net cash used by investing activities | (8.9) | (11.5) |
| FINANCING ACTIVITIES | | |
| Proceeds from term loans and other debt | 4.7 | 2.4 |
| Payments on term loans and other debt | (1.1) | (0.1) |
| (Payments on) proceeds from revolving credit facility, net | (4.5) | 1.7 |
| Payments on capital lease facilities, net | (0.7) | — |
| Dividends | (1.5) | (1.6) |
| Purchase of treasury stock | (0.4) | (1.1) |
| Other | (0.1) | — |
| Net cash (used) provided by financing activities | (3.6) | 1.3 |
| Effect of exchange rate changes on cash | 0.8 | (2.1) |
| Decrease in cash and cash equivalents | (1.6) | (11.3) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period | 62.0 | 58.0 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of period | \$60.4 | \$46.7 |
| Income taxes paid | \$0.8 | \$1.3 |
| Interest paid | \$1.5 | \$1.3 |

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
March 31, 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-month period ended March 31, 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 and 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 amendment 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. In August 2015, the FASB issued an amendment to this standard to address line of credit arrangements, which would allow an entity to present debt issuance costs as an asset and subsequently amortize the debt issuance costs ratably over the term of the line of credit arrangement. The Company adopted this ASU during the first quarter of 2016 and applied this standard retrospectively to 2015. The new guidance only impacted the presentation of the Company’s financial position and did not materially affect the Company’s results of operations or other financial statement disclosures. Refer to Note 9 for the impact on our consolidated balance sheets.

In September 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-16, “Business Combinations (Topic 805): Simplifying the Accounting for Measurement-Period Adjustments.” The amendments in this update require that an acquirer recognize adjustments to provisional amounts that are identified during the measurement period in the reporting period in which the adjustment amounts are determined. The amendments in this update require that the acquirer record, in the same period’s financial statements, the effect on earnings of changes in depreciation, amortization, or other income effects, if any, as a result of the change to the provisional amounts, calculated as if the accounting had been completed at the

acquisition date. The Company adopted this ASU during the first quarter of 2016. There was no impact to our consolidated financial statements.

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

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Park-Ohio Holdings Corp. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2016

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 this guidance.

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-11, "Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory." The amendment requires an entity to measure inventory within the scope of this update at the lower of cost and net realizable value. This ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016 and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. The new guidance will be applied prospectively. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting 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 this update 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. This 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 amendment 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. This 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 amendment 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.

NOTE 3 — 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, gasoline direct injection systems, fuel filler and hydraulic fluid assemblies for automotive, agricultural equipment, constructions 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, such as induction heating and melting systems, pipe threading equipment, machined locomotive crankshafts and

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Park-Ohio Holdings Corp. and Subsidiaries
 Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
 March 31, 2016

camshafts and various forged and machined products. Engineered Products also produces and provides services and spare parts for the equipment it manufactures.

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, which includes, but is not limited to executive compensation, corporate office costs and other income or expense items, as well as non-cash charges and net interest expense.

Results by business segment were as follows:

| | Three Months Ended March 31, 2016 2015 (In millions) | |
|--------------------------------|--|---------|
| Net sales: | | |
| Supply Technologies | \$129.9 | \$151.4 |
| Assembly Components | 131.7 | 140.5 |
| Engineered Products | 66.4 | 82.8 |
| | \$328.0 | \$374.7 |
| Income before income taxes: | | |
| Supply Technologies | \$10.2 | \$14.2 |
| Assembly Components | 10.2 | 10.6 |
| Engineered Products | 1.4 | 6.2 |
| Total segment operating income | 21.8 | 31.0 |
| Corporate costs | (6.5) | (6.7) |
| Asset impairment | (4.0) | — |
| Interest expense | (7.1) | (6.8) |
| Income before income taxes | \$4.2 | \$17.5 |

| | March 31, 2016 | December 31, 2015 |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| (In millions) | | |
| Identifiable assets: | | |
| Supply Technologies | \$275.7 | \$276.3 |
| Assembly Components | 346.1 | 344.8 |
| Engineered Products | 271.3 | 243.1 |
| General corporate | 67.2 | 77.9 |
| | \$960.3 | \$942.1 |

