

CORE MOLDING TECHNOLOGIES INC
Form 10-Q
May 09, 2016

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended 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 001-12505

CORE MOLDING TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware 31-1481870

(State or other jurisdiction of 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 May 6, 2016, the latest practicable date, 7,705,509 shares of the registrant's common stock were issued and outstanding.

Table of Contents

Part I — Financial Information

Item 1. Financial Statements

Consolidated Balance Sheets 3

Consolidated Statements of Income 4

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income 5

Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity 6

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows 7

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements 8

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations 16

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk 21

Item 4. Controls and Procedures 22

Part II — Other Information 23

Item 1. Legal Proceedings 23

Item 1A. Risk Factors 23

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds 23

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities 23

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures 23

Item 5. Other Information 23

Item 6. Exhibits 23

Signatures 24

Index to Exhibits 25

Table of Contents

Item 1. Financial Statements

Part I — Financial Information

Core Molding Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheets

	March 31, 2016 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2015
Assets:		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 14,376,000	\$ 8,943,000
Accounts receivable (less allowance for doubtful accounts: March 31, 2016 - \$35,000; December 31, 2015 - \$40,000)	31,953,000	36,886,000
Inventories:		
Finished goods, net	1,404,000	1,646,000
Work in process, net	1,527,000	1,516,000
Raw materials and components, net	10,076,000	10,535,000
Total inventories, net	13,007,000	13,697,000
Deferred tax asset-current portion	1,598,000	1,598,000
Foreign sales tax receivable	277,000	280,000
Income taxes receivable	—	670,000
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	465,000	610,000
Total current assets	61,676,000	62,684,000
Property, plant and equipment — net	73,424,000	74,103,000
Goodwill	2,403,000	2,403,000
Intangibles, net	600,000	613,000
Total Assets	\$ 138,103,000	\$ 139,803,000
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity:		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt	3,286,000	3,714,000
Accounts payable	9,456,000	13,481,000
Tooling in progress	4,802,000	2,271,000
Current portion of post retirement benefits liability	1,088,000	1,088,000
Accrued liabilities:		
Compensation and related benefits	5,483,000	8,474,000
Taxes	897,000	203,000
Other	2,163,000	1,919,000
Total current liabilities	27,175,000	31,150,000
Long-term debt	9,000,000	9,750,000
Deferred tax liability	2,252,000	2,252,000
Post retirement benefits liability	7,934,000	7,918,000
Total Liabilities	46,361,000	51,070,000
Commitments and Contingencies	—	—
Stockholders' Equity:		
Preferred stock — \$0.01 par value, authorized shares — 10,000,000; outstanding shares: 0 at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015	—	—

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Common stock — \$0.01 par value, authorized shares – 20,000,000; outstanding shares: 7,596,500 at March 31, 2016 and at December 31, 2015	76,000	76,000
Paid-in capital	29,322,000	29,147,000
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of income taxes	2,589,000	2,645,000
Treasury stock	(27,647,000)	(27,647,000)
Retained earnings	87,402,000	84,512,000
Total Stockholders' Equity	91,742,000	88,733,000
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 138,103,000	\$ 139,803,000

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

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

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2016	2015
Net sales:		
Products	\$42,530,000	\$47,854,000
Tooling	2,938,000	1,745,000
Total net sales	45,468,000	49,599,000
Total cost of sales	36,605,000	40,574,000
Gross margin	8,863,000	9,025,000
Total selling, general and administrative expense	4,421,000	4,135,000
Income before interest and taxes	4,442,000	4,890,000
Interest expense	92,000	41,000
Income before income taxes	4,350,000	4,849,000
Income tax expense	1,460,000	1,653,000
Net income	\$2,890,000	\$3,196,000
Net income per common share:		
Basic	\$0.38	\$0.42
Diluted	\$0.38	\$0.42
Weighted average shares outstanding:		
Basic	7,597,000	7,561,000
Diluted	7,607,000	7,607,000
See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.		

