

CORE MOLDING TECHNOLOGIES INC

Form 10-Q

November 06, 2015

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2015

OR

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

for the transition period from _____ To _____

Commission File Number 001-12505

CORE MOLDING TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

31-1481870

(State or other jurisdiction
incorporation or organization)

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

800 Manor Park Drive, Columbus, Ohio

43228-0183

(Address of principal executive office)

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (614) 870-5000

N/A

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 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T 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 definition of "accelerated filer," "large accelerated filer," and "smaller reporting company," in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act (Check one).

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

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

As of November 5, 2015, the latest practicable date, 7,711,000 shares of the registrant's common stock were issued and outstanding.

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Part I — Financial Information

Core Molding Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets

	September 30, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014
Assets:		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$2,700,000	\$2,312,000
Accounts receivable (less allowance for doubtful accounts: September 30, 2015 - \$267,000; December 31, 2014 - \$289,000)	39,063,000	34,360,000
Inventories:		
Finished goods, net	1,123,000	1,402,000
Work in process, net	1,495,000	1,621,000
Stores, net	10,015,000	8,612,000
Total inventories, net	12,633,000	11,635,000
Deferred tax asset-current portion	1,868,000	1,868,000
Foreign sales tax receivable	255,000	1,447,000
Income taxes receivable	—	2,286,000
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,019,000	715,000
Total current assets	57,538,000	54,623,000
Property, plant and equipment — net	73,675,000	61,995,000
Goodwill	2,403,000	1,097,000
Intangibles, net	625,000	—
Total Assets	\$134,241,000	\$117,715,000
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity:		
Current liabilities:		
Revolving line of credit	\$—	\$2,768,000
Current portion of long-term debt	4,143,000	1,714,000
Current portion of interest rate swaps	7,000	34,000
Accounts payable	13,343,000	9,256,000
Tooling in progress	20,000	8,068,000
Current portion of post retirement benefits liability	1,064,000	1,064,000
Accrued liabilities:		
Compensation and related benefits	7,833,000	7,087,000
Taxes	470,000	256,000
Other	1,313,000	1,132,000
Total current liabilities	28,193,000	31,379,000
Long-term debt	10,500,000	714,000
Interest rate swaps	—	3,000
Deferred tax liability	1,365,000	1,365,000
Post retirement benefits liability	7,995,000	8,108,000
Total Liabilities	48,053,000	41,569,000
Commitments and Contingencies	—	—

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Stockholders' Equity:

Preferred stock — \$0.01 par value, authorized shares — 10,000,000; outstanding shares: 0 at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014	—	—
Common stock — \$0.01 par value, authorized shares – 20,000,000; outstanding shares: 7,597,000 at September 30, 2015 and 7,559,000 at December 31, 2014	76,000	76,000
Paid-in capital	28,910,000	28,138,000
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of income taxes	2,668,000	2,830,000
Treasury stock	(27,647,000)	(27,360,000)
Retained earnings	82,181,000	72,462,000
Total Stockholders' Equity	86,188,000	76,146,000
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 134,241,000	\$ 117,715,000

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Table of ContentsCore Molding Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Income
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Net sales:				
Products	\$44,243,000	\$43,171,000	\$145,612,000	\$127,152,000
Tooling	3,806,000	420,000	6,893,000	3,638,000
Total net sales	48,049,000	43,591,000	152,505,000	130,790,000
Total cost of sales	39,738,000	35,444,000	124,186,000	108,399,000
Gross margin	8,311,000	8,147,000	28,319,000	22,391,000
Total selling, general and administrative expense	4,409,000	4,443,000	13,294,000	11,698,000
Income before interest and taxes	3,902,000	3,704,000	15,025,000	10,693,000
Interest expense	95,000	27,000	237,000	99,000
Income before income taxes	3,807,000	3,677,000	14,788,000	10,594,000
Income tax expense	1,323,000	1,249,000	5,069,000	3,526,000
Net income	\$2,484,000	\$2,428,000	\$9,719,000	\$7,068,000
Net income per common share:				
Basic	\$0.33	\$0.32	\$1.28	\$0.94
Diluted	\$0.33	\$0.32	\$1.27	\$0.94
Weighted average shares outstanding:				
Basic	7,597,000	7,540,000	7,578,000	7,492,000
Diluted	7,625,000	7,576,000	7,623,000	7,542,000

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

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Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Net income	\$2,484,000	\$2,428,000	\$9,719,000	\$7,068,000
Other comprehensive income:				
Interest rate swaps:				
Adjustment for amortization of losses included in net income	6,000	6,000	16,000	16,000
Income tax expense	(2,000)	(2,000)	(5,000)	(6,000)
Post retirement benefit plan adjustments:				
Net actuarial loss	42,000	12,000	126,000	36,000
Prior service costs	(124,000)	(124,000)	(372,000)	(372,000)
Income tax benefit	24,000	35,000	73,000	105,000
Comprehensive income	\$2,430,000	\$2,355,000	\$9,557,000	\$6,847,000
See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.				

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Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity
(Unaudited)

	Common Stock Outstanding		Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Treasury Stock	Retained Earnings	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount					
Balance at December 31, 2014	7,559,000	\$76,000	\$28,138,000	\$2,830,000	\$(27,360,000)	\$72,462,000	\$76,146,000
Net income						9,719,000	9,719,000
Change in post retirement benefits, net of tax of \$73,000				(173,000)			(173,000)
Change in interest rate swaps, net of tax of \$5,000				11,000			11,000
Common stock issued	3,000		19,000				19,000
Purchase of treasury stock	(12,000)				(287,000)		(287,000)
Excess tax benefit - equity transaction			148,000				148,000
Restricted stock vested	47,000						—
Share-based compensation			605,000				605,000
Balance at September 30, 2015	7,597,000	\$76,000	\$28,910,000	\$2,668,000	\$(27,647,000)	\$82,181,000	\$86,188,000

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Table of ContentsCore Molding Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$9,719,000	\$7,068,000
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	4,506,000	3,888,000
Interest rate swaps — mark-to-market and amortization of losses	(14,000)	(37,000)
Share-based compensation	605,000	439,000
Loss on foreign currency translation and transaction	56,000	47,000
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(3,088,000)	(8,942,000)
Inventories	(323,000)	(110,000)
Prepaid and other assets	1,023,000	(380,000)
Accounts payable	2,144,000	295,000
Taxes receivable	2,286,000	327,000
Accrued and other liabilities	(6,941,000)	2,587,000
Post retirement benefits liability	(359,000)	(603,000)
Net cash provided by operating activities	9,614,000	4,579,000
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(4,041,000)	(9,399,000)
Purchase of assets of CPI Binani Inc.	(14,512,000)	—
Net cash used in investing activities	(18,553,000)	(9,399,000)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Gross repayments on revolving line of credit	(10,102,000)	(48,675,000)
Gross borrowings on revolving line of credit	7,334,000	55,040,000
Proceeds from term loan	15,500,000	—
Payment of principal on term loan	(2,000,000)	—
Payment of principal on capex loan	(1,285,000)	(1,286,000)
Payment of principal on Mexican loan	—	(1,600,000)
Excess tax benefit from equity plans	148,000	285,000
Payments related to the purchase of treasury stock	(287,000)	(176,000)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	19,000	326,000
Net cash provided by financing activities	9,327,000	3,914,000
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	388,000	(906,000)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,312,000	2,266,000
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$2,700,000	\$1,360,000
Cash paid for:		
Interest (net of amounts capitalized)	\$198,000	\$88,000

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Income taxes	\$3,590,000	\$2,609,000
Non Cash:		
Fixed asset purchases in accounts payable	\$270,000	\$49,000
See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.		