NOTE 4 — Accounts Receivable

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

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| | Three Months Ended March 31, 2016 2015 (In millions) | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---------|
| Accounts receivable sold | \$21.2 | \$26.1 |
| Loss on sale of accounts receivable | \$(0.1) | \$(0.1) |

The loss on the sale of accounts receivable is recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses. These losses represent the implicit interest on the transaction.

NOTE 5 — Inventories

The components of inventory consist of the following:

| | March 31, 2016 2015 (In millions) | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Finished goods | \$147.0 | \$ 147.5 |
| Work in process | 39.4 | 37.4 |
| Raw materials and supplies | 67.0 | 64.1 |
| Inventories, net | \$253.4 | \$ 249.0 |

NOTE 6 — Goodwill

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill by segment for the periods ended March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 were as follows:

| | Supply Technology | Assembly Components | Engineered Products | Total |
|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------|
| | (In millions) | | | |
| Balance at January 1, 2015 | \$7.6 | \$ 54.0 | \$ 27.9 | \$89.5 |
| Acquisition adjustments | — | 0.1 | (6.3) | (6.2) |
| Foreign currency translation | (0.4) | — | (0.9) | (1.3) |
| Balance at December 31, 2015 | 7.2 | 54.1 | 20.7 | 82.0 |
| Foreign currency translation | (0.1) | — | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Balance at March 31, 2016 | \$7.1 | \$ 54.1 | \$ 21.3 | \$82.5 |

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NOTE 7 — Other Intangible Assets

Information regarding other intangible assets as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 follows:

| | March 31, 2016 | | | December 31, 2015 | | | |
|--|------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|---------|--------|
| | Weighted Average Useful Life | Acquisition Cost | Accumulated Amortization Net | Acquisition Cost | Accumulated Amortization Net | | |
| | | (In millions) | | | | | |
| Non-contractual customer relationships | 11.8 years | \$76.4 | \$ 19.8 | \$56.6 | \$76.0 | \$ 18.5 | \$57.5 |
| Indefinite-lived tradenames | * | 18.7 | * | 18.7 | 18.7 | * | 18.7 |
| Technology | 18.6 years | 16.1 | 1.2 | 14.9 | 15.9 | 0.9 | 15.0 |
| Other | 8.7 years | 4.1 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 1.6 |
| Total | | \$115.3 | \$ 23.7 | \$91.6 | \$114.7 | \$ 21.9 | \$92.8 |

* Not applicable, tradenames have an indefinite life.

Information regarding amortization expense of other intangible assets follows:

| | Three Months Ended March 31, 2016 | 2015 |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| | (In millions) | |
| Amortization expense | \$1.6 | \$1.7 |

NOTE 8 — Accrued Warranty Costs

The Company estimates the amount of warranty claims on sold products that may be incurred based on current and historical data. The actual warranty expense could differ from the estimates made by the Company based on product performance. The following table presents the changes in the Company's product warranty liability for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015:

| | 2016 | 2015 |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------|
| | (In millions) | |
| Balance at January 1, | \$6.1 | \$6.9 |
| Claims paid | (0.6) | (1.2) |
| Warranty expense, net | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Balance at March 31, | \$6.2 | \$6.0 |

NOTE 9 — Financing Arrangements

Long-term debt consists of the following:

