

ENPRO INDUSTRIES, INC
Form 10-Q
November 04, 2015

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2015

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

Commission File Number 001-31225

ENPRO INDUSTRIES, INC.
(Exact name of registrant, as specified in its charter)

North Carolina
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation)

01-0573945
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

5605 Carnegie Boulevard, Suite 500, Charlotte,
North Carolina
(Address of principal executive offices)
(704) 731-1500
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

28209
(Zip Code)

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 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 the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ☒ Accelerated filer ☐

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

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

As of October 30, 2015, there were 21,957,544 shares of common stock of the registrant outstanding, which does not include 196,593 shares of common stock held by a subsidiary of the registrant and accordingly are not entitled to be voted. There is only one class of common stock.

PART I

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

ENPRO INDUSTRIES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (UNAUDITED)

Quarters and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015 and 2014

(in millions, except per share amounts)

	Quarters Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Net sales	\$306.6	\$302.6	\$882.5	\$902.9
Cost of sales	205.2	196.4	590.0	592.1
Gross profit	101.4	106.2	292.5	310.8
Operating expenses:				
Selling, general and administrative	74.8	77.4	226.2	239.8
Goodwill and other intangible asset impairment	—	—	47.0	—
Other	1.7	1.2	3.3	1.9
Total operating expenses	76.5	78.6	276.5	241.7
Operating income	24.9	27.6	16.0	69.1
Interest expense	(12.9	) (10.8	) (39.0	) (32.3
Interest income	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.8
Other income (expense)	0.1	(4.0	) (4.2	) (10.7
Income (loss) before income taxes	12.2	13.1	(26.8	) 26.9
Income tax expense	(0.8	) (4.5	) (0.7	) (8.7
Net income (loss)	\$11.4	\$8.6	\$(27.5	) \$18.2
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$7.5	\$(3.2	) \$(39.5	) \$7.4
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$0.52	\$0.36	\$(1.21	) \$0.80
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$0.51	\$0.33	\$(1.21	) \$0.71

See notes to consolidated financial statements (unaudited).

ENPRO INDUSTRIES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015 and 2014

(in millions)

	2015	2014	
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income (loss)	\$(27.5	) \$18.2	
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation	22.4	22.2	
Amortization	20.9	20.8	
Loss on exchange and repurchase of convertible debentures	2.8	10.0	
Goodwill and other intangible asset impairment	47.0	—	
Deferred income taxes	0.3	(22.4)
Stock-based compensation	3.6	7.8	
Other non-cash adjustments	1.1	4.8	
Change in assets and liabilities, net of effects of acquisitions of businesses:			
Accounts receivable, net	(2.1	) (27.2)
Inventories	(12.6	) (9.8)
Accounts payable	(9.5	) (2.8)
Other current assets and liabilities	—	10.4	
Other non-current assets and liabilities	(14.4	) (41.9)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	32.0	(9.9)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(23.4	) (20.4)
Payments for capitalized internal-use software	(3.6	) (7.1)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(45.5	) (4.3)
Other	0.3	0.1	
Net cash used in investing activities	(72.2	) (31.7)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net proceeds from short-term borrowings	3.6	1.9	
Proceeds from debt	177.7	637.0	
Repayments of debt	(123.1	) (399.0)
Debt issuance costs	—	(5.2)
Repurchase of common stock	(80.0) —	
Dividends paid	(13.8) —	
Repurchase of convertible debentures conversion option	(21.6	) (53.6)
Other	(2.1	) (4.2)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(59.3	) 176.9	
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(2.7	) (1.3)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(102.2	) 134.0	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	194.2	64.4	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$92.0	\$198.4	
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:			
Cash paid during the period for:			
Interest	\$35.8	\$22.3	
Income taxes, net	\$22.8	\$31.1	
See notes to consolidated financial statements (unaudited).			

ENPRO INDUSTRIES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (UNAUDITED)
(in millions, except share amounts)

	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$92.0	\$194.2
Accounts receivable, net	223.6	205.2
Inventories	178.0	159.7
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	52.3	44.0
Total current assets	545.9	603.1
Property, plant and equipment, net	210.9	199.3
Goodwill	196.6	232.4
Other intangible assets	198.1	202.8
Investment in GST	236.9	236.9
Deferred income taxes and income tax receivable	107.6	80.3
Other assets	43.8	49.2
Total assets	\$1,539.8	\$1,604.0
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Short-term borrowings from GST	\$24.0	\$23.6
Notes payable to GST	12.2	11.7
Current maturities of long-term debt	2.3	22.5
Accounts payable	90.9	87.8
Accrued expenses	135.2	131.6
Total current liabilities	264.6	277.2
Long-term debt	376.7	298.6
Notes payable to GST	271.0	259.3
Other liabilities	143.8	130.5
Total liabilities	1,056.1	965.6
Commitments and contingencies		
Temporary equity	—	1.0
Shareholders' equity		
Common stock – \$.01 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized; issued, 22,154,137 shares in 2015 and 24,172,716 shares in 2014	0.2	0.2
Additional paid-in capital	376.9	477.3
Retained earnings	154.0	195.3
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(46.1)	) (34.1)
Common stock held in treasury, at cost – 198,040 shares in 2015 and 200,022 shares in 2014	(1.3)	) (1.3)
Total shareholders' equity	483.7	637.4
Total liabilities and equity	\$1,539.8	\$1,604.0

See notes to consolidated financial statements (unaudited).

ENPRO INDUSTRIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

1. Overview, Basis of Presentation and Recently Issued Authoritative Accounting Guidance

Overview

EnPro Industries, Inc. (“we,” “us,” “our,” “EnPro” or the “Company”) is a leader in the design, development, manufacture and marketing of proprietary engineered industrial products that primarily include: sealing products; heavy-duty truck wheel-end component systems; self-lubricating non-rolling bearing products; precision engineered components and lubrication systems for reciprocating compressors; and heavy-duty, medium-speed diesel, natural gas and dual fuel reciprocating engines, including parts and services.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying interim consolidated financial statements are unaudited, and certain related information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”) have been omitted in accordance with Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. They were prepared following the same policies and procedures used in the preparation of our annual financial statements and reflect all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) necessary for a fair statement of results for the periods presented. The Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2014 was derived from the audited financial statements included in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014. The results of operations for the interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results for the fiscal year. These consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with our annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014 included within our annual report on Form 10-K.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amount of assets and liabilities and the disclosures regarding contingent assets and liabilities at period end and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

All intercompany accounts and transactions between our consolidated operations have been eliminated.