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and include all of the information and disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim reporting, which are less than those required for annual reporting. In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments (all of which are normal and recurring in nature) necessary to present fairly the financial position of Core Molding Technologies, Inc. and its subsidiaries ("Core Molding Technologies" or the "Company") at September 30, 2015, and the results of operations and cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2015. The "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements," which are contained in the Company's 2014 Annual Report to Shareholders, should be read in conjunction with these consolidated financial statements.

Core Molding Technologies and its subsidiaries operate in the plastics market in a family of products known as "reinforced plastics." Reinforced plastics are combinations of resins and reinforcing fibers (typically glass or carbon) that are molded to shape. Core Molding Technologies is a manufacturer of sheet molding compound ("SMC") and molder of fiberglass reinforced plastics. The Company specializes in large-format moldings and offers a wide range of fiberglass processes, including compression molding of SMC, glass mat thermoplastics, bulk molding compounds and direct long-fiber thermoplastics, spray-up, hand-lay-up, and resin transfer molding. Additionally, the Company offers reaction injection molding, utilizing dicyclopentadiene technology. Core Molding Technologies maintains five production facilities in Columbus, Ohio; Batavia, Ohio; Gaffney, South Carolina; Winona, Minnesota and Matamoros, Mexico.

The Company operates in one business segment as a manufacturer of SMC and molder of fiberglass reinforced plastics. The Company produces and sells SMC and molded products for varied markets, including light, medium and heavy-duty trucks, automobiles and automotive aftermarket, marine, construction and other commercial products.

2. Net Income per Common Share

Net income per common share is computed based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income per common share is computed similarly but includes the effect of the assumed exercise of dilutive stock options and restricted stock under the treasury stock method.

The computation of basic and diluted net income per common share is as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Net income	\$2,484,000	\$2,428,000	\$9,719,000	\$7,068,000
Weighted average common shares outstanding — basic	7,597,000	7,540,000	7,578,000	7,492,000
Effect of dilutive securities	28,000	36,000	45,000	50,000
Weighted average common and potentially issuable common shares outstanding — diluted	7,625,000	7,576,000	7,623,000	7,542,000
Basic net income per common share	\$0.33	\$0.32	\$1.28	\$0.94
Diluted net income per common share	\$0.33	\$0.32	\$1.27	\$0.94

There were no unexercised stock options as of September 30, 2015, and all unexercised stock options were included in diluted earnings per share for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014.

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3. Major Customers

Core Molding Technologies has four major customers, Volvo Group North America, LLC ("Volvo"), Navistar, Inc. ("Navistar"), PACCAR, Inc. ("PACCAR") and Yamaha Motor Manufacturing Corporation ("Yamaha") as of September 30, 2015. Major customers are defined as customers whose sales individually consist of more than ten percent of total sales during any reporting period in the current year. The following table presents sales revenue for the above-mentioned customers for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Volvo product sales	\$13,080,000	\$12,020,000	\$41,720,000	\$33,877,000
Volvo tooling sales	387,000	290,000	1,585,000	1,438,000
Total Volvo sales	13,467,000	12,310,000	\$43,305,000	\$35,315,000
Navistar product sales	12,219,000	13,104,000	\$38,520,000	\$39,724,000
Navistar tooling sales	2,325,000	25,000	3,373,000	75,000
Total Navistar sales	14,544,000	13,129,000	41,893,000	39,799,000
PACCAR product sales	8,409,000	9,752,000	27,567,000	26,423,000
PACCAR tooling sales	63,000	90,000	819,000	379,000
Total PACCAR sales	8,472,000	9,842,000	28,386,000	26,802,000
Yamaha product sales	2,067,000	3,315,000	11,551,000	12,543,000
Yamaha tooling sales	—	—	—	—
Total Yamaha sales	2,067,000	3,315,000	11,551,000	12,543,000
Other product sales	8,468,000	4,980,000	26,254,000	14,585,000
Other tooling sales	1,031,000	15,000	1,116,000	1,746,000
Total other sales	9,499,000	4,995,000	27,370,000	16,331,000
Total product sales	44,243,000	43,171,000	145,612,000	127,152,000
Total tooling sales	3,806,000	420,000	6,893,000	3,638,000
Total sales	\$48,049,000	\$43,591,000	\$152,505,000	\$130,790,000

4. Property, Plant & Equipment

Property, plant and equipment consisted of the following at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Property, plant and equipment	\$136,136,000	\$119,933,000
Accumulated depreciation	(62,461,000	) (57,938,000
Property, plant and equipment — net	\$73,675,000	\$61,995,000

Property, plant, and equipment are recorded at cost, unless obtained through acquisition, then assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of acquisition. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The carrying amount of long-lived assets is evaluated annually to determine if an adjustment to the depreciation period or to the unamortized balance is warranted. Additions in progress were \$3,390,000 and \$979,000 at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. The Company capitalized \$2,000 and \$66,000 of interest expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. At September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, purchase commitments for capital expenditures in progress were

\$1,389,000 and \$1,682,000, respectively.

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5. Acquisition of CPI

To further increase process capabilities and to diversify the customer base, on March 20, 2015, the Company acquired substantially all of the assets of CPI Binani, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Binani Industries Limited, located in Winona, Minnesota ("CPI") for a cash purchase price of \$15,000,000. The purchase price was subject to working capital adjustments resulting in a reduction in the purchase price of \$488,000.

Cash paid at closing was financed through borrowings under the Company's existing credit facility, as amended and further described in Note 8 below.

Consideration was allocated to assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their fair values as of the acquisition date as follows:

Accounts Receivable	\$ 1,615,000	
Inventory	675,000	
Other Current Assets	171,000	
Property and Equipment	12,474,000	
Intangibles	650,000	
Goodwill	1,306,000	
Accounts Payable	(2,277,000))
Other Current Liabilities	(102,000))
	\$ 14,512,000	

The purchase price included consideration for strategic benefits, including an assembled workforce, operational infrastructure and synergistic revenue opportunities, which resulted in the recognition of goodwill. The goodwill is deductible for income tax purposes.

The acquisition is not considered significant to the Company's consolidated balance sheet and results of operations. Accordingly, no pro-forma results are provided prior to the effective date of the acquisition. The Company incurred \$303,000 of expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 associated with the acquisition, which is recorded in selling, general and administrative expense.