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Park-Ohio Holdings Corp. and Subsidiaries
 Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
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| | Issuance Date | Maturity Date | Interest Rate at March 31, 2016 | Carrying Value at March 31, 2016 | Carrying Value at December 31, 2015 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | | (In millions) | |
| Senior Notes | April 1, 2011 | April 1, 2021 | 8.125 % | \$250.0 | \$ 250.0 |
| Revolving credit | — | July 31, 2019 | 2.15 % | 164.6 | 169.0 |
| Term loan | — | July 31, 2019 | 2.63 % | 26.7 | 27.9 |
| Other, including capital leases | Various | Various | Various | 24.1 | 21.2 |
| Less current maturities | | | | (21.5) | (17.8) |
| Less unamortized debt issuance costs ⁽¹⁾ | | | | \$(4.3) | \$(4.5) |
| Total long-term debt, net | | | | \$439.6 | \$ 445.8 |

(1) Prior to the adoption of ASU 2015-03, debt issuance costs of \$4.5 million were previously reflected in the December 31, 2015 consolidated balance sheet as other assets.

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 agreement provides the Company the ability to borrow up to \$11.0 million for expansion of its manufacturing facility in Arkansas. The loan matures in September 2025. The Company had no borrowings under this agreement as of March 31, 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 \$17.8 million were borrowed under the Lease Agreement to acquire machinery and equipment as of March 31, 2016.

On July 31, 2014, the Company entered into a sixth amendment and restatement of the credit agreement (the “Amended Credit Agreement”). The Amended Credit Agreement, among other things, increased the revolving credit facility to \$230.0 million, provided a term loan and extended the maturity date of the borrowings under the Amended Credit Agreement to July 31, 2019. The revolving credit facility includes a Canadian sub-limit of \$35.0 million and a European sub-limit of \$25.0 million for borrowings in those locations.

The Amended Credit Agreement was further amended in accordance with Amendments No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 to the Amended Credit Agreement, dated October 24, 2014, January 20, 2015, March 12, 2015 and April 22, 2016, respectively (collectively, the “Amendments”). The Amendments:

- 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 \$26.7 million has been borrowed and is outstanding as of March 31, 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Under the Amended Credit Agreement, a detailed borrowing base formula provides borrowing availability to the Company based on percentages of eligible accounts receivable and inventory. The term loan is amortized based on a seven-year schedule with the balance due at maturity (July 31, 2019). The Amended Credit Agreement also reduced the commitment fee for the revolving credit facility.

The following table represents fair value information of the Company's Senior Notes, classified as Level 1, at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015. The fair value was estimated using quoted market prices.

| | March 31, 2016 | December 31, 2015 |
|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | (In millions) | |
| Carrying amount | \$250.0 | \$ 250.0 |
| Fair value | \$255.3 | \$ 263.4 |

NOTE 10 — 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 three months of 2016 and 2015 was 35.7% and 36.6%, respectively. The Company recognizes accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense. During the three-months ended March 31, 2016, the Company recorded an increase to unrecognized tax benefits of approximately \$0.1 million 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 \$3.0 million as a result of the closure of tax statutes related to existing uncertain tax positions.

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Park-Ohio Holdings Corp. and Subsidiaries
 Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
 March 31, 2016

NOTE 11 — Stock-Based Compensation

A summary of stock option activity as of March 31, 2016 and changes during the first three months of 2016 is presented below:

| | 2016 | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------|
| | Number of Shares | Weighted Average Exercise Price | Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term | Aggregate Intrinsic Value |
| | (In whole shares) | | | (In millions) |
| Outstanding - beginning of year | 60,000 | \$ 19.41 | | |
| Granted | — | — | | |
| Exercised | — | — | | |
| Canceled or expired | — | — | | |
| Outstanding - end of period | 60,000 | \$ 19.41 | 1.6 years | \$ 1.4 |
| Options exercisable | 60,000 | \$ 19.41 | 1.6 years | \$ 1.4 |

A summary of restricted share activity for the three months ended March 31, 2016 is as follows:

| | 2016 Time-Based | | Performance-Based | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---|----------------------|---|
| | Number of Shares | Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value | Number of Shares | Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value |
| | (In whole shares) | | (In whole shares) | |
| Outstanding - beginning of year | 208,429 | \$ 36.61 | 120,000 | \$ 48.72 |
| Granted | 27,500 | 34.27 | 165,000 | 34.78 |
| Vested | (42,001) | 20.64 | — | — |
| Canceled or expired | (834) | 34.53 | — | — |
| Outstanding - end of period | 193,094 | \$ 39.76 | 285,000 | \$ 40.65 |

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 three months of 2016 and 2015 was \$2.5 million and \$1.6 million, respectively. As of March 31, 2016, there was \$14.7

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 1.7 years.