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

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Net income	\$2,890,000	\$3,196,000
Other comprehensive income:		
Interest rate swaps:		
Adjustment for amortization of losses included in net income	5,000	5,000
Income tax expense	(2,000)	(2,000)
Post retirement benefit plan adjustments:		
Net actuarial loss	39,000	42,000
Prior service costs	(124,000)	(124,000)
Income tax benefit	26,000	25,000
Comprehensive income	\$2,834,000	\$3,142,000
See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.		

Table of ContentsCore Molding Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity
(Unaudited)

	Common Stock		Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Treasury Stock	Retained Earnings	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Outstanding Shares	Amount					
Balance at December 31, 2015	7,596,500	\$76,000	\$29,147,000	\$ 2,645,000	\$(27,647,000)	\$84,512,000	\$88,733,000
Net income						2,890,000	2,890,000
Change in post retirement benefits, net of tax of \$26,000				(59,000)			(59,000)
Change in interest rate swaps, net of tax of \$2,000				3,000			3,000
Share-based compensation			175,000				175,000
Balance at March 31, 2016	7,596,500	\$76,000	\$29,322,000	\$ 2,589,000	\$(27,647,000)	\$87,402,000	\$91,742,000

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

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

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$2,890,000	\$3,196,000
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	1,641,000	1,390,000
Interest rate swaps — mark-to-market and amortization of losses	3,000	(8,000)
Share-based compensation	175,000	110,000
Loss on foreign currency translation and transactions	86,000	108,000
Change in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects of acquisition:		
Accounts receivable	4,933,000	512,000
Inventories	690,000	(204,000)
Prepaid and other assets	136,000	1,119,000
Accounts payable	(3,801,000)	2,456,000
Taxes receivable	670,000	1,434,000
Accrued and other liabilities	504,000	(7,844,000)
Post retirement benefits liability	(69,000)	(142,000)
Net cash provided by operating activities	7,858,000	2,127,000
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,247,000)	(1,535,000)
Purchase of assets of CPI Binani Inc.	—	(14,512,000)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,247,000)	(16,047,000)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Gross repayments on revolving line of credit	—	(9,102,000)
Gross borrowings on revolving line of credit	—	7,334,000
Proceeds from term loan	—	15,500,000
Payment of principal on term loan	(750,000)	(500,000)
Payment of principal on capex loan	(428,000)	(428,000)
Excess tax benefit from equity plans	—	3,000
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	—	19,000
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(1,178,000)	12,826,000
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	5,433,000	(1,094,000)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	8,943,000	2,312,000
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$14,376,000	\$1,218,000
Cash paid for:		
Interest (net of amounts capitalized)	\$85,000	\$25,000
Income taxes	\$4,000	\$19,000
Non Cash:		

Fixed asset purchases in accounts payable	\$ 154,000	\$ 73,000
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See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

7

Table of ContentsCore Molding Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries
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 March 31, 2016, and the results of operations and cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements," which are contained in the Company's 2015 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

Basic 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 restricted stock under the treasury stock method.

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

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Net income	\$2,890,000	\$3,196,000
Weighted average common shares outstanding — basic	7,597,000	7,561,000
Effect of dilutive securities	10,000	46,000
Weighted average common and potentially issuable common shares outstanding — diluted	7,607,000	7,607,000
Basic net income per common share	\$0.38	\$0.42
Diluted net income per common share	\$0.38	\$0.42

Table of Contents

3. Major Customers

Core Molding Technologies has four major customers, Navistar, Inc. (“Navistar”), Volvo Group North America, LLC (“Volvo”), PACCAR, Inc. (“PACCAR”) and Yamaha Motor Manufacturing Corporation (“Yamaha”). 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 months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015:

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2016	2015
Navistar product sales	10,885,000	12,808,000
Navistar tooling sales	5,000	15,000
Total Navistar sales	10,890,000	12,823,000
Volvo product sales	\$8,854,000	\$13,629,000
Volvo tooling sales	422,000	1,019,000
Total Volvo sales	9,276,000	14,648,000
PACCAR product sales	6,152,000	9,714,000
PACCAR tooling sales	2,221,000	635,000
Total PACCAR sales	8,373,000	10,349,000
Yamaha product sales	5,446,000	5,233,000
Yamaha tooling sales	—	—
Total Yamaha sales	5,446,000	5,233,000
Other product sales	11,193,000	6,470,000
Other tooling sales	290,000	76,000
Total other sales	11,483,000	6,546,000
Total product sales	42,530,000	47,854,000
Total tooling sales	2,938,000	1,745,000
Total sales	\$45,468,000	\$49,599,000