6. Goodwill and Intangibles

Goodwill activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 consisted of the following:

Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 1,097,000
Additions	1,306,000
Impairment	—
Balance at September 30, 2015	\$ 2,403,000

Intangible assets at September 30, 2015 were comprised of the following:

Definite-lived Intangible Assets	Amortization Period	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Trade Name	25 years	\$ 250,000	\$ (4,000)	) \$ 246,000
Customer Relationships	10 years	400,000	(21,000)	) 379,000
		\$ 650,000	\$ (25,000)	) \$ 625,000

All definite-lived intangible assets were acquired as part of the acquisition of CPI, therefore no definite-lived intangible assets existed at December 31, 2014. The aggregate intangible asset amortization expense was \$13,000 and \$25,000 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015. The Company did not incur any amortization expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014.

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7. Post Retirement Benefits

The components of expense for Core Molding Technologies' post retirement benefit plans for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2015	2014	September 30, 2015	2014
Pension expense:				
Multi-employer plan	\$218,000	\$178,000	\$646,000	\$514,000
Defined contribution plan	222,000	169,000	629,000	530,000
Total pension expense	440,000	347,000	1,275,000	1,044,000
Health and life insurance:				
Interest cost	79,000	69,000	237,000	207,000
Amortization of prior service costs	(124,000)	) (124,000)	) (372,000)	) (372,000)
Amortization of net loss	42,000	12,000	126,000	36,000
Net periodic benefit cost	(3,000)	) (43,000)	) (9,000)	) (129,000)
Total post retirement benefits expense	\$437,000	\$304,000	\$1,266,000	\$915,000

The Company made payments of \$1,322,000 to pension plans and \$350,000 for post retirement healthcare and life insurance during the nine months ended September 30, 2015. For the remainder of 2015, the Company expects to make approximately \$252,000 of pension plan payments, of which \$67,000 was accrued at September 30, 2015. The Company also expects to make approximately \$150,000 of post retirement healthcare and life insurance payments for the remainder of 2015, all of which were accrued at September 30, 2015.

8. Debt

Debt consists of the following at:

	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Term loan payable to a bank, interest at a variable rate (2.05% at September 30, 2015) with monthly payments of interest and principal through March 2020.	\$13,500,000	\$—
Capex loan payable to a bank, interest at a variable rate (1.80% at September 30, 2015 and 1.76% at December 31, 2014) with monthly payments of interest and principal through May 2016.	1,143,000	2,428,000
Revolving line of credit (1.73% at December 31, 2014)	—	2,768,000
Total	14,643,000	5,196,000
Less current portion	(4,143,000)	) (4,482,000)
Long-term debt	\$10,500,000	\$714,000

Credit Agreement

In 2008, the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, CoreComposites de Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V., entered into a credit agreement (the "Credit Agreement") to refinance certain existing debt and borrow funds to finance the construction of the Company's manufacturing facility in Mexico.

Under this Credit Agreement, as amended, the Company received certain loans, subject to the terms and conditions stated in the agreement, which included (1) a \$12,000,000 Capex loan; (2) a \$8,000,000 Mexican loan, which was paid in full in January 2014; and (3) a \$18,000,000 variable rate revolving line of credit. The Credit Agreement is secured by a guarantee of each U.S. subsidiary of the Company and by a lien on substantially all of the present and

future assets of the Company and its U.S. subsidiaries, except that only 65% of the stock issued by CoreComposites de Mexico, S. de C.V. has been pledged.

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On March 20, 2015, the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, CoreComposites de Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V., entered into a tenth amendment (the "Tenth Amendment") to the Credit Agreement. Pursuant to the terms of the Tenth Amendment, the parties agreed to modify certain terms of the Credit Agreement. These modifications included an extension of the commitment period for the revolving line of credit to May 31, 2017 and an agreement to make a term loan in an original amount of \$15,500,000 to finance the acquisition of CPI assets. On March 30, 2015, the Company repaid \$500,000 of unused proceeds from the original term loan.

Revolving Line of Credit

The \$18,000,000 revolving line of credit is collateralized by all of the present and future assets of the Company and its U.S. subsidiaries (except that only 65% of the stock issued by CoreComposites de Mexico, S. de C.V. has been pledged). The revolving line of credit, as amended, is scheduled to mature on May 31, 2017.

Bank Covenants

The Company is required to meet certain financial covenants included in the Credit Agreement with respect to leverage ratios, fixed charge ratios, capital expenditures as well as other customary affirmative and negative covenants. As of September 30, 2015, the Company was in compliance with its financial covenants associated with the loans made under the Credit Agreement as described above.

Interest Rate Swap

On December 18, 2008, the Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement that became effective May 1, 2009 and continues through May 2016, which was designated as a cash flow hedge of the \$12,000,000 Capex loan. Under this agreement, the Company pays a fixed rate of 2.295% to the counterparty and receives LIBOR (0.19% at September 30, 2015). Effective March 31, 2009, the interest terms in the Company's Credit Agreement related to the \$12,000,000 Capex loan were amended. The Company then determined that this interest rate swap was no longer highly effective. As a result, the Company discontinued the use of hedge accounting effective March 31, 2009 related to this swap, and began recording mark-to-market adjustments within interest expense in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Income. The pre-tax loss previously recognized in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income, totaling \$146,000 as of March 31, 2009, is being amortized as an increase to interest expense of approximately \$2,000 per month, or \$1,000 net of tax, over the remaining term of the interest rate swap agreement. The fair value of the swap as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 was a liability of \$7,000 and \$37,000, respectively. The Company recorded interest income of \$9,000 and \$17,000 for a mark-to-market adjustment of swap fair value for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, related to this swap. The Company recorded interest income for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, of \$30,000 and \$53,000, respectively, for mark-to-market adjustments of this swap. The notional amount of the swap at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 was \$1,143,000 and \$2,428,000, respectively.

Interest expense included \$7,000 and \$16,000 of expense for settlements related to the Company's swaps for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, interest expense included \$27,000 and \$56,000, respectively, of expense for settlements related to the Company's swap.

9. Income Taxes

The Company's consolidated balance sheets include a net current deferred tax asset of \$1,868,000 and a net non-current deferred tax liability of \$1,365,000 at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014. The Company evaluates the balance of deferred tax assets that will be realized. Such evaluations are based on the premise that the Company is, and will continue to be, a going concern and that it is more likely than not that deferred tax benefits will be realized through the generation of future taxable income.

Income tax expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 is estimated to be \$5,069,000, or 34% of income before income taxes. Income tax expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 was estimated to be

\$3,526,000, or 33% of income before income taxes.

As of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Company had no liability for unrecognized tax benefits. The Company does not anticipate that unrecognized tax benefits will significantly change within the next twelve months. The Company files income tax returns in the U.S., Mexico and various state jurisdictions. The Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal and state income tax examinations by tax authorities for years prior to 2012, and is no longer subject to Mexican income tax examinations by Mexican authorities for years prior to 2009.

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10. Share Based Compensation

The Company has a Long Term Equity Incentive Plan (the “2006 Plan”), as approved by the Company’s stockholders in May 2006 and as amended in May 2015. This 2006 Plan replaced the Long Term Equity Incentive Plan (the “Original Plan”) as originally approved by the stockholders in May 1997 and as amended in May 2000. The 2006 Plan allows for grants to directors and employees of non-qualified stock options, incentive stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, performance shares, performance units and other incentive awards (“Stock Awards”) up to an aggregate of 3,000,000 awards, each representing a right to buy a share of Core Molding Technologies common stock. Stock Awards can be granted under the 2006 Plan through the earlier of December 31, 2025, or the date the maximum number of available awards under the 2006 Plan have been granted.