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NOTE 12 — Commitments, Contingencies and Litigation Judgment

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

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

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. 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 has appealed that decision.

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.

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Park-Ohio Holdings Corp. and Subsidiaries
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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.

NOTE 13 — Pension Plans and Other Postretirement Benefits

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

| | Pension Benefits | | Postretirement Benefits | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|--------|
| | Three Months Ended March 31, 2016 | | Three Months Ended March 31, 2015 | |
| | (In millions) | | | |
| Service costs | \$0.6 | \$0.6 | \$ — | \$ — |
| Interest costs | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Expected return on plan assets | (2.4) | (2.5) | — | — |
| Recognized net actuarial loss | 0.3 | — | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Net periodic benefit (gains) costs | \$(1.0) | \$(1.3) | \$ 0.2 | \$ 0.3 |

NOTE 14 — Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

The components of and changes in accumulated other comprehensive loss for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

| | Three Months Ended March 31, 2016 | | |
|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|
| | Cumulative Translation Adjustments | Pension and Postretirement Benefits | Total |
| | (In millions) | | |
| Beginning balance | \$(16.9) | \$ (13.1) | \$(30.0) |
| Foreign currency translation adjustments ^(a) | 2.6 | — | 2.6 |
| Pension and OPEB activity, net of tax adjustments ^(b) | — | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Ending balance | \$(14.3) | \$ (12.9) | \$(27.2) |
| | Three Months Ended March 31, 2015 | | |
| | Cumulative Translation Adjustments | Pension and Postretirement Benefits | Total |
| | (In millions) | | |
| Beginning balance | \$(5.1) | \$ (8.9) | \$(14.0) |

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| | | | |
|--|----------|-----------|----------|
| Foreign currency translation adjustments ^(a) | (5.3) | — | (5.3) |
| Pension and OPEB activity, net of tax adjustments ^(b) | — | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Ending balance | \$(10.4) | \$ (8.7) | \$(19.1) |

(a) No income taxes are provided on foreign currency translation adjustments as foreign earnings are considered permanently invested.

(b) The tax adjustments are reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income and included in income tax expense.

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 Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
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NOTE 15 — 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 | |
|---|--------------------|------------|
| | March 31, | |
| | 2016 | 2015 |
| | (In whole shares) | |
| Weighted average basic shares outstanding | 12,076,815 | 12,165,884 |
| Plus dilutive impact of employee stock awards | 139,777 | 257,574 |
| Weighted average diluted shares outstanding | 12,216,592 | 12,423,458 |

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

Outstanding stock options with exercise prices greater than the average price of the common shares are anti-dilutive and are excluded in the computation of diluted earnings per share. For the three months ended March 31, 2016, there were 73,409 anti-dilutive shares. There were no anti-dilutive shares for the three months ended March 31, 2015.

NOTE 16 - Asset Impairment

In the first quarter of 2016, due to sales volume declines in certain programs with an automotive customer within the Assembly Components segment, the Company evaluated its long-lived assets in accordance with Accounting Standards Update (“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 the Company's analysis, the Company recorded an asset impairment charge of \$4.0 million.

In addition to the assets identified above, the Company also has leased assets associated with the programs mentioned above. The Company anticipates recognizing lease exit costs, which are not expected to be material, in the period that an early termination from the operating leases is entered into or when the Company ceases the use of the assets.

NOTE 17— Subsequent Event

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.