4. Property, Plant & Equipment

Property, plant and equipment consisted of the following for the periods specified:

	March 31,	December 31,
	2016	2015
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 138,933,000	\$ 137,996,000
Accumulated depreciation	(65,509,000)	(63,893,000)
Property, plant and equipment — net	\$ 73,424,000	\$ 74,103,000

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. Amounts invested in capital additions in progress were \$2,815,000 and \$2,331,000 at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. The Company capitalized \$0 and \$2,000 of interest expense for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015,

respectively. At March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, purchase commitments for capital expenditures in progress were \$391,000 and \$1,102,000, respectively.

Table of Contents

5. Acquisition of CPI

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 for a cash purchase of \$15,000,000, which expanded the Company's capabilities to include D-LFT and diversified the customer base. 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 \$240,000 of expense for the three months ended March 31, 2015 associated with the acquisition, which is recorded in selling, general and administrative expense.

6. Goodwill and Intangibles

Goodwill activity for the three months ended March 31, 2016 consisted of the following:

Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 2,403,000
Additions	—
Impairment	—
Balance at March 31, 2016	\$ 2,403,000

Intangible assets at March 31, 2016 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	\$ (10,000)	\$ 240,000
Customer Relationships	10 years	400,000	(40,000)	360,000
		\$ 650,000	\$ (50,000)	\$ 600,000

The aggregate intangible asset amortization expense was \$13,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The Company did not incur any amortization expense for the three months ended March 31, 2015.

Table of Contents

7. Post Retirement Benefits

The components of expense for Core Molding Technologies' post retirement benefit plans for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Pension expense:		
Multi-employer plan	\$ 187,000	\$ 211,000
Defined contribution plan	218,000	234,000
Total pension expense	405,000	445,000
Health and life insurance:		
Interest cost	81,000	79,000
Amortization of prior service costs	(124,000)	(124,000)
Amortization of net loss	39,000	42,000
Net periodic benefit cost	(4,000)	(3,000)
Total post retirement benefits expense	\$ 401,000	\$ 442,000

The Company made payments of \$249,000 to pension plans and \$65,000 for post retirement healthcare and life insurance during the three months ended March 31, 2016. For the remainder of 2016, the Company expects to make approximately \$1,249,000 of pension plan payments, of which \$643,000 was accrued at March 31, 2016. The Company also expects to make approximately \$1,023,000 of post retirement healthcare and life insurance payments for the remainder of 2016, all of which were accrued at March 31, 2016.

8. Debt

Debt consists of the following:

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Term loan payable to a bank, interest at a variable rate (2.24% at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015) with monthly payments of interest and principal through March 2020.	\$ 12,000,000	\$ 12,750,000
Capex loan payable to a bank, interest at a variable rate (2.04% at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015) with monthly payments of interest and principal through May 2016.	286,000	714,000
Total	12,286,000	13,464,000
Less current portion	(3,286,000)	(3,714,000)
Long-term debt	\$ 9,000,000	\$ 9,750,000

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 \$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.

Table of Contents

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 March 31, 2016, 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 a variable rate equal to LIBOR (0.44% at March 31, 2016). 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 as of 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 March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 was a liability of \$0 and \$2,000, respectively. The Company recorded interest income of \$2,000 and \$11,000 for a mark-to-market adjustment of swap fair value for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, related to this swap. The notional amount of the swap at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 was \$286,000 and \$714,000, respectively.

Interest expense included \$2,000 and \$11,000 of expense for settlements related to the Company's swaps for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

9. Income Taxes

The Company's consolidated balance sheets include a net current deferred tax asset of \$1,598,000 and a net non-current deferred tax liability of \$2,252,000 at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015. 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 three months ended March 31, 2016 is estimated to be \$1,460,000, or approximately 34% of income before income taxes. Income tax expense for the three months ended March 31, 2015 was estimated to be \$1,653,000, or approximately 34% of income before income taxes.