Stock Options

The following summarizes the activity relating to stock options under the plans mentioned above for the nine months ended September 30, 2015:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at December 31, 2014	3,000	\$6.40
Exercised	(3,000	) 6.40
Granted	—	—
Forfeited	—	—
Outstanding at September 30, 2015	—	\$—

There was no compensation cost related to incentive stock options for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, as all options were fully vested.

Tax benefits received as a result of disqualified dispositions related to stock options were \$8,000 during the nine months ended September 30, 2015, which was recorded as a credit to income tax expense of \$5,000 and credit to additional paid in capital of \$3,000. Tax benefits received as a result of disqualified dispositions related to stock options were \$311,000 during the nine months ended September 30, 2014, which was recorded as a credit to income tax expense of \$84,000 and a credit to additional paid in capital of \$227,000.

Restricted Stock

In 2006, the Company began granting shares of its common stock to certain directors, officers, and key managers in the form of unvested stock (“Restricted Stock”). These awards are recorded at the market value of Core Molding Technologies’ common stock on the date of issuance and amortized ratably as compensation expense over the applicable vesting period.

The following summarizes the status of Restricted Stock and changes during the nine months ended September 30, 2015:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Unvested balance at December 31, 2014	104,068	\$10.79
Granted	55,029	24.39
Vested	(46,629) 11.82
Forfeited	—	—
Unvested balance at September 30, 2015	112,468	\$17.01

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At September 30, 2015 and 2014, there was \$1,449,000 and \$1,080,000, respectively, of total unrecognized compensation expense related to Restricted Stock granted under the 2006 Plan. That cost is expected to be recognized over the weighted-average period of 1.7 years. Total compensation cost related to restricted stock grants for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 was \$183,000 and \$135,000, respectively, all of which was recorded to selling, general and administrative expense. Compensation cost related to restricted stock grants for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 was \$609,000 and \$439,000, respectively, all of which was recorded to selling, general and administrative expense.

Compensation expense for restricted stock is recorded at the fair market value at the time of the grant over the vesting period of the restricted stock grant. The Company does not receive a tax deduction for restricted stock until the restricted stock vests. The tax deduction for restricted stock is based on the fair market value as of the vesting date. Tax benefits received for vested restricted stock in excess of the fair market value as of the grant date was \$145,000 and \$58,000 for the nine month ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, employees surrendered 12,141 and 14,429 shares, respectively, of the Company's common stock to satisfy income tax withholding obligations in connection with the vesting of restricted stock.

11. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company holds certain financial instruments, which are recognized and disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in a transaction between market participants as of the measurement date. Fair value is measured using the fair value hierarchy and related valuation methodologies as defined in the authoritative literature. This guidance provides a fair value framework that requires the categorization of assets and liabilities into three levels based upon the assumptions (inputs) used to price the assets or liabilities. Level 1 provides the most reliable measure of fair value, whereas Level 3 generally requires significant management judgment.

The three levels are defined as follows:

Level 1 - Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

Level 2 - Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active and model-derived valuations, in which all significant inputs are observable in active markets.

Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs reflecting management's own assumptions about the inputs used in pricing the asset or liability.

The Company's financial instruments consist of debt, interest rate swaps, accounts receivable, and accounts payable. The carrying amount of these financial instruments approximated their fair value. The Company has one Level 2 fair value measurement, which relates to the Company's interest rate swap. The Company utilizes interest rate swap contracts to manage its targeted mix of fixed and floating rate debt, and these swaps are valued using observable benchmark rates at commonly quoted intervals for the full term of the swaps (market approach). These interest rate swaps are discussed in detail in Note 8. The following table presents financial liabilities measured and recorded at fair value on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets on a recurring basis and their level within the fair value hierarchy as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

	Balance Sheet Location	(Level 2) September 30, 2015 Fair Value	December 31, 2014 Fair Value
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments	Interest rate swap	\$7,000	\$37,000
Interest rate risk activities			

There were no non-recurring fair value measurements for the nine months ended September 30, 2015.

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The effect of derivative instruments on the Consolidated Statements of Income was as follows:

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	Location of Gain Recognized in Income on Derivative	Amount of Realized/Unrealized Gain Recognized in Income on Derivatives	
		September 30, 2015	September 30, 2014
Three months ended			
Interest rate swap	Interest expense	\$4,000	\$12,000
Nine Months Ended			
Interest rate swap	Interest expense	\$14,000	\$37,000

As discussed in Note 8, the Company discontinued the use of hedge accounting for its interest rate swap, effective March 31, 2009 for the Capex swap. The Company has recorded all mark-to-market adjustments within interest expense in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Income since the date the Company discontinued hedge accounting for the swap. It is anticipated that during the next twelve months the expiration and settlement of cash flow hedge contracts along with the amortization of losses on discontinued hedges will result in income statement recognition of amounts currently classified in accumulated other comprehensive loss of approximately \$9,000, or \$5,000 net of taxes.

12. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

The following table presents changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income by component, net of tax, for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014:

	Losses on Interest Rate Swaps ^(A)	Post Retirement Benefit Plan Items ^(B)	Total
2014:			
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ (30,000)	) \$ 4,902,000	\$ 4,872,000
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	16,000	(336,000)	) (320,000)
Income tax (expense) benefit	(6,000)	) 105,000	99,000
Balance at September 30, 2014	\$ (20,000)	) \$ 4,671,000	\$ 4,651,000
2015:			
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ (16,000)	) \$ 2,846,000	\$ 2,830,000
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	16,000	(246,000)	) (230,000)
Income tax (expense) benefit	(5,000)	) 73,000	68,000
Balance at September 30, 2015	\$ (5,000)	) \$ 2,673,000	\$ 2,668,000

^(A) The losses on interest rate swaps reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income is included in interest expense on the Consolidated Statements of Income. The tax effect of losses on interest rate swaps reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income is included in income tax expense on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

^(B) The effect of post retirement benefit items reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income is included in total cost of sales on the Consolidated Statements of Income. These Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income components are included in the computation of net periodic benefit cost (see Note 7 Post Retirement Benefits for additional details). The tax effect of post retirement benefit items reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income is included in income tax expense on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

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13. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606), which supersedes the revenue recognition requirements in ASC 605, Revenue Recognition. ASU Topic 606 is based on the principle that revenue is recognized to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The ASU Topic 606 also requires additional disclosure about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from customer contracts, including significant judgments and changes in judgments and assets recognized from costs incurred to obtain or fulfill a contract. The effective date for ASU Topic 606 has been delayed until the first quarter of fiscal year 2018 using one of two retrospective application methods. The Company is currently assessing the transition alternatives and potential impact the pronouncement and adoption of ASU Topic 606 will have on the Company's financial statements. Early adoption is permitted, but not before annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016.