On April 28, 2016, the Company's Board of Directors declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.125 per common share. The dividend will be paid on May 27, 2016 to shareholders of record as of the close of business on May 13, 2016 and will result in a cash outlay of approximately \$1.5 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 ManagementTM 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 ManagementTM, 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 ManagementTM 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, segment operating income and other relevant financial data for these three segments are provided in Note 3 to the condensed consolidated financial statements, included elsewhere herein.

Subsequent Events

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 P36M months commencing July 1, 2016; increase the Canadian sub-limit to \$35.0 million and provide minor pricing adjustments.

On April 28, 2016, the Company's Board of Directors declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.125 per common share. The dividend will be paid on May 27, 2016 to shareholders of record as of the close of business on May 13, 2016 and will result in a cash outlay of approximately \$1.5 million.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

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Three Months Ended March 31, 2016 Compared with Three Months Ended March 31, 2015

| | Three Months Ended March 31, | | \$ Change | % Change |
|---|--|---------|--------------|-------------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | | |
| | (Dollars in millions, except per share data) | | | |
| Net sales | \$328.0 | \$374.7 | \$(46.7) | (12.5)% |
| Cost of sales | 280.2 | 316.3 | (36.1) | (11.4)% |
| Gross profit | 47.8 | 58.4 | (10.6) | (18.2)% |
| Gross profit as a percentage of net sales | 14.6 | % 15.6 | % | |
| SG&A expenses | 32.5 | 34.1 | (1.6) | (4.7)% |
| SG&A as a percentage of net sales | 9.9 | % 9.1 | % | |
| Asset impairment | 4.0 | — | 4.0 | * |
| Operating income | 11.3 | 24.3 | (13.0) | (53.5)% |
| Interest expense | 7.1 | 6.8 | 0.3 | 4.4% |
| Income before income taxes | 4.2 | 17.5 | (13.3) | (76.0)% |
| Income tax expense | 1.5 | 6.4 | (4.9) | (76.6)% |
| Net income | 2.7 | 11.1 | (8.4) | (75.7)% |
| Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest | — | (0.3) | 0.3 | * |
| Net income attributable to ParkOhio common shareholders | \$2.7 | \$10.8 | \$(8.1) | (75.0)% |
| Earnings per common share attributable to ParkOhio common shareholders: | | | | |
| Basic | \$0.22 | \$0.89 | \$(0.67) | (75.3)% |
| Diluted | \$0.22 | \$0.87 | \$(0.65) | (74.7)% |

Net Sales:

Net sales decreased \$46.7 million, or 12.5%, to \$328.0 million in the first three months of 2016, compared to \$374.7 million in the same period in 2015, mainly due to volume reductions in each of our segments.

The factors explaining the changes in segment revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2016 compared to the prior year comparable period are contained within the “Segment Analysis” section.

Cost of Sales & Gross Profit:

Cost of sales decreased \$36.1 million to \$280.2 million in the first three months of 2016, compared to \$316.3 million in the same period in 2015. The decrease in cost of sales was primarily due to the decrease in net sales volumes at each of our segments.

The gross profit margin percentage was 14.6% in the first three months of 2016 compared to 15.6% in the same period in 2015. The decrease in gross margin percentage of 100 basis points is largely due to sales mix and the reduced absorption in the certain locations affected by lower customer demand.

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Selling General & Administrative ("SG&A") Expenses:

Consolidated SG&A expenses decreased \$1.6 million to \$32.5 million in the first three months of 2016, compared to \$34.1 million in the same period in 2015. The decrease is primarily due to lower selling expenses as the Company responds to lower customer demand as well as an impact from changes in foreign currency rates compared to the comparable prior year period. SG&A expenses as a percent of sales increased 80 basis points to 9.9% in the first three months of 2016 compared to 9.1% in the first three months of 2015.

Asset Impairment Charges:

Asset impairment charges of \$4.0 million were recognized in the first three months of 2016 due to sales volume declines in certain programs with an automotive customer within the Assembly Components segment.