As of September 30, 2015 and September 30, 2014 we had purchased \$7.6 million and \$0.8 million, respectively, of property, plant and equipment for which cash payments had not yet been made. This is considered a noncash investing activity.

Recently Issued Authoritative Accounting Guidance

In September 2015, a standard was issued that simplifies the accounting for measurement period adjustments associated with a business combination by eliminating the requirement to restate prior period financial statements for measurement period adjustments when measurements were incomplete as of the end of the reporting period covering the business combination. The new guidance requires that the cumulative impact of a measurement period adjustment (including the impact on prior periods) be recognized in the reporting period in which the adjustment is identified. It is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015. This standard is not expected to have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements or disclosures.

In July 2015, a standard was issued that simplifies the measurement of inventory by requiring certain inventory to be measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. This will not apply to the portion of our inventory that is measured using the last-in, first-out method. The amendments in this guidance are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016 and for interim periods therein, but early application is permitted. This standard is not expected to have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements or disclosures.

In April 2015, a standard was issued that amends existing guidance to require the presentation of debt issuance costs in the balance sheet as a deduction from the carrying amount of the related debt liability instead of a deferred charge. It is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015, but early adoption is permitted. This standard is not expected to have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements or disclosures.

In May 2014, a comprehensive new revenue recognition standard was issued that will supersede nearly all existing revenue recognition guidance. The new guidance introduces a five-step model in which an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised 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. This guidance also requires disclosures sufficient to enable users

to understand the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers, including qualitative and quantitative disclosures about contracts with customers, significant judgments and changes in judgments, and assets recognized from the costs to obtain or fulfill a contract. The new standard will become effective for us beginning with the first quarter 2018. We are currently evaluating the new guidance, including possible transition alternatives, to determine the impact it will have on our consolidated financial statements.

2. Acquisitions

In February 2015, we acquired 100% of the stock of ATDynamics, Inc. ("ATDynamics"), a privately-held company offering innovative aerodynamic products to the commercial trucking industry. ATDynamics is managed as part of our Stemco division within the Sealing Products segment. ATDynamics, headquartered in Hayward, California, is a leading designer and manufacturer of a suite of aerodynamic products engineered to reduce fuel consumption in the global freight transportation industry.

In July 2015, we purchased the Veyance North American air spring business (the "Air Spring Business") through the purchase of 100% of the stock of Veyance's Mexico business and of all of the assets of its U.S. business. The Air Spring Business is a manufacturer of air springs that are used in the suspension systems of commercial vehicles. Following the acquisition, it became part of EnPro's Stemco division within the Sealing Products segment. The Air Spring Business manufactures products in its facility in San Luis Potosi, Mexico with a commercial organization in the U.S., Canada and Mexico, and engineering, testing and administrative resources in Fairlawn, Ohio. The addition of the Air Spring Business significantly expands Stemco's presence and scale in the commercial vehicle suspension market.

We paid \$45.5 million, net of cash acquired, for these businesses. The acquisition of ATDynamics includes an agreement that could require us to pay additional consideration based on the future gross profit of ATDynamics during the twelve months subsequent to the acquisition. The range of undiscounted amounts we could pay under the contingent consideration agreement is between \$0 and \$5.0 million. The fair value of the contingent consideration recognized on the acquisition date was \$0.5 million, which is included in accrued expenses in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet as of September 30, 2015.

The following table presents the preliminary purchase price allocation of the 2015 acquisitions:

	(in millions)	
Accounts receivable	\$21.7	
Inventories	10.4	
Property, plant and equipment	8.5	
Goodwill	12.8	
Other intangible assets	14.6	
Other assets	3.8	
Liabilities assumed	(26.3))
	\$45.5	

The purchase price allocations of the recently acquired businesses are subject to the completion of purchase price adjustments pursuant to the acquisition agreements. Because the assets, liabilities and results of operations for these acquisitions are not significant to our consolidated financial position or results of operations, pro forma financial information and additional disclosures are not presented.

3. Income Taxes

Our income tax expense and resulting effective tax rate are based upon the estimated annual effective tax rates applicable for the respective periods adjusted for the effect of items required to be treated as discrete interim period items, including losses generated in countries where we are projecting annual losses for which a deferred tax asset is not anticipated to be recognized. This effective tax rate is generally lower than U.S. statutory tax rates primarily due to the earnings in lower rate foreign jurisdictions where a significant portion of our income is taxed, and fluctuates based on the portion of our profits earned in each jurisdiction. In addition, the rate can be magnified by the near break-even pre-tax loss affected by normal permanent book and tax differences.

We recorded income tax expense of \$0.8 million on pre-tax income from continuing operations of \$12.2 million in the third quarter of 2015, resulting in an effective tax rate for the quarter of 6.3%. During the third quarter of 2014, our effective tax rate was 34.4% as we recorded an income tax expense of \$4.5 million on pre-tax income of \$13.1 million. Income tax expense during the first nine months of 2015 was \$0.7 million compared to tax expense of \$8.7 million in the comparable period of 2014, resulting in a 2015 year-to-date effective tax rate of negative 2.4%. During the first nine months of 2014, our effective tax rate was 32.3%.

The volatility in the tax rate is primarily the result of significant discrete items that were recorded during the first nine months of 2015. We released a valuation allowance in France where an entity has demonstrated sustained earnings to overcome a history of negative evidence. Although realization is not assured, management believes it is more likely than not that all of the deferred tax asset will be realized. The full \$3.2 million benefit of this valuation allowance release was recorded as a discrete item in the first quarter of 2015. In the third quarter of 2015, we recorded a discrete tax benefit of \$2.4 million related to adjustments of prior accrued taxes, primarily as a result of originally using estimates that were updated in tax returns filed during the period. These favorable discrete items were more than offset in the second quarter by our inability to record tax benefits related to the largely nondeductible discrete goodwill impairment charge.

As of September 30, 2015, there were no significant changes to our unrecognized tax benefits as reported in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014.