In August 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-15, "Presentation of Financial Statements-Going Concern (Topic 205-40)" ("ASU 2014-15"). Under the standard, management is required to evaluate for each annual and interim reporting period whether it is probable that the entity will not be able to meet its obligations as they become due within one year after the date that financial statements are issued. ASU 2014-15 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2016, and early adoption is permitted. Accordingly, the standard is effective for the Company on January 1, 2017. The Company does not believe that the pronouncement will have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

In February 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-03, "Interest-Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs ("ASU 2015-03"). Under the standard, debt issuance costs are required to be recorded as a direct reduction of the debt liability on the balance sheet rather than as an asset. The standard is effective for the Company as of January 1, 2016 and is not expected to significantly impact the Company's financial statements.

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-11, Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory, which changes the measurement principle for inventory from the lower of cost or market to lower of cost and net realizable value. The amendments in this guidance do not apply to inventory that is measured using last-in, first-out (LIFO) or the retail inventory method. The amendments apply to all other inventory, which includes inventory that is measured using first-in, first-out or average cost. Within the scope of this new guidance, an entity should measure inventory at the lower of cost and net realizable value; where, net realizable value is defined as the estimated selling prices in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal, and transportation. The new guidance is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, with early adoption permitted. The new guidance must be applied on a prospective basis. The Company does not believe that the pronouncement will have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In September 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-16, Business Combinations: Simplifying the Accounting for Measurement-Period Adjustments, which is an accounting standards update with new guidance that eliminates the requirement in a business combination to restate prior period financial statements for measurement period adjustments. Instead, measurement period adjustments will be recognized in the reporting period in which the adjustment is identified. The standards update is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2015. The amendments should be applied prospectively to measurement period adjustments that occur after the effective date of this update with early adoption permitted for financial statements that have not been issued. We will adopt this standards update as required and recognize any such future adjustments accordingly.

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Part I — Financial Information

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

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws. As a general matter, forward-looking statements are those focused upon future plans, objectives or performance as opposed to historical items and include statements of anticipated events or trends and expectations and beliefs relating to matters not historical in nature. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks and are subject to uncertainties and factors relating to Core Molding Technologies' operations and business environment, all of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond Core Molding Technologies' control. These uncertainties and factors could cause Core Molding Technologies' actual results to differ materially from those matters expressed in or implied by such forward-looking statements.

Core Molding Technologies believes that the following factors, among others, could affect its future performance and cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by forward-looking statements made in this report: business conditions in the plastics, transportation, marine and commercial product industries; federal and state regulations (including engine emission regulations); general economic, social and political environments in the countries in which Core Molding Technologies operates; safety and security conditions in Mexico; dependence upon certain major customers as the primary source of Core Molding Technologies' sales revenues; efforts of Core Molding Technologies to expand its customer base; the actions of competitors, customers, and suppliers; failure of Core Molding Technologies' suppliers to perform their obligations; the availability of raw materials; inflationary pressures; new technologies; regulatory matters; labor relations; the loss or inability of Core Molding Technologies to attract and retain key personnel; federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations; the availability of capital; the ability of Core Molding Technologies to provide on-time delivery to customers, which may require additional shipping expenses to ensure on-time delivery or otherwise result in late fees; risk of cancellation or rescheduling of orders; management's decision to pursue new products or businesses which involve additional costs, risks or capital expenditures; and other risks identified from time to time in Core Molding Technologies' other public documents on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including those described in Item 1A of the 2014 Annual Report to Shareholders on Form 10-K.

Description of the Company

Core Molding Technologies is a manufacturer of sheet molding compound ("SMC") and molder of fiberglass reinforced plastics. The Company specializes in large-format moldings and offers a wide range of fiberglass processes, including compression molding of SMC, glass mat thermoplastics, bulk molding compounds and direct long-fiber thermoplastics (D-LFT); spray-up, hand-lay-up, and resin transfer molding ("RTM"). Additionally, the Company offers reaction injection molding, utilizing dicyclopentadiene technology. Core Molding Technologies serves a wide variety of markets, including medium and heavy-duty truck, marine, automotive, agriculture, construction and other commercial products. Product sales to heavy and medium-duty truck markets accounted for 78% and 83% of the Company's sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The demand for Core Molding Technologies' products is primarily affected by economic conditions in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Core Molding Technologies' manufacturing operations have a significant fixed cost component. Accordingly, during periods of changing demand, the profitability of Core Molding Technologies' operations may change proportionately more than revenues from operations.

In 1996, Core Molding Technologies acquired substantially all of the assets and assumed certain liabilities of Columbus Plastics, a wholly owned operating unit of Navistar's truck manufacturing division since its formation in late 1980. Columbus Plastics, located in Columbus, Ohio, was a compounder and compression molder of SMC. In 1998, Core Molding Technologies began operations at its second facility in Gaffney, South Carolina, and in 2001, the Company established a manufacturing presence in Mexico by acquiring certain assets of Airshield Corporation. As a

result of this acquisition, Core Molding Technologies expanded its fiberglass molding capabilities to include the spray up, hand-lay-up open mold processes and RTM closed molding. In 2004, the Company acquired substantially all the operating assets of Keystone Restyling Products, Inc., a privately held manufacturer and distributor of fiberglass reinforced products for the automotive-aftermarket industry. In 2005, Core Molding Technologies acquired certain assets of the Cincinnati Fiberglass Division of Diversified Glass, Inc., a Batavia, Ohio-based, privately held manufacturer and distributor of fiberglass reinforced plastic components supplied primarily to the heavy-duty truck market. In 2009, the Company completed construction of a production facility in Matamoros, Mexico that replaced its leased facility. Most recently in 2015, the Company acquired substantially all of the assets of CPI Binani, Inc. ("CPI"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Binani Industries Limited, expanding its molding capability to include D-LFT.

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Overview

For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, the Company recorded net income of \$9,719,000, or \$1.28 per basic and \$1.27 per diluted share, compared with net income of \$7,068,000, or \$0.94 per basic and diluted share for the nine months ended September 30, 2014. Product sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 increased approximately 15% to \$145,612,000 as compared to \$127,152,000 for the same period in 2014, primarily due to increased demand from medium and heavy duty truck customers and new sales resulting from the acquisition of substantially all of the assets of CPI.

Looking forward, we expect product sales to continue to be lower than the near record level experienced in the first half of 2015. Our truck customers have experienced a slowdown in new truck orders and accordingly have reduced production. Customer forecasts and industry analysts project 2016 truck production levels to be approximately 10 to 15 percent lower than 2015. Although lower, 2016 truck production is expected to be relatively strong compared to historical levels.

Results of Operations

Three Months Ended September 30, 2015, as Compared to Three Months Ended September 30, 2014

Net sales for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 totaled \$48,049,000 and \$43,591,000, respectively. Included in total sales were tooling project sales of \$3,806,000 and \$420,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Tooling project sales result primarily from customer approval and acceptance of molds and assembly equipment specific to their products as well as other non-production services. These sales are sporadic in nature and fluctuate in regard to scope and related revenue on a period-to-period basis. Product sales, excluding tooling project sales, were approximately 2% higher for the three months ended September 30, 2015, as compared to the same period a year ago. This increase in sales is primarily the result of new sales from CPI, which was acquired in March 2015, and increased sales to Volvo. Partially offsetting this increase is lower sales to other truck customers and marine customers.