Interest Expense:

| | Three Months Ended March 31, | | \$ | % |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|---------|--------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | Change | Change |
| | (Dollars in millions) | | | |
| Interest expense | \$7.1 | \$6.8 | \$ 0.3 | 4.4 % |
| Average outstanding borrowings | \$465.8 | \$445.7 | \$ 20.1 | 4.5 % |
| Average borrowing rate | 6.10 % | 6.10 % | | |

Interest expense increased \$0.3 million in the first three months of 2016 compared to the same period in 2015 due to higher average borrowings to fund working capital and capital expenditures.

Income Tax Expense:

The provision for income taxes was \$1.5 million, at a 35.7% effective income tax rate, in the first three months of 2016. This was comparable to income taxes of \$6.4 million, at a 36.6% effective income tax rate, in the corresponding period of 2015.

Net Income:

Net income decreased \$8.4 million to \$2.7 million for the first three months of 2016, compared to \$11.1 million for the first three months of 2015, due to the reasons described above.

Net (Loss) Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interest:

As a result of the sale of the 25% equity interest in one of our forging businesses in the third quarter of 2013, an immaterial amount of income for the first three months of 2016 was attributed to the noncontrolling interest and was reduced from net income to derive net income attributable to ParkOhio common shareholders.

Net Income Attributable to ParkOhio Common Shareholders:

Net income attributable to ParkOhio common shareholders decreased \$8.1 million to \$2.7 million in the first three months of 2016, compared to \$10.8 million in the same period of 2015, due to the reasons described above.

SEGMENT ANALYSIS

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

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corporate costs, which includes, but is not limited to executive compensation, corporate office costs and other income or expense items, as well as non-cash charges and net interest expense.

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

| | Three Months Ended March 31, | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------|-----|--------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | % | Change |
| Revenues: | | | | |
| Supply Technologies | 40% | 40% | — | % |
| Assembly Components | 40% | 38% | 2 | % |
| Engineered Products | 20% | 22% | (2) |)% |
| Segment Operating Income: | | | | |
| Supply Technologies | 47% | 46% | 1 | % |
| Assembly Components | 47% | 34% | 13 | % |
| Engineered Products | 6 | % | 20% | (14) % |

Supply Technologies Segment

Three Months Ended March 31, 2016 Compared with Three Months Ended March 31, 2015

| | Three Months Ended March 31, | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|----------|--------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | \$ | % |
| | | | Change | Change |
| (Dollars in millions) | | | | |
| Net sales | \$129.9 | \$151.4 | \$(21.5) | (14)% |
| Segment operating income | \$10.2 | \$14.2 | \$(4.0) | (28)% |
| Segment operating income margin | 7.9 | % | 9.4 | % |

Net Sales: The net sales decline in the first three months of 2016 resulted from reduced demand primarily in the heavy-duty truck market, which was down 33%; the power sports and recreational equipment market, which was down 13%; the semiconductor market, which was down 38%; and the agriculture and construction market, which was down 19% compared to 2015.

Segment Operating Income: As a result of the reduction in net sales, segment operating income decreased \$4.0 million, or 28%, to \$10.2 million. Segment operating income margin was 7.9%, which was a 150-basis-points reduction compared to the prior year's first three months of 9.4%. These declines were driven largely by product mix and the volume reductions noted above.

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Assembly Components Segment

Three Months Ended March 31, 2016 Compared with Three Months Ended March 31, 2015

| | Three Months Ended March 31, | | \$ | % |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|---------|--------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | Change | Change |
| | (Dollars in millions) | | | |
| Net sales | \$131.7 | \$140.5 | \$(8.8) | (6)% |
| Segment operating income | \$10.2 | \$10.6 | \$(0.4) | (4)% |
| Segment operating income margin | 7.7 | % 7.5 | % | |

Net Sales: The decrease in net sales is primarily due to a customer's decision to reduce demand for certain aluminum parts on two automotive programs. Also contributing to the overall decrease in net sales was a reduction in 2016 associated with the fuel filler business partially offset by increases in our rubber products and gasoline direct injection system businesses.