4. Earnings Per Share

	Quarters Ended September 30, 2015		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015	
	2014	2014	2014	2014
	(in millions, except per share amounts)			
Numerator (basic and diluted):				
Net income (loss)	\$11.4	\$8.6	\$(27.5)	) \$18.2
Denominator:				
Weighted-average shares – basic	22.0	24.0	22.7	22.7
Share-based awards	0.1	0.1	—	0.1
Convertible debentures and related warrants	—	2.0	—	2.9
Weighted-average shares – diluted	22.1	26.1	22.7	25.7
Earnings (loss) per share:				
Basic	\$0.52	\$0.36	\$(1.21)	) \$0.80
Diluted	\$0.51	\$0.33	\$(1.21)	) \$0.71

As discussed further in Note 10, "Long-Term Debt - Convertible Debentures", we previously issued Convertible Senior Debentures (the "Convertible Debentures"). Under the terms of the Convertible Debentures, upon conversion, we are required to settle the par amount of our obligations in cash and the remaining obligations, if any, in common shares. Pursuant to applicable accounting guidelines, we include the conversion option effect in diluted earnings per share during such periods when our average stock price exceeds the adjusted conversion price (\$33.44 per share at September 30, 2015 and \$33.79 per share at September 30, 2014) and when inclusion of the conversion option effect is not antidilutive. As discussed further in Note 10, "Long-Term Debt - Convertible Debentures", we repurchased a significant portion of our outstanding Convertible Debentures in March 2015.

We used a portion of the net proceeds from the original sale of the Convertible Debentures to enter into call options, consisting of hedge and warrant transactions, which would entitle us to purchase shares of our stock from a financial institution at an adjusted price of \$33.68 per share and entitle the financial institution to purchase shares of our stock from us at an adjusted price of \$46.64 per share. The warrant transactions had a dilutive effect during such periods that the average price per share of our common stock exceeded the per share strike price of the warrants. During the second quarter of 2015, we completed a previously announced agreement with this financial institution to effectively accelerate and offset settlement obligations of the parties under the call options which resulted in a net-share settlement of approximately 0.9 million shares being delivered to us. These shares were immediately retired and are

no longer considered outstanding.

In the nine months ended September 30, 2015, there was a loss attributable to common shares. There were 1.0 million of potentially dilutive shares excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share during those periods since they were antidilutive.

5. Inventories

	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
	(in millions)	
Finished products	\$109.2	\$ 101.2
Work in process	27.4	22.1
Raw materials and supplies	48.6	45.7
	185.2	169.0
Reserve to reduce certain inventories to LIFO basis	(12.3)	(12.8)
Manufacturing inventories	172.9	156.2
Incurred costs relating to long-term contracts	11.2	9.1
Progress payments related to long-term contracts	(6.1)	(5.6)
Net balance associated with completed-contract inventories	5.1	3.5
Total inventories	\$178.0	\$ 159.7

We use the last-in, first-out (“LIFO”) method of valuing certain of our inventories. An actual valuation of inventory under the LIFO method can be made only at the end of each year based on the inventory levels and costs at that time. Accordingly, interim LIFO calculations are based on management’s estimates of expected year-end inventory levels and costs, which are subject to change until the final year-end LIFO inventory valuation.

Refer to Note 6, “Long-Term Contracts” for additional information about incurred costs and progress payments related to long-term contracts.

6. Long-Term Contracts

Additional information regarding engine contracts accounted for under the percentage-of-completion (“POC”) method is as follows:

	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
	(in millions)	
Cumulative revenues recognized on uncompleted POC contracts	\$245.9	\$198.6
Cumulative billings on uncompleted POC contracts	232.3	200.0
	\$13.6	\$(1.4)

These amounts were included in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets under the following captions:

	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
	(in millions)	
Accounts receivable, net (POC revenue recognized in excess of billings)	\$20.3	\$6.3
Accrued expenses (billings in excess of POC revenue recognized)	(6.7)	(7.7)
	\$13.6	\$(1.4)

During 2015, total U.S. Dollar equivalent revenues under a multi-year €89.2 million engine sales contract accounted for utilizing the POC method fell below the total projected U.S. Dollar costs as a result of the significant strengthening of the U.S. Dollar as compared to the Euro since the contract date of May 2014. As a result, we recorded a cumulative loss provision of \$6.2 million during the first quarter of 2015. During the second quarter, the U.S. Dollar weakened against the Euro which resulted in an increase in total U.S. Dollar equivalent revenue for the contract from \$98.5 million to \$99.9 million. This increase in total contract revenues of \$1.4 million (offset by foreign exchange rate driven cost increases of \$0.2 million) resulted in a positive gross margin impact from foreign exchange of \$1.2 million during the second quarter of 2015. The Euro to U.S. Dollar exchange rate changed insignificantly between the end of the second quarter of 2015 and the end of the third quarter of 2015. Accordingly, the foreign exchange impact on this contract was insignificant for the third quarter of 2015. We have not entered into any transactions to hedge the impact of future foreign exchange rate changes on this contract. An evaluation of the impact of exchange rates on the contract

will be performed quarterly for the duration of the contract.

7

Additional information regarding engine contracts accounted for under the completed-contract method is as follows:

	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
	(in millions)	
Incurred costs relating to long-term contracts	\$7.8	\$5.9
Progress payments related to long-term contracts	(11.8)	(10.5)
Net balance associated with completed-contract inventories	\$(4.0)	\$(4.6)

Incurred costs related to long-term contracts in the table above represent inventoried work in process and finished products related to engine contracts accounted for under the completed-contract method.

Progress payments related to long-term contracts in the table above are either advanced billings or milestone billings to the customer on contracts accounted for under the completed-contract method. Upon shipment of the completed engine, revenue associated with the engine is recognized, and the incurred inventoried costs and progress payments are relieved.

At September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, progress payments related to long-term contracts shown above were in excess of incurred costs resulting in net liability balances. As such, the net liability balances are reflected in accrued expenses on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. Refer to Note 5, "Inventories" for additional information about incurred costs and progress payments related to long-term contracts for which the incurred costs exceeded the progress payments.