Sales to Volvo totaled \$13,467,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2015, compared to \$12,310,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2014. Included in total sales was \$387,000 of tooling sales for the three months ended September 30, 2015 compared to \$290,000 for the same three months in 2014. Product sales to Volvo increased 9% for the three months ended September 30, 2015 as compared to the same period in the prior year due to increased demand from Volvo.

Sales to Navistar totaled \$14,544,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2015, compared to \$13,129,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2014. Included in total sales was \$2,325,000 of tooling sales for the three months ended September 30, 2015 compared to \$25,000 for the same three months in 2014. Due to lower demand from Navistar, product sales decreased 7% for the three months ended September 30, 2015 as compared to the same period in the prior year.

Sales to PACCAR totaled \$8,472,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2015, compared to \$9,842,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2014. Included in total sales was \$63,000 of tooling sales for the three months ended September 30, 2015 compared to \$90,000 for the same three months in 2014. Product sales to PACCAR decreased 14% for the three months ended September 30, 2015 as compared to the same period in the prior year, due to lower sales for products reaching the end of their product life.

Sales to Yamaha totaled \$2,067,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2015, compared to \$3,315,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2014. Product sales to Yamaha decreased 38% for the three months ended September 30, 2015 as compared to the same period in the prior year, due to lower demand and a longer seasonal shutdown in 2015.

Sales to other customers for the three months ended September 30, 2015 totaled \$9,499,000, compared to \$4,995,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2014. Included in total sales was \$1,031,000 of tooling sales for the three months ended September 30, 2015 compared to \$15,000 for the same three months in 2014. Product sales to other customers increased 70% for the three months ended September 30, 2015 as compared to the same period in the prior

year. The increase primarily relates to new sales resulting from the acquisition of CPI and an increase in demand from a customer in the automotive industry.

Gross margin was approximately 17.3% of sales for the three months ended September 30, 2015, compared with 18.7% for the three months ended September 30, 2014. The gross margin decline, as a percent of sales, was due to net unfavorable product mix and production inefficiencies of 2.1%, higher fixed spending of 0.9% and unfavorable contribution from CPI of 0.2%. These declines were offset by favorable foreign exchange rate effect of 1.2% and favorable net changes in selling price and material costs of 0.6%.

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Selling, general and administrative expense (“SG&A”) was \$4,409,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2015, compared to \$4,443,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2014. The decrease in SG&A expense primarily resulted from lower professional service fees of \$544,000, partially offset by SG&A expenses of \$317,000 from CPI, acquired in 2015, and higher labor and benefit costs of \$86,000. The Company incurred approximately \$397,000 of professional service fees during the three months ended September 30, 2014 related to an unsuccessful bid for a targeted acquisition.

Net interest expense totaled \$95,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2015, compared to net interest expense of \$27,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2014. The increase in interest expense was primarily due to a higher average outstanding debt balance in 2015.

Income tax expense for both the three months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 was approximately 35% of total income before income taxes.

The Company recorded net income for the three months ended September 30, 2015 of \$2,484,000, or \$0.33 per basic and diluted share, compared with net income of \$2,428,000, or \$0.32 per basic and diluted share, for the three months ended September 30, 2014.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015, as Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014

Net sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 totaled \$152,505,000 and \$130,790,000, respectively. Included in total sales were tooling project sales of \$6,893,000 and \$3,638,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Tooling project sales result primarily from customer approval and acceptance of molds and assembly equipment specific to their products as well as other non-production services.

These sales are sporadic in nature and fluctuate in regard to scope and related revenue on a period-to-period basis.

Product sales, excluding tooling project sales, were approximately 15% higher for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, as compared to the same period a year ago. This increase in sales is primarily the result of new sales from CPI, which was acquired in March 2015, and increased sales to Volvo. Partially offsetting this increase is lower sales to marine customers.

Sales to Volvo totaled \$43,305,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, compared to \$35,315,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2014. Included in total sales was \$1,585,000 of tooling sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 compared to \$1,438,000 for the same nine months in 2014. Product sales to Volvo increased 23% for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 as compared to the same period in the prior year due to increased demand from Volvo.

Sales to Navistar totaled \$41,893,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, compared to \$39,799,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2014. Included in total sales was \$3,373,000 of tooling sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 compared to \$75,000 for the same nine months in 2014. Product sales to Navistar decreased 3% for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 as compared to the same period in the prior year due to lower demand from Navistar.

Sales to PACCAR totaled \$28,386,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, compared to \$26,802,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2014. Included in total sales was \$819,000 of tooling sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 compared to \$379,000 for the same nine months in 2014. Product sales to PACCAR increased 4% for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 as compared to the same period in the prior year, due to increased demand from PACCAR, offset by lower sales for products reaching the end of their product life.

Sales to Yamaha totaled \$11,551,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, compared to \$12,543,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2014. Product sales to Yamaha decreased 8% for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 as compared to the same period in the prior year due to decreased demand and a longer seasonal shutdown in 2015.

Sales to other customers for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 totaled \$27,370,000 compared to \$16,331,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2014. Included in total sales was \$1,116,000 of tooling sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 compared to \$1,746,000 for the same nine months in 2014. Product sales to other customers increased 80% for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 as compared to the same period in the prior year. The increase primarily relates to new sales as a result of the acquisition of CPI and an increase in demand from a customer in the automotive industry.

Gross margin was approximately 18.6% of sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, compared with 17.1% for the nine months ended September 30, 2014. The gross margin improvement, as a percent of sales, was due to a favorable foreign exchange rate effect of 0.9%, favorable net changes in selling price and material costs of 0.5% and favorable contribution from CPI of 0.2%, offset by unfavorable product mix, production inefficiencies and higher fixed spending resulting in an unfavorable impact of 0.1%.

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SG&A was \$13,294,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, compared to \$11,698,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2014. Contributing to the increase in SG&A expense were SG&A expenses of \$703,000 from CPI, which was acquired in 2015, increased profit sharing costs of \$559,000, and higher labor and benefits of \$340,000.

Net interest expense totaled \$237,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, compared to net interest expense of \$99,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2014. Included in net interest expense is capitalized interest associated with capital projects of \$2,000 and \$66,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The increase in interest expense, after considering capitalized interest, was primarily due to a higher average outstanding debt balance in 2015.

Income tax expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 was approximately 34% and 33%, respectively, of total income before income taxes.

The Company recorded net income for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 of \$9,719,000, or \$1.28 per basic and \$1.27 per diluted share, compared with net income of \$7,068,000, or \$0.94 per basic and diluted share, for the nine months ended September 30, 2014.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's primary sources of funds have been cash generated from operating activities and borrowings from third parties. Primary cash requirements are for operating expenses, increases in working capital, capital expenditures, repayment of long-term debt and business acquisitions.

Cash provided by operating activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 totaled \$9,614,000. Net income of \$9,719,000 positively impacted operating cash flows. Non-cash expenses of depreciation and amortization contributed \$4,506,000 to operating cash flow. Changes in working capital decreased cash provided by operating activities by \$4,899,000, which primarily related to payments associated with tooling in progress.