Segment Operating Income: Segment operating income decreased \$0.4 million in the first three months of 2016 compared to the comparable period in 2015 primarily from product mix resulting from sales volume reductions noted above. Segment operating income margin was 7.7% in 2016 compared to 7.5% in 2015 resulting from product mix.

Engineered Products Segment

Three Months Ended March 31, 2016 Compared with Three Months Ended March 31, 2015

| | Three Months Ended March 31, | | \$ | % |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | Change | Change |
| | (Dollars in millions) | | | |
| Net sales | \$66.4 | \$82.8 | \$(16.4) | (20)% |
| Segment operating income | \$1.4 | \$6.2 | \$(4.8) | (77)% |
| Segment operating income margin | 2.1 | % 7.5 | % | |

Net Sales: Net sales decreased 20% in the first three months of 2016 compared to the same period of 2015 due to continued demand weaknesses in the oil and gas, military and commercial aerospace, rail and steel end markets.

Segment Operating Income: In the first three months of 2016, segment operating income margin decreased to 2.1% compared to 7.5% in the first three months of 2015. The operating margin decline was primarily due to unfavorable sales mix in our induction business and volume declines in our pipe threading and forging businesses related to weak demand for products sold to the oil and gas, steel, rail and military and commercial aerospace end markets.

Liquidity and Sources of Capital

Our liquidity needs are primarily for working capital, capital expenditures and acquisitions. Our primary sources of liquidity have been funds provided by operations and funds available from existing bank credit arrangements and the sale of our debt securities. On April 7, 2011, we completed the sale of \$250.0 million aggregate principal amount of

8.125% Senior Notes due 2021 (the “Senior Notes”). The Senior Notes bear an interest rate of 8.125% per annum payable semi-annually in arrears on April 1 and October 1 of each year. The Senior Notes mature on April 1, 2021.

The Company is a party to a credit and security agreement, dated November 5, 2003, as amended and restated (the “Credit Agreement”), with a group of banks, under which it may borrow or issue standby letters of credit or commercial letters

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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 9 - Financing Arrangements for further discussion. As of March 31, 2016, we had \$191.3 million outstanding and approximately \$105.4 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 March 31, 2016, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$60.4 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 \$17.8 million were borrowed under the Lease Agreement to acquire machinery and equipment as of March 31, 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 could materially impact the availability and interest rate of future borrowings.

The Company had cash and cash equivalents held by foreign subsidiaries of \$48.6 million at March 31, 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 March 31, 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 \$96.4 million of undistributed earnings of our foreign subsidiaries, as of March 31, 2016, if we were to repatriate these earnings, there would potentially be an adverse tax impact.

At March 31, 2016, our debt service coverage ratio was 2.2, and, therefore, we were in compliance with the debt service coverage ratio covenant contained 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 March 31, 2016. 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 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 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 2.32 at March 31, 2016, compared to 2.44 at December 31, 2015. Working capital decreased by \$0.6 million to \$323.8 million at March 31, 2016, from \$324.4 million at December 31,

2015. Accounts receivable increased \$12.8 million to \$212.1 million at March 31, 2016, from \$199.3 million at December 31, 2015, primarily resulting from timing of shipments at the end of March, 2016. Inventory increased by \$4.4 million at March 31, 2016, to \$253.4 million from \$249.0 million at December 31, 2015, primarily resulting from first quarter builds following lower year end levels. Accounts payable increased \$5.7 million to \$135.4 million at March 31, 2016, from \$129.7 million at December 31, 2015, primarily as a result of the timing of payments. Accrued expenses increased by \$13.7 million to \$109.2 million at

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March 31, 2016, from \$95.5 million at December 31, 2015 primarily due to an increase in advanced billings and the timing of interest payments on long-term debt.