In addition to inventoried costs, we also make deposits and progress payments to certain vendors for long lead time manufactured components associated with engine projects. At September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, deposits and progress payments for long lead time components totaled \$4.1 million and \$2.9 million, respectively. These deposits and progress payments are classified in prepaid expenses and other current assets in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

7. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

The changes in the net carrying value of goodwill by reportable segment for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, are as follows:

	Sealing Products (in millions)	Engineered Products	Power Systems	Total
Goodwill as of December 31, 2014	\$169.0	\$56.3	\$7.1	\$232.4
Change due to acquisitions	12.8	—	—	12.8
Impairment	—	(46.1)	—	(46.1)
Change due to foreign currency translation	(1.4)	(1.1)	—	(2.5)
Goodwill as of September 30, 2015	\$180.4	\$9.1	\$7.1	\$196.6

We completed our most recent required annual impairment test of goodwill as of October 1, 2014. The estimated fair value of our Compressor Products International ("CPI") reporting unit exceeded its book value at that time. CPI is included in our Engineered Products segment.

Through the first quarter of 2015, several initiatives were implemented to remove labor, facility and other costs from CPI's cost structure and a customer-focused organizational realignment was implemented to identify price and volume opportunities to optimize sales and profitability in the weak oil and gas business environment. During the first quarter of 2015 new strategic options and opportunities to improve business performance were analyzed given the continuing weakness in demand. Additional strategic measures were planned to be implemented during the second half of 2015 and the expected benefits of these actions were taken into consideration in assessing the outlook for CPI.

However, as more time passed, the benefits of strategic measures and initiatives being implemented were no longer expected to sufficiently compensate for the financial impacts of the prolonged and significant weakness in the oil and gas markets served by CPI. Taking this into account, the forecasted results for CPI were lowered significantly at the end of May 2015 to such an extent that we thought it likely that the fair value of CPI would be less than its carrying value which necessitated an interim impairment test for goodwill. The interim step one analysis we performed, using a combination of discounted cash flow and market value approaches to determine the fair value of CPI consistent with

our annual impairment

8

testing, indicated that the fair value of CPI was less than the carrying value of its net assets. The required step two valuation analysis performed as of May 31, 2015 and completed in July 2015 indicated that \$46.1 million of the CPI goodwill balance was impaired. Accordingly, CPI goodwill in the amount of \$46.1 million was written-off in the second quarter of 2015. The remaining CPI goodwill balance at September 30, 2015 is \$4.0 million.

The goodwill balances reflected above are net of accumulated impairment losses of \$27.8 million for the Sealing Products segment as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, and \$154.8 million and \$108.7 million for the Engineered Products segment as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

Identifiable intangible assets are as follows:

	As of September 30, 2015		As of December 31, 2014	
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization
	(in millions)			
Amortized:				
Customer relationships	\$213.7	\$107.3	\$213.6	\$98.2
Existing technology	63.1	25.7	53.7	22.7
Trademarks	35.6	18.3	33.8	16.7
Other	24.1	22.0	24.0	20.8
	336.5	173.3	325.1	158.4
Indefinite-Lived:				
Trademarks	34.9	—	36.1	—
Total	\$371.4	\$173.3	\$361.2	\$158.4

During the quarter ended June 30, 2015, we determined \$0.9 million of amortized trademarks associated with CPI were impaired and therefore were written-off.

Amortization expense for the quarters ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 was \$5.4 million and \$5.8 million, respectively. Amortization expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 was \$16.4 million and \$17.6 million, respectively.

8. Accrued Expenses

	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
	(in millions)	
Salaries, wages and employee benefits	\$43.4	\$43.0
Interest	24.3	35.3
Customer advances	12.5	13.5
Income and other taxes	11.2	8.7
Other	43.8	31.1
	\$135.2	\$131.6

9. Related Party Transactions

The historical business operations of Garlock Sealing Technologies LLC ("GST LLC") and The Anchor Packing Company ("Anchor") resulted in a substantial volume of asbestos litigation in which plaintiffs alleged personal injury or death as a result of exposure to asbestos fibers. Those subsidiaries manufactured and/or sold industrial sealing products, predominately gaskets and packing, that contained encapsulated asbestos fibers. Anchor is an inactive and insolvent indirect subsidiary of Coltec Industries Inc ("Coltec"), our direct subsidiary. Our subsidiaries' exposure to asbestos litigation and their relationships with insurance carriers have been managed through another Coltec subsidiary, Garrison Litigation Management Group, Ltd. ("Garrison"). GST LLC, Anchor and Garrison are collectively referred to as "GST."

On June 5, 2010 (the "Petition Date"), GST commenced an asbestos claims resolution process under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code, which is ongoing. The resulting deconsolidation of GST from our financial results,

discussed more fully in Note 16, "Garlock Sealing Technologies LLC and Garrison Litigation Management Group, Ltd." required certain intercompany indebtedness described below to be reflected on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

As of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, Coltec Finance Company Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Coltec, had aggregate, short-term borrowings of \$24.0 million and \$23.6 million, respectively, from GST's subsidiaries in Mexico and Australia. These unsecured obligations were denominated in the currency of the lending party, and bear interest based on the applicable one-month interbank offered rate for each foreign currency involved.

Effective as of January 1, 2010, Coltec entered into an original issue amount \$73.4 million Amended and Restated Promissory Note due January 1, 2017 (the "Coltec Note") in favor of GST LLC, and our subsidiary Stemco LP entered into an original issue amount \$153.8 million Amended and Restated Promissory Note due January 1, 2017, in favor of GST LLC (the "Stemco Note", and together with the Coltec Note, the "Notes Payable to GST"). The Notes Payable to GST amended and replaced promissory notes in the same principal amounts which were initially issued in March 2005, and which matured on January 1, 2010.

The Notes Payable to GST bear interest at 11% per annum, of which 6.5% is payable in cash and 4.5% is added to the principal amount of the Notes Payable to GST as payment-in-kind ("PIK") interest, with interest due on January 31 of each year. In conjunction with the interest payments in 2015 and 2014, \$17.6 million and \$16.9 million, respectively, was paid in cash and PIK interest of \$12.2 million and \$11.7 million, respectively, was added to the principal balance of the Notes Payable to GST. If GST LLC is unable to pay ordinary course operating expenses, under certain conditions, they can require Coltec and Stemco to pay in cash the accrued PIK interest necessary to meet such ordinary course operating expenses, subject to certain caps. The interest due under the Notes Payable to GST may be satisfied through offsets of amounts due under intercompany services agreements pursuant to which we provide certain corporate services, make available access to group insurance coverage to GST, make advances to third party providers related to payroll and certain benefit plans sponsored by GST, and permit employees of GST to participate in certain of our benefit plans.