As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, 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.

Table of Contents

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. 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.

Restricted Stock

The Company grants 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 three months ended March 31, 2016:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Unvested balance at December 31, 2015	112,907	\$ 16.86
Granted	—	—
Vested	—	—
Forfeited	3,898	16.10
Unvested balance at March 31, 2016	109,009	\$ 16.88

At March 31, 2016 and 2015, there was \$1,025,000 and \$666,000, 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 1.4 years. Total compensation cost related to restricted stock grants for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$175,000 and \$110,000, 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.

11. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

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.

13

Table of Contents

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, and is immaterial to the financial statements. The Company utilized 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.

There were no non-recurring fair value measurements for the three months ended March 31, 2016.

12. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

The following table presents changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax, for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015:

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income ^(A)
2015:	
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 2,830,000
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	(77,000)
Income tax benefit	23,000
Balance at March 31, 2015	\$ 2,776,000
2016:	
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 2,645,000
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	(80,000)
Income tax benefit	24,000
Balance at March 31, 2016	\$ 2,589,000

^(A) The Company has historically disclosed both interest rate swap activity and post retirement benefit activity, however due to immaterial interest rate swap activity the components have been combined. 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.

Table of Contents

13. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606), which supersedes the revenue recognition requirements in ASC 605, Revenue Recognition. ASC 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. ASC 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 ASC Topic 606, as updated by ASU No. 2015-14 in August 2015, has been delayed until the first quarter of fiscal year 2018. The Company is currently assessing the transition alternatives and potential impact the pronouncement and adoption of ASC 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 November 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-17, Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes (Topic 740). This update requires all deferred tax assets and liabilities, and any related valuation allowance, to be classified as noncurrent on the balance sheet. The ASU simplifies the current standard, which requires entities to separately present deferred tax assets and liabilities as current and noncurrent in a classified balance sheet. The ASU is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those annual periods. Earlier application is permitted for all entities as of the beginning of an interim or annual reporting period. The Company will adopt this standards update as required and does not expect the adoption of this ASU to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued ASU No. 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842). This update requires organizations to recognize lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet and also disclose key information about leasing arrangements. This ASU is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those annual periods. Earlier application is permitted for all entities as of the beginning of an interim or annual period. The Company will adopt this standards update as required and does not expect the adoption of this ASU to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-09, Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718) (“ASU 2016-09”) as part of the FASB simplification initiative. The new standard provides for changes to accounting for stock compensation including 1) excess tax benefits and tax deficiencies related to share based payment awards will be recognized as income tax expense in the reporting period in which they occur; 2) excess tax benefits will be classified as an operating activity in the statement of cash flow; 3) the option to elect to estimate forfeitures or account for them when they occur; and 4) increase tax withholding requirement threshold to qualify for equity classification. The ASU is effective for public companies for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2016 and early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that ASU 2016-09 will have on the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

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. Words such as "may," "will," "could," "would," "should," "anticipate," "predict," "potential," "continue," "expect," "intend," "plans," "projects," "believes," "estimates," "confident" and similar expressions are used to identify these forward-looking statements. 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 (including slowdown in demand for truck production); 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 ability to develop new and innovative products and to diversify markets, materials and processes and increase operational enhancements; 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; the Company's ability to successfully identify, evaluate and manage potential acquisitions and to benefit from and properly integrate any completed acquisitions; 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 2015 Annual Report 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 65% and 80% of the Company's sales for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, 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

Table of Contents

Binani Industries Limited, located in Winona, Minnesota ("CPI"), which expanded the Company's process capabilities to include D-LFT and diversified the customer base.

Overview

For the three months ended March 31, 2016, the Company recorded net income of \$2,890,000, or \$0.38 per basic and diluted share, compared with net income of \$3,196,000, or \$0.42 per basic and diluted share for the three months ended March 31, 2015. Product sales for the three months ended March 31, 2016 decreased approximately 11% to \$42,530,000 as compared to \$47,854,000 for the same period in 2015, primarily due to decreased demand from heavy duty truck customers. These decreases were partially offset by additional sales from CPI, which was acquired in March 2015, and higher demand from a customer in the automotive industry.