The Company paid dividends of \$1.5 million during the three months ended March 31, 2016. In April 2016, our Board of Directors declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.125 per common share. The dividend will be paid on May 27, 2016 to shareholders of record as of the close of business on May 13, 2016 and will result in a cash outlay of approximately \$1.5 million. Although we currently intend to pay a quarterly dividend on an ongoing basis, all future dividend declarations will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors and dependent upon the then-existing conditions, including our operating results and financial condition, capital requirements, contractual restrictions, business prospects and other factors that our Board of Directors may deem relevant.

The following table summarizes the major components of cash flow:

| | Three Months Ended March 31, | | |
|---|------------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | \$ Change |
| Net cash provided (used) by: | (In millions) | | |
| Operating activities | \$10.1 | \$1.0 | \$ 9.1 |
| Investing activities | (8.9) | (11.5) | 2.6 |
| Financing activities | (3.6) | 1.3 | (4.9) |
| Effect of exchange rate changes on cash | 0.8 | (2.1) | 2.9 |
| Decrease in cash and cash equivalents | \$(1.6) | \$(11.3) | \$ 9.7 |

Operating Activities

Cash provided by operating activities increased \$9.1 million to \$10.1 million in the first three months of 2016 compared to \$1.0 million in the first three months of 2015. The increase in operating cash flows was primarily the result of lower working capital used in the current year compared to the prior year.

Investing Activities

Our purchases of property, plant and equipment were \$8.9 million in the first three months of 2016 compared to \$11.5 million in the first three months of 2015. The decreases in capital expenditure spending for the first three months of 2016 compared to the same period in 2015 was primarily the result of lower capital expenditures within the Assembly Components segment, due to the timing of payments on certain new projects within the Aluminum Products business.

Financing Activities

Cash used by financing activities of \$3.6 million in the first three months of 2016 compared to cash provided by financing activities of \$1.3 million in the first three months of 2015, primarily consisted of payments on debt instruments and the Capital Lease Agreement, as well as payments related to dividends and the purchase of treasury shares.

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 March 31, 2016, none were outstanding. We currently have no derivative instruments.

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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, 2015 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 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 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

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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 \$191.3 million at March 31, 2016. A 100-basis-point increase in the interest rate would have resulted in an increase in interest expense of approximately \$0.5 million during the three-month period ended March 31, 2016.

Our foreign subsidiaries generally conduct business in local currencies. During the first three months of 2016, we recorded a favorable foreign currency translation adjustment of \$2.6 million related to net assets located outside the United States. This foreign currency translation adjustment resulted primarily from the weakening 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 derivative instruments. At March 31, 2016, there were no such currency hedge contracts outstanding.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures.

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

Changes in internal control over financial reporting.

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the first 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 March 31, 2016:

We were a co-defendant in approximately 108 cases asserting claims on behalf of approximately 284 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 24 plaintiffs, that plead specified damages against named defendants. 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 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 eight separate causes of action and punitive damages in the amount of \$20.0 million. In the sixth case, the plaintiff has alleged compensatory damages in the amount of \$10.0 million for five separate causes of action and \$5.0 million for the sixth cause of action and punitive damages in the amount for \$10.0 million for five causes of action. In the seventh case the plaintiff has alleged compensatory and punitive damages, each in the amount \$10.0 million, for five 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.

IPSCO Tubulars Inc. d/b/a TMK IPSCO sued Ajax Tocco Magnethermic Corporation (“ATM”), a subsidiary of Park-Ohio Holdings Corp., 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 claims 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 claims 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. 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 has appealed that decision.

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 March 31, 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) |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|---|
| January 1 — January 31, 2016 | 123 | (2)\$ 32.54 | — | 726,027 |
| February 1 — February 29, 2016 | 13,270 | (2)29.04 | — | 726,027 |
| March 1 — March 31, 2016 | 1,032 | (2)36.65 | 490 | 725,537 |
| Total | 14,425 | \$ 29.61 | 490 | 725,537 |

(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 13,935 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: May 5, 2016

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Exhibit Index

Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q
Park-Ohio Holdings Corp. and Subsidiaries
For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2016

Exhibit

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