The Coltec Note is secured by Coltec's pledge of certain of its equity ownership in specified U.S. subsidiaries. The Stemco Note is guaranteed by Coltec and secured by Coltec's pledge of its interest in Stemco. The Notes Payable to GST are subordinated to any obligations under our senior secured revolving credit facility described in Note 10, "Long-Term Debt - Revolving Credit Facility".

We regularly transact business with GST through the purchase and sale of products. We also provide services for GST including information technology, supply chain, treasury, accounting and tax administration, legal, and human resources under a support services agreement. GST is included in our consolidated U.S. federal income tax return and certain state combined income tax returns. As the parent of these consolidated tax groups, we are liable for, and pay, income taxes owed by the entire group. We have agreed with GST to allocate group taxes to GST based on the U.S. consolidated tax return regulations and current income tax accounting guidance. This method generally allocates taxes to GST as if it were a separate taxpayer. As a result, we carry an income tax receivable from GST related to this allocation.

Amounts included in our consolidated financial statements arising from transactions with GST include the following:

Description	Consolidated Statements of Operations Caption	Quarters Ended		Nine Months Ended	
		September 30,		September 30,	
		2015	2014	2015	2014
		(in millions)			
Sales to GST	Net sales	\$8.9	\$7.5	\$22.3	\$23.3
Purchases from GST	Cost of sales	\$5.2	\$7.3	\$15.9	\$19.5
Interest expense to GST	Interest expense	\$8.0	\$7.7	\$23.8	\$22.8

Description	Consolidated Balance Sheets Caption	September 30, 2015 (in millions)	December 31, 2014
Due from GST	Accounts receivable, net	\$15.8	\$18.5
Income tax receivable from GST	Deferred income taxes and income tax receivable	\$94.0	\$73.0
Due from GST	Other assets	\$1.1	\$1.1

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Due to GST	Accounts payable	\$8.1	\$7.5
Accrued interest to GST	Accrued expenses	\$23.3	\$29.8

10

10. Long-Term Debt

Convertible Debentures

In October 2005, we issued \$172.5 million in aggregate principal amount of Convertible Debentures, net of an original issue discount of \$61.3 million. The Convertible Debentures matured on October 15, 2015. Prior to maturity, the outstanding Convertible Debentures bore interest at the annual rate of 3.9375%, with interest due on April 15 and October 15 of each year.

In March 2015, we purchased for cash approximately \$21.3 million in aggregate principal amount of Convertible Debentures in a privately negotiated transaction. We paid \$44.9 million to complete the transaction of which \$23.3 million was allocated to the extinguishment of the liability component and the remaining \$21.6 million was allocated to the reacquisition of the associated conversion option. We recognized a \$2.8 million pre-tax loss on the transaction (\$1.8 million net of tax) which is included in other income (expense) in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations.

This transaction reduced the aggregate principal amount of the Convertible Debentures then outstanding to approximately \$2.2 million at September 30, 2015.

The debt discount was amortized through interest expense until the maturity date of October 15, 2015, resulting in an effective interest rate of approximately 9.5%. Interest expense related to the Convertible Debentures for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 includes \$0.4 million and \$3.3 million, respectively, of contractual interest coupon and \$0.2 million and \$3.9 million, respectively, of debt discount amortization.

Senior Notes

In September 2014, we completed an offering of \$300 million aggregate principal amount of our 5.875% Senior Notes due 2022 (the "Senior Notes"). We issued the notes net of an original issue discount of \$2.4 million.

The Senior Notes are unsecured, unsubordinated obligations of EnPro and mature on September 15, 2022. Interest on the Senior Notes accrues at a rate of 5.875% per annum and is payable semi-annually in cash in arrears on March 15 and September 15 of each year. The debt discount is being amortized through interest expense until the maturity date resulting in an effective interest rate of 6.0%. The Senior Notes are required to be guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by each of EnPro's existing and future direct and indirect domestic subsidiaries that is a borrower under, or guarantees, our indebtedness under the Revolving Credit Facility or guarantees any other Capital Markets Indebtedness (as defined in the indenture governing the Senior Notes) of EnPro or any of the guarantors.

On or after September 15, 2017, we may, on any one or more occasions, redeem all or a part of the Senior Notes at specified redemption prices plus accrued and unpaid interest. In addition, we may redeem a portion of the aggregate principal amount of the Senior Notes before September 15, 2017 with the net cash proceeds from certain equity offerings at a specified redemption price plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any. We may also redeem some or all of the Senior Notes before September 15, 2017 at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, plus a "make whole" premium.

Each holder of the Senior Notes may require us to repurchase some or all of the Senior Notes for cash upon the occurrence of a defined "change of control" event. Our ability to redeem the Senior Notes prior to maturity is subject to certain conditions, including in certain cases the payment of make-whole amounts.

The indenture governing the Senior Notes includes covenants that restrict our ability to engage in certain activities, including incurring additional indebtedness and paying dividends, subject in each case to specified exceptions and qualifications set forth in the indenture.

Revolving Credit Facility

We have a \$300 million senior secured revolving credit facility (the "Revolving Credit Facility"). Borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility bear interest at an annual rate of LIBOR plus 2.00% or base rate plus 1.00%, although the interest rates under the Revolving Credit Facility are subject to incremental increases or decreases based on a consolidated total leverage ratio. In addition, a commitment fee accrues with respect to the unused amount of the Revolving Credit Facility.

EnPro and Coltec are the permitted borrowers under the Revolving Credit Facility. Each of our domestic, consolidated subsidiaries (other than GST and their respective subsidiaries, unless they elect to guarantee upon becoming consolidated subsidiaries in the future) are required to guarantee the obligations of the borrowers under the Revolving

Credit Facility, and each of our existing domestic, consolidated subsidiaries (which does not include the domestic entities of GST) has provided such a guarantee.

Borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility are secured by a first priority pledge of certain of our assets. The Revolving Credit Facility contains financial covenants and required financial ratios, including a maximum consolidated total net leverage and a minimum consolidated interest coverage as defined in the agreement. It also contains affirmative and negative covenants which are subject to customary exceptions and qualifications. The borrowing availability under our Revolving Credit Facility at September 30, 2015 was \$212.3 million after giving consideration to \$9.7 million of outstanding letters of credit and \$78.0 million of outstanding revolver borrowings.