Cash used in investing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 was \$18,553,000, which includes \$14,512,000 to acquire the assets of CPI and \$4,041,000 for capital expenditures. The Company anticipates spending up to \$3,000,000 during the remainder of 2015 on property, plant and equipment purchases for all of the Company's operations. At September 30, 2015, purchase commitments for capital expenditures in progress were \$1,389,000. The Company anticipates using cash from operations and its revolving line of credit to finance the capital investment.

Cash provided by financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 totaled \$9,327,000. Net new borrowings of \$15,000,000 were utilized to fund the acquisition of CPI. Cash used in financing activities included net repayments of \$2,768,000 on the revolving line of credit and \$2,785,000 of scheduled repayments of principal on the Company's outstanding Capex loan and Term loan.

At September 30, 2015, the Company had \$2,700,000 in cash on hand, and an available balance on the revolving line of credit of \$18,000,000.

On March 20, 2015, the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, CoreComposites de Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V., entered into a tenth amendment (the "Tenth Amendment") to the Credit Agreement. Pursuant to the terms of the Tenth Amendment, the parties agreed to modify certain terms of the Credit Agreement. These modifications included an extension of the commitment period for the revolving line of credit to May 31, 2017 and an agreement to make a term loan in an original amount of \$15,500,000, to finance the acquisition of CPI assets. On March 30, 2015, the Company repaid \$500,000 of unused proceeds from the original term loan.

The Company is required to meet certain financial covenants included in the Credit Agreement with respect to leverage ratios, fixed charge ratios, capital expenditures as well as other customary affirmative and negative

covenants. As of September 30, 2015, the Company was in compliance with its financial covenants.

Management regularly evaluates the Company's ability to effectively meet its debt covenants. Based on the Company's forecasts, which are primarily based on industry analysts' estimates of heavy and medium-duty truck production volumes, as well as other assumptions, management believes that the Company will be able to maintain compliance with its financial covenants for the next 12 months. Management believes that cash flow from operating activities and available borrowings under the Credit Agreement will be sufficient to meet the Company's liquidity needs for the next 12 months. If a material adverse change in the financial position of Core Molding Technologies should occur, or if actual sales or expenses are substantially different than what has been

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forecasted, Core Molding Technologies' liquidity and ability to obtain further financing to fund future operating and capital requirements could be negatively impacted.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

For information on the impact of recently issued accounting pronouncements, see Note 13 "Recent Accounting Pronouncements," to the consolidated financial statements included herein.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements as of September 30, 2015 or December 31, 2014.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations discuss the Company's consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an on-going basis, management evaluates its estimates and judgments, including those related to accounts receivable, inventories, self-insurance, post retirement benefits, and income taxes. Management bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience and on various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Management believes the following critical accounting policies, among others, affect its more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements.

Accounts receivable allowances: Management maintains allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of its customers to make required payments. If the financial condition of the Company's customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required. The Company recorded an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$267,000 and \$289,000 at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. Management also records estimates for chargebacks for customer returns and deductions, discounts offered to customers, and price adjustments. Should customer chargebacks fluctuate from the estimated amounts, additional allowances may be required. The Company reduced accounts receivable for chargebacks by \$807,000 at September 30, 2015 and \$813,000 at December 31, 2014.

Inventories: Inventories, which include material, labor and manufacturing overhead, are valued at the lower of cost or market. The inventories are accounted for using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method of determining inventory costs. Inventory quantities on-hand are regularly reviewed, and where necessary, provisions for excess and obsolete inventory are recorded based on historical and anticipated usage. The Company has recorded an allowance for slow moving and obsolete inventory of \$854,000 at September 30, 2015 and \$940,000 at December 31, 2014.

Long-Lived Assets: Long-lived assets consist primarily of property, plant and equipment. The recoverability of long-lived assets is evaluated by an analysis of operating results and consideration of other significant events or changes in the business environment. The Company evaluates whether impairment exists for property, plant and equipment on the basis of undiscounted expected future cash flows from operations before interest. There was no impairment of the Company's long-lived assets for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 or September 30, 2014.

Goodwill and Other Intangibles: Core Molding Technologies acquired certain assets of Airshield Corporation in 2001, and as a result, recorded goodwill related to its Matamoros, Mexico operations in the amount of \$1,097,000. The Company also acquired the majority of the assets of CPI on March 20, 2015, which resulted in approximately \$1,306,000 of goodwill and \$650,000 of other finite-lived intangibles, as further described in Note 6. The recoverability of other intangibles is consistent with the recoverability of long-lived assets, as discussed above.

The Company evaluates goodwill annually on December 31 to determine whether impairment exists, or at interim periods if an indicator of possible impairment exists. The Company evaluates goodwill for impairment using fair value measurements based on a projected discounted cash flow valuation model, in accordance with ASC 350, “Intangibles-Goodwill and Other.” If impairment exists, the carrying amount of the goodwill is reduced to its estimated fair value. There was no impairment of the Company's goodwill for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 or September 30, 2014.

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Self-Insurance: The Company is self-insured with respect to its Columbus and Batavia, Ohio, Gaffney, South Carolina and Brownsville, Texas medical, dental and vision claims and Columbus and Batavia, Ohio workers' compensation claims, all of which are subject to stop-loss insurance thresholds. The Company has recorded an estimated liability for self-insured medical and dental claims incurred but not reported and worker's compensation claims incurred but not reported at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 of \$1,105,000 and \$1,165,000, respectively.

Post retirement benefits: Management records an accrual for post retirement costs associated with the health care plan sponsored by Core Molding Technologies. Should actual results differ from the assumptions used to determine the reserves, additional provisions may be required. In particular, increases in future healthcare costs above the assumptions could have an adverse effect on Core Molding Technologies' operations. The effect of a change in healthcare costs is described in Note 11 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, which are contained in the Company's 2014 Annual Report to Shareholders on Form 10-K. Core Molding Technologies had a liability for post retirement healthcare benefits based on actuarially computed estimates of \$9,059,000 at September 30, 2015 and \$9,172,000 at December 31, 2014.

Revenue Recognition: Revenue from product sales is recognized at the time products are shipped and title transfers. Allowances for returned products and other credits are estimated and recorded as revenue is recognized. Tooling revenue is recognized when the customer approves the tool and accepts ownership. Progress billings and expenses are shown net as an asset or liability on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet. Tooling in progress can fluctuate significantly from period to period and is dependent upon the stage of tooling projects and the related billing and expense payment timetable for individual projects and therefore does not necessarily reflect projected income or loss from tooling projects. At September 30, 2015, the Company had a net liability related to tooling in progress of \$20,000, which represented approximately \$20,308,000 of progress tooling billings and \$20,288,000 of progress tooling expenses. At December 31, 2014, the Company had a net liability related to tooling in progress of \$8,068,000, which represented approximately \$10,407,000 of progress tooling billings and \$2,339,000 of progress tooling expenses.

Income taxes: The Company's consolidated balance sheets include a net deferred tax asset of \$503,000 at each of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014. The Company evaluates the balance of deferred tax assets that will be realized. Such evaluations are based on the premise that the Company is, and will continue to be, a going concern and that it is more likely than not that deferred tax benefits will be realized through the generation of future taxable income. For more information, refer to Note 10 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, which are contained in the Company's 2014 Annual Report to Shareholders on Form 10-K.