Looking forward we expect product sales to continue to be lower than prior year as industry analysts currently forecast North American heavy duty truck production levels in 2016 to be 25% to 30% below prior year. Although lower, expected heavy duty truck production levels remain at a healthy rate compared to historical production levels. As a result of the Company's industry diversification and new business efforts over the past several years, we expect the percentage decrease in total product sales in 2016 compared to 2015 to be less than the projected decrease in North American heavy duty truck production.

Results of Operations

Three Months Ended March 31, 2016, as Compared to Three Months Ended March 31, 2015

Net sales for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 totaled \$45,468,000 and \$49,599,000, respectively. Included in total sales were tooling project sales of \$2,938,000 and \$1,745,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, 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 11% lower for the three months ended March 31, 2016, as compared to the same period a year ago. This decrease in sales is primarily the result of lower demand from customers in the heavy truck market, partially offset by a full quarter's sales from CPI, which was acquired in March 2015, and higher demand from a customer in the automotive industry.

Sales to Navistar totaled \$10,890,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2016, compared to \$12,823,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2015. Included in total sales was \$5,000 of tooling sales for the three months ended March 31, 2016 compared to \$15,000 for the same three months in 2015. Product sales decreased 15% for the three months ended March 31, 2016 as compared to the same period in the prior year, due to a change in demand.

Sales to Volvo totaled \$9,276,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2016, compared to \$14,648,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2015. Included in total sales was \$422,000 of tooling sales for the three months ended March 31, 2016 compared to \$1,019,000 for the same three months in 2015. Product sales to Volvo decreased 35% for the three months ended March 31, 2016 as compared to the same period in the prior year, due to a change in demand.

Sales to PACCAR totaled \$8,373,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2016, compared to \$10,349,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2015. Included in total sales was \$2,221,000 of tooling sales for the three months ended March 31, 2016 compared to \$635,000 for the same three months in 2015. Product sales to PACCAR decreased 37% for the three months ended March 31, 2016 as compared to the same period in the prior year, due to lower sales for products reaching the end of their product life and a change in demand.

Sales to Yamaha totaled \$5,446,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2016, compared to \$5,233,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2015. Product sales to Yamaha increased 4% for the three months ended March 31, 2016 as compared to the same period in the prior year, due to a change in demand.

Sales to other customers for the three months ended March 31, 2016 totaled \$11,483,000, compared to \$6,546,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2015. Included in total sales was \$290,000 of tooling sales for the three months ended March 31, 2016 compared to \$76,000 for the same three months in 2015. Product sales to other customers increased 73% for the three months ended March 31, 2016 as compared to the same period in the prior year. The increase primarily relates to new sales resulting from the acquisition of CPI and higher demand from a customer in the automotive industry.

Gross margin was approximately 19.5% of sales for the three months ended March 31, 2016, compared with 18.2% for the three months ended March 31, 2015. The gross margin improvement, as a percent of sales, was due to favorable foreign exchange rate

Table of Contents

effect of 1.0%, favorable net changes in selling price and material costs of 0.7% and a favorable net change in product mix and production costs of 0.8%, partially offset by 1.2% as a result of lower fixed cost leverage related to the decrease in sales.

Selling, general and administrative expense (“SG&A”) was \$4,421,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2016, compared to \$4,135,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2015. The increase in SG&A expense primarily resulted from \$228,000 of expenses from CPI, acquired in March 2015, and higher labor and benefit costs of \$128,000, partially offset by lower professional service fees of \$226,000. In addition, SG&A expense in 2015 included a miscellaneous gain of \$90,000 associated with the collection of foreign sales tax receivable.

Net interest expense totaled \$92,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2016, compared to net interest expense of \$41,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2015. The increase in interest expense was primarily due to a higher average outstanding debt balance in 2016.

Income tax expense for both the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 was approximately 34% of total income before income taxes. The Company recorded net income for the three months ended March 31, 2016 of \$2,890,000, or \$0.38 per basic and diluted share, compared with net income of \$3,196,000, or \$0.42 per basic and diluted share, for the three months ended March 31, 2015.