11. Pensions and Postretirement Benefits

The components of net periodic benefit cost for the Company's U.S. and foreign defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans for the quarters and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, are as follows:

	Quarters Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	Pension Benefits		Other Benefits		Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
	(in millions)							
Service cost	\$1.2	\$1.1	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$4.4	\$3.3	\$0.3	\$0.3
Interest cost	2.6	2.4	0.1	0.1	8.7	7.3	0.2	0.3
Expected return on plan assets	(4.7)	(3.5)	—	—	(14.1)	(10.4)	—	—
Amortization of prior service cost	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—
Amortization of net loss	1.7	0.8	—	—	5.3	2.2	—	—
Deconsolidation of GST	(0.2)	(0.1)	—	—	(0.6)	(0.3)	—	—
Net periodic benefit cost	\$0.6	\$0.7	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$3.7	\$2.2	\$0.5	\$0.6

We do not anticipate making any contributions to our U.S. defined benefit pension plans in the year ending December 31, 2015.

12. Shareholders' Equity

In 2015, we adopted a policy under which we intend to declare regular quarterly cash dividends on our common stock, as determined by our board of directors, after taking into account our cash flows, earnings, financial position and other relevant matters. In accordance with this policy, total dividend payments of \$13.8 million were made during the nine months ended September 30, 2015. Cash dividends declared per common share were \$0.20 and \$0.60, respectively, for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2015.

In February 2015, our board of directors authorized the repurchase of up to \$80.0 million of our outstanding common shares. The repurchase plan was completed in April 2015 after purchasing 1.2 million shares at an average price of \$66.76 per share.

As discussed further in Note 4, "Earnings Per Share," during the quarter ended June 30, 2015, we received approximately 0.9 million shares in net-share settlement of call options with a financial institution, consisting of hedge and warrant transactions, entered into in connection with our issuance of the Convertible Debentures.

13. Business Segment Information

We aggregate our operating businesses into three reportable segments. The factors considered in determining our reportable segments are the economic similarity of the businesses, the nature of products sold or services provided, the production processes and the types of customers and distribution methods. Our reportable segments are managed separately based on these differences.

Our Sealing Products segment designs, manufactures and sells sealing products, including: metallic, non-metallic and composite material gaskets, dynamic seals, compression packing, resilient metal seals, elastomeric seals, hydraulic components, expansion joints, flange sealing and isolation products, pipeline casing spacers/isolators, casing end seals, modular sealing systems for sealing pipeline penetrations, hole forming products, manhole infiltration sealing systems, safety-related

signage for pipelines, bellows and bellows assemblies, pedestals for semiconductor manufacturing, PTFE products, and heavy duty truck parts used in the wheel-end, braking, suspension, and tire & mileage optimization systems.

Our Engineered Products segment includes operations that design, manufacture and sell self-lubricating, non-rolling metal-polymer, solid polymer and filament wound bearing products, aluminum blocks for hydraulic applications, and precision engineered components and lubrication systems for reciprocating compressors.

Our Power Systems segment designs, manufactures, sells and services heavy-duty, medium-speed diesel, natural gas and dual fuel reciprocating engines.

Segment profit is total segment revenue reduced by operating expenses, restructuring and other costs identifiable with the segment. Corporate expenses include general corporate administrative costs. Expenses not directly attributable to the segments, corporate expenses, net interest expense, asset impairments, gains and losses related to the sale of assets, and income taxes are not included in the computation of segment profit. The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as those for EnPro.

Segment operating results and other financial data for the quarters and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

	Quarters Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	(in millions)			
Sales				
Sealing Products	\$186.3	\$168.9	\$520.2	\$499.3
Engineered Products	72.1	88.1	227.8	275.4
Power Systems	49.1	46.5	137.2	130.6
	307.5	303.5	885.2	905.3
Intersegment sales	(0.9	) (0.9	) (2.7	) (2.4
Net sales	\$306.6	\$302.6	\$882.5	\$902.9
Segment Profit				
Sealing Products	\$22.5	\$23.0	\$61.7	\$62.9
Engineered Products	1.5	6.0	8.9	23.6
Power Systems	9.2	9.6	16.1	16.3
Total segment profit	33.2	38.6	86.7	102.8
Corporate expenses	(6.3	) (10.1	) (19.5	) (30.9
Goodwill and other intangible asset impairment	—	—	(47.0) —
Interest expense, net	(12.8	) (10.5	) (38.6	) (31.5
Other expense, net	(1.9	) (4.9	) (8.4	) (13.5
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$12.2	\$13.1	\$(26.8	) \$26.9

Segment assets are as follows:

	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
	(in millions)	
Sealing Products	\$646.8	\$578.3
Engineered Products	247.8	308.7
Power Systems	154.8	145.6
Corporate	490.4	571.4
	\$1,539.8	\$1,604.0

14. Fair Value Measurements

We utilize a fair value hierarchy that categorizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels. The following is a brief description of those three levels:

13

Level 1: Observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets and quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs that reflect our own assumptions.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized as follows:

	Fair Value Measurements as of	
	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
	(in millions)	
Assets		
Cash equivalents:		
Money market	\$—	\$117.7
Time deposits	33.9	22.8
	33.9	140.5
Deferred compensation assets	5.9	5.6
	\$39.8	\$146.1
Liabilities		
Deferred compensation liabilities	\$6.8	\$7.9

Our cash equivalents and deferred compensation assets and liabilities are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy because they are valued using quoted market prices.

The carrying values of our significant financial instruments reflected in the Consolidated Balance Sheets approximated their respective fair values except for the following instruments:

	September 30, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
	(in millions)			
Long-term debt	\$379.0	\$386.0	\$321.1	\$345.3
Notes payable to GST	\$283.2	\$283.9	\$271.0	\$278.3

The fair values for long-term debt are based on quoted market prices for identical liabilities, but these would be considered Level 2 computations because the market is not active. The notes payable to GST computations would be considered Level 2 since they are based on rates available to us for debt with similar terms and maturities.

15. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

Changes in accumulated other comprehensive loss by component (after tax) for the quarter ended September 30, 2015 are as follows:

(in millions)	Unrealized Translation Adjustments	Pension and Other Postretirement Plans	Total
Beginning balance	\$6.6	\$(48.8)	\$(42.2)
Other comprehensive loss before reclassifications	(4.9)	—	(4.9)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss	—	1.0	1.0
Net current-period other comprehensive income (loss)	(4.9)	1.0	(3.9)
Ending balance	\$1.7	\$(47.8)	\$(46.1)

Changes in accumulated other comprehensive income by component (after tax) for the quarter ended September 30, 2014 are as follows:

(in millions)	Unrealized Translation Adjustments	Pension and Other Postretirement Plans	Total
Beginning balance	\$42.7	\$(27.3)	) \$15.4
Other comprehensive loss before reclassifications	(12.3)	) —	(12.3)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	—	0.5	0.5
Net current-period other comprehensive income (loss)	(12.3)	) 0.5	(11.8)
Ending balance	\$30.4	\$(26.8)	) \$3.6

Changes in accumulated other comprehensive loss by component (after tax) for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 are as follows:

(in millions)	Unrealized Translation Adjustments	Pension and Other Postretirement Plans	Total
Beginning balance	\$17.0	\$(51.1)	) \$(34.1)
Other comprehensive loss before reclassifications	(15.3)	) —	(15.3)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss	—	3.3	3.3
Net current-period other comprehensive income (loss)	(15.3)	) 3.3	(12.0)
Ending balance	\$1.7	\$(47.8)	) \$(46.1)

Changes in accumulated other comprehensive income by component (after tax) for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 are as follows:

(in millions)	Unrealized Translation Adjustments	Pension and Other Postretirement Plans	Total
Beginning balance	\$42.6	\$(28.2)	) \$14.4
Other comprehensive loss before reclassifications	(12.2)	) —	(12.2)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	—	1.4	1.4
Net current-period other comprehensive income (loss)	(12.2)	) 1.4	(10.8)
Ending balance	\$30.4	\$(26.8)	) \$3.6

Reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

Details about Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income Components	Amount Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)				Affected Statement of Operations Caption
(in millions)	Quarters Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2015	2014	2015	2014	
Amortization of pension and other postretirement plans:					
Actuarial losses	\$1.7	\$0.8	\$5.3	\$2.2	(1)
Prior service costs	—	—	—	0.1	(1)
Total before tax	1.7	0.8	5.3	2.3	
Tax benefit	(0.7)	) (0.3)	) (2.0)	) (0.9)	) Income tax expense
Net of tax	\$1.0	\$0.5	\$3.3	\$1.4	

(1) These accumulated other comprehensive income components are included in the computation of net periodic pension cost. (See Note 11, "Pensions and Postretirement Benefits" for additional details).

16. Garlock Sealing Technologies LLC and Garrison Litigation Management Group, Ltd.

On the Petition Date, GST LLC, Anchor and Garrison filed voluntary petitions for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court (the "Bankruptcy Court"). The filings were the initial step in a claims resolution process, which is ongoing. The goal of the process is an efficient and permanent resolution of all pending and future asbestos claims through court approval of a plan of reorganization that will establish a facility to resolve and pay all GST asbestos claims. GST is seeking an order confirming a plan of reorganization that provides for the establishment of such a facility and repayment of creditors in full, and a confirmation hearing is scheduled for June 2016. GST's plan is supported by the court-appointed representative of future asbestos claimants (the "Future Claimants' Representative") but opposed by the official committee representing current asbestos claimants (the "Current Asbestos Claimants' Committee").

In November 2011, GST filed an initial proposed plan of reorganization with the Bankruptcy Court. GST's initial plan called for a trust to be formed, to which GST and affiliates would contribute \$200 million and which would be the exclusive remedy for future asbestos personal injury claimants – those whose claims arise after confirmation of the plan. The initial proposed plan provided that each present asbestos personal injury claim, i.e., any pending claim or one that arises between the Petition Date and plan confirmation, would be assumed by reorganized GST and resolved either by settlement (pursuant to a matrix contained in the proposed plan or as otherwise agreed), or by payment in full of any final judgment entered after trial in federal court. The initial proposed plan was revised and replaced by GST's first amended proposed plan of reorganization filed in May 2014.

On April 13, 2012, the Bankruptcy Court granted a motion by GST for the Bankruptcy Court to estimate the allowed amount of present and future asbestos claims against GST for mesothelioma, a rare cancer attributed to asbestos exposure, for purposes of determining the feasibility of a proposed plan of reorganization. The estimation trial began on July 22, 2013 and concluded on August 22, 2013.

On January 10, 2014, Bankruptcy Judge George Hodges announced his estimation decision in a 65-page order. Citing with approval the methodology put forth by GST at trial, the judge determined that \$125 million is the amount sufficient to satisfy GST's liability for present and future mesothelioma claims. Judge Hodges adopted GST's "legal liability" approach to estimation, focused on the merits of claims, and rejected asbestos claimant representatives' approach, which focused solely on GST's historical settlement history. The judge's liability determination is for mesothelioma claims only. The court has not yet determined amounts for GST's liability for other asbestos claims and for administrative costs that would be required to review and process claims and payments, which will add to the amount.

In his opinion, Judge Hodges wrote, "The best evidence of Garlock's aggregate responsibility is the projection of its legal liability that takes into consideration causation, limited exposure and the contribution of exposures to other products."

The decision validated the positions that GST had been asserting for the more than four years it had been in the Chapter 11 process. Following are several important findings in the opinion:

- Garlock's products resulted in a relatively low exposure to asbestos to a limited population, and its legal responsibility for causing mesothelioma is relatively de minimis.
- Chrysotile, the asbestos fiber type used in almost all of Garlock's asbestos products, is far less toxic than other forms of asbestos. The court found reliable and persuasive Garlock's expert epidemiologist, who testified that there is no statistically significant association between low dose chrysotile exposure and mesothelioma.
- The population that was exposed to Garlock's products was necessarily exposed to far greater quantities of higher potency asbestos from the products of others.
- The estimates of Garlock's aggregate liability that are based on its historic settlement values are not reliable because those values are infected with the impropriety of some law firms and inflated by the cost of defense.

In June 2014, the Current Asbestos Claimants' Committee filed a motion with the Bankruptcy Court asking the court to re-open the estimation process for further discovery and alleging that GST misled the court in various respects during the estimation trial. On December 4, 2014, the Bankruptcy Court denied the Committee's motion to re-open.