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Part I — Financial Information

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Core Molding Technologies' primary market risk results from changes in the price of commodities used in its manufacturing operations. Core Molding Technologies is also exposed to fluctuations in interest rates and foreign currency fluctuations associated with the Mexican Peso. Core Molding Technologies does not hold any material market risk sensitive instruments for trading purposes.

Core Molding Technologies has the following four items that are sensitive to market risks: (1) Revolving Line of Credit and Term Loan under the Credit Agreement, which bears a variable interest rate; (2) Capex Loan payable with a variable interest rate (although the Company has an interest rate swap to fix the variable portion of the applicable interest rate at 2.3%); (3) foreign currency purchases in which the Company purchases Mexican pesos with United States dollars to meet certain obligations that arise due to operations at the facility located in Mexico; and (4) raw material purchases in which Core Molding Technologies purchases various resins and fiberglass for use in production. The prices and availability of these materials are affected by the prices of crude oil and natural gas as well as processing capacity versus demand.

Assuming a hypothetical 10% increase in commodity prices, Core Molding Technologies would be impacted by an increase in raw material costs, which would have an adverse effect on operating margins.

Assuming a hypothetical 10% change in short-term interest rates, interest paid on the Company's Revolving Line of Credit and the Term Loan would have been impacted, as the interest rate on these loans is based upon LIBOR. It would not, however, have a material effect on earnings before tax.

A 10% change in future interest rate curves would impact the fair value of the Company's interest rate swap, however, it would not have a material effect on earnings before tax.

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Part I — Financial Information

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company has carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of its management, including its Chief Executive Officer and its Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) of the Exchange Act). Based upon this evaluation, the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and its Chief Financial Officer, concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were (i) effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the Company's reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act was accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure, and (ii) effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the Company's reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms.

There were no changes in internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f)) that occurred in the last fiscal quarter 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

None.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes in Core Molding Technologies' risk factors from those previously disclosed in Core Molding Technologies' 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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

Information concerning our stock repurchases during the three months ended September 30, 2015 is below. All stock was purchased to satisfy tax withholding obligation upon vesting of restricted stock awards.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number that May Yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
July 1 to 31, 2015	2,152	20.25	—	—
August 1 to 31, 2015	—	—	—	—
September 1 to 30, 2015	—	—	—	—

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

None.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

See Index to Exhibits.

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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.

CORE MOLDINGS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Date: November 6, 2015

By:

/s/ Kevin L. Barnett

Kevin L. Barnett

President, Chief Executive Officer, and Director

Date: November 6, 2015

By:

/s/ John P. Zimmer

John P. Zimmer

Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer

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INDEX TO EXHIBIT

Exhibit No.	Description	Location
2(a)(1)	Asset Purchase Agreement Dated as of September 12, 1996, As amended October 31, 1996, between Navistar and RYMAC Mortgage Investment Corporation ¹	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2-A to Registration Statement on Form S-4 (Registration No. 333-15809)
2(a)(2)	Second Amendment to Asset Purchase Agreement dated December 16, 1996 ¹	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2(a)(2) to Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year-ended December 31, 2001
2(b)(1)	Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of November 1, 1996, between Core Molding Technologies, Inc. and RYMAC Mortgage Investment Corporation	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2-B to Registration Statement on Form S-4 (Registration No. 333-15809)
2(b)(2)	First Amendment to Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of December 27, 1996 Between Core Molding Technologies, Inc. and RYMAC Mortgage Investment Corporation	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2(b)(2) to Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002
2(c)	Asset Purchase Agreement dated as of October 10, 2001, between Core Molding Technologies, Inc. and Airshield Corporation	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed October 31, 2001
2(d)	Asset Purchase Agreement dated as of March 20, 2015, between Core Molding Technologies, Inc and CPI Binani, Inc.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed March 23, 2015
3(a)(1)	Certificate of Incorporation of Core Molding Technologies, Inc. as filed with the Secretary of State of Delaware on October 8, 1996	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4(a) to Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Registration No. 333-29203)
3(a)(2)	Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation of Core Molding Technologies, Inc. as filed with the Secretary of State of Delaware on November 6, 1996	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4(b) to Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Registration No. 333-29203)
3(a)(3)	Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation as filed with the Secretary of State of Delaware on August 28, 2002	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(a)(4) to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2002
3(a)(4)	Certificate of Designation, Preferences and Rights of Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock as filed with the Secretary of State of Delaware on July 18, 2007	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed July 19, 2007
3(a)(5)		

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	Certificate of Elimination of Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock, as filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware on April 2, 2015.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(a)(5) to Current Report on Form 8-K filed April 2, 2015
3(b)	Amended and Restated By-Laws of Core Molding Technologies, Inc.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed January 4, 2008
3(b)(1)	Amendment No. 1 to the Amended and Restated By-Laws of Core Molding Technologies, Inc.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 17, 2013
4(a)(1)	Certificate of Incorporation of Core Molding Technologies, Inc. as filed with the Secretary of State of Delaware on October 8, 1996	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4(a) to Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Registration No. 333-29203)
4(a)(2)	Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation of Core Molding Technologies, Inc. as filed with the Secretary of State of Delaware on November 6, 1996	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4(b) to Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Registration No. 333-29203)
4(a)(3)	Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation as filed with the Secretary of State of Delaware on August 28, 2002	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(a)(4) to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2002

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Exhibit No.	Description	Location
4(a)(4)	Certificate of Designation, Preferences and Rights of Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock as filed with the Secretary of State of Delaware on July 18, 2007	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed July 19, 2007
4(b)	Stockholder Rights Agreement dated as of July 18, 2007, between Core Molding Technologies, Inc. and American Stock Transfer & Trust Company	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed July 19, 2007
4(b)(1)	Amendment No. 1 to Stockholder Rights Agreement, dated as of April 1, 2015, between Core Molding Technologies, Inc. and American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4(b)(1) to Current Report on Form 8-K filed April 2, 2015
11	Computation of Net Income per Share	Exhibit 11 omitted because the required information is Included in Notes to Financial Statement
31(a)	Section 302 Certification by Kevin L. Barnett, President, Chief Executive Officer, and Director	Filed Herein
31(b)	Section 302 Certification by John P. Zimmer, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Chief Financial Officer	Filed Herein
32(a)	Certification of Kevin L. Barnett, Chief Executive Officer of Core Molding Technologies, Inc., dated November 6, 2015, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350	Filed Herein
32(b)	Certification of John P. Zimmer, Chief Financial Officer of Core Molding Technologies, Inc., dated November 6, 2015, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350	Filed Herein
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document	Filed Herein
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document	Filed Herein
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase	Filed Herein
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase	Filed Herein
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase	Filed Herein
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase	Filed Herein
1.	The Asset Purchase Agreement, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as Exhibit 2-A to Registration Statement on Form S-4 (Registration No. 333-15809), omits the exhibits (including the Buyer Note, Special Warranty Deed, Supply Agreement, Registration Rights Agreement and Transition Services Agreement	

identified in the Asset Purchase Agreement) and schedules (including those identified in Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 30 of the Asset Purchase Agreement). Core Molding Technologies, Inc. will provide any omitted exhibit or schedule to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request.