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 three months ended March 31, 2016 totaled \$7,858,000. Net income of \$2,890,000 positively impacted operating cash flows. Non-cash deductions of depreciation and amortization included in net income amounted to \$1,641,000. Changes in working capital increased cash provided by operating activities by \$3,132,000, which primarily related to decreases in accounts receivable and inventory, offset by decreases in accounts payable.

Cash used in investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2016 was \$1,247,000, which all relate to purchases of property, plant and equipment. The Company anticipates spending up to \$6,000,000 during the remainder of 2016 on property, plant and equipment purchases for all of the Company’s operations. At March 31, 2016, purchase commitments for capital expenditures in progress were \$391,000. The Company anticipates using cash from operations and its revolving line of credit to finance this capital investment.

Cash used in financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2016 totaled \$1,178,000, which consisted of scheduled repayments of principal on the Company’s outstanding Capex loan and Term loan.

At March 31, 2016, the Company had \$14,376,000 in cash on hand, and an available balance on the revolving line of credit of \$18,000,000.

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 March 31, 2016, 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 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.

Table of Contents

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements as of March 31, 2016 or December 31, 2015.

The Company did not have or experience any material changes outside the ordinary course of business as to contractual obligations, including long-term debt obligations, capital lease obligations, operating lease obligations, purchase obligations or other long-term liabilities reflected on the Company's balance sheet under GAAP, as of March 31, 2016 or December 31, 2015.

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 \$35,000 and \$40,000 at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, 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 \$424,000 at March 31, 2016 and \$523,000 at December 31, 2015.

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 \$828,000 at March 31, 2016 and \$863,000 at December 31, 2015.

Long-Lived Assets: Long-lived assets consist primarily of property, plant and equipment and definite-lived intangibles. 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 three months ended March 31, 2016 or March 31, 2015.

Goodwill and Other Intangibles: The Company has recorded \$2,403,000 of goodwill as a result of two acquisitions. In 2001, the Company acquired certain assets of Airshield Corporation, and as a result, recorded goodwill in the amount of \$1,097,000. The Company also acquired substantially all of the assets of CPI on March 20, 2015, which resulted in approximately \$1,306,000 of goodwill.

The Company evaluates goodwill annually on December 31st to determine whether impairment exists, or at interim

periods if an indicator of possible impairment exists. The Company evaluates goodwill for impairment utilizing the one-step qualitative assessment. The Company considers relevant events and circumstances that affect the fair value or carrying amount of the Company. Such events and circumstances could include macroeconomic conditions, industry and market conditions, cost factors, overall financial performance, entity specific events and capital markets pricing. The Company places more weight on the events and circumstances that most affect the Company's fair value or carrying amount. These factors are all considered by management in reaching its conclusion about whether to perform the first step of the impairment test.

If the Company's fair value is determined to be more likely than not impaired based on the one-step qualitative approach, a quantitative valuation to estimate the fair value of the Company is performed. Fair value measurements are based on a projected discounted cash flow valuation model, in accordance with ASC 350, "Intangibles-Goodwill and Other."

Table of Contents

There was no impairment of the Company's goodwill for the year ended December 31, 2015, and no indicators of impairment for the three months ended March 31, 2016.

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 March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 of \$1,050,000 and \$1,074,000, 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 12 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, which are contained in the Company's 2015 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 \$9,022,000 at March 31, 2016 and \$9,006,000 at December 31, 2015.

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 March 31, 2016, the Company had a net liability related to tooling in progress of \$4,802,000, which represented approximately \$26,688,000 of progress tooling billings and \$21,886,000 of progress tooling expenses. At December 31, 2015, the Company had a net liability related to tooling in progress of \$2,271,000, which represented approximately \$21,967,000 of progress tooling billings and \$19,696,000 of progress tooling expenses.

Income taxes: The Company's consolidated balance sheets include a net deferred tax liability of \$654,000 at each of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015. 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 11 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, which are contained in the Company's 2015 Annual Report to Shareholders on Form 10-K.

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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' 2015 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

None.

Item 5. Other Information