On May 29, 2014, GST filed its first amended proposed plan of reorganization. The first amended plan provided \$275 million in total funding for (a) present and future asbestos claims against GST that have not been resolved by settlement or verdict prior to the Petition Date and (b) administrative and litigation costs.

On January 14, 2015, we announced that GST and we had reached agreement with the Future Claimants' Representative that includes a second amended plan of reorganization. This revised plan was filed with the Bankruptcy Court on January 14, 2015 and supersedes the prior plans filed by GST. If approved by the Bankruptcy Court and implemented, the revised plan will provide certainty and finality to the expenditures necessary to resolve all current and future asbestos claims against GST and against its Garrison and Anchor Packing subsidiaries. The Future Claimants' Representative agreed to support, recommend and vote in favor of the revised plan, which provides payments to all claimants who have a compensable disease and had meaningful contact with GST asbestos containing products. GST believes that the revised plan is sufficient to pay all valid claims in full.

The revised plan provides for the establishment of two facilities – a settlement facility (which would receive \$220 million from GST and \$30 million from Coltec upon consummation of the plan and additional contributions from GST aggregating \$77.5 million over the seven years following consummation of the plan) and a litigation fund (which would receive \$30 million from GST upon consummation of the plan) to fund the defense and payment of claims of claimants who elect to pursue litigation under the plan rather than accept the settlement option under the plan. Funds contained in the settlement facility and the litigation fund would provide the exclusive remedies for current and future GST asbestos claimants other than claimants whose claims had been resolved by settlement or verdict prior to the Petition Date and were not paid prior to the Petition Date. The plan provides that GST will pay in full claims that had been resolved by settlement or verdict prior to the Petition Date that were not paid prior to the Petition Date (with respect to claims resolved by verdict, such payment will be made only to the extent the verdict becomes final). The revised plan provides that if the actual amount of claims that had been resolved by settlement or verdict prior to the Petition Date that were not paid prior to the Petition Date is less than \$10.0 million GST will contribute the difference to the settlement facility. In addition, the revised plan provides that, during the 40-year period following confirmation of the plan, GST would, if necessary, make supplementary annual contributions, subject to specified maximum annual amounts that decline over the period, to maintain a specified balance at specified dates of the litigation fund. The maximum aggregate amount of all such contingent supplementary contributions over that period is \$132 million. GST and we believe that initial contributions to the litigation fund may likely be sufficient to permit the balance of that facility to exceed the specified thresholds over the 40-year period and, accordingly, that the low end of a range of reasonably possible loss associated with these contingent supplementary contributions is \$0. Under the plan, EnPro would guarantee GST's payment of the scheduled \$77.5 million of deferred contributions plus accrued interest to the settlement facility and, to the extent they are required, the supplementary contributions to the litigation fund. Additional details of the revised plan are described below in Note 17, "Commitments and Contingencies - Asbestos - GST's Second Amended Proposed Plan of Reorganization."

The revised plan incorporates the Bankruptcy Court's determination in January 2014 that \$125 million is sufficient to satisfy GST's aggregate liability for present and future mesothelioma claims; however, it also provides additional funds to provide full payment for non-mesothelioma claims and to gain the support of the Future Claimants' Representative of the plan. Under the terms of the plan, we would retain 100% of the equity interests of GST LLC. The plan also provides for the extinguishment of any derivative claims against us based on GST asbestos products and operations.

We anticipate that payments under the plan to the settlement facility and litigation fund by GST, which will be paid primarily from GST cash balances and remaining insurance and the payment to the settlement facility by Coltec, will be deductible against U.S. taxes. We plan to seek an IRS determination to that effect.

The Current Asbestos Claimants Committee and their law firms continue to oppose the revised plan of reorganization. On April 10, 2015, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order that approved the disclosure statement for the second amended plan of reorganization, established an asbestos claims bar date and approved procedures for voting and soliciting votes for the second amended plan. The Bankruptcy Court also approved the method for providing notice of the second amended plan and asbestos claims bar date to known and unknown claimants and the form and substances of the notices. Under such order, proofs of claim had to be filed on or before October 6, 2015 for all claims based on asbestos-related diseases diagnosed on or before August 1, 2014 for which lawsuits against any defendant or claims against any trusts were filed on or before August 1, 2014, or be subject to being forever barred, and claimants were required to submit ballots voting on the approval of the second amended plan by October 6, 2015. In addition, proofs

of claim for claims arising after August 1, 2014 were permitted to be filed at the claimant's option. Proofs of claim for approximately 180,000 claims were filed by that date, including approximately 10,000 claims alleging mesothelioma. GST believes a large majority of the claims are without merit because GST believes that such claimants will not be able to demonstrate exposure to GST's products or any compensable disease. In addition, based on its preliminary analysis, GST believes that a significant number of the claims were resolved and paid by GST prior to the Petition Date, had been dismissed with prejudice prior to the Petition Date or are time-barred under applicable statutes of limitation, and are therefore invalid. Current claimants or their representatives who filed ballots by the October 6, 2015 voting deadline overwhelmingly voted against approval of the plan; the future claims representative voted in favor of

approval of the plan. The Bankruptcy Court has scheduled the hearing on confirmation of the second amended plan of reorganization to commence on June 20, 2016.

If the Bankruptcy Court confirms the second amended plan, all present and future asbestos claims against GST will be discharged and an injunction will be entered giving GST permanent protection from future asbestos litigation.

Confirmation and consummation of the plan are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, including the actions and decisions of creditors and other third parties who have an interest in the bankruptcy proceedings, decisions of the Bankruptcy Court, delays in the confirmation or effective date of a plan of reorganization due to factors beyond GST's or our control, which would result in greater costs and the impairment of value of GST, appeals and other challenges to the plan, and risks and uncertainties affecting GST and Coltec's ability to fund anticipated contributions under the plan as a result of adverse changes in their results of operations, financial condition and capital resources, including as a result of economic factors beyond their control. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that GST will be able to obtain Bankruptcy Court approval of its second amended plan of reorganization and the settlement and resolution of claims and related releases of liability embodied therein, and the time period for the resolution of the bankruptcy proceedings is not presently determinable.

GST continues to seek a consensual resolution that will also be acceptable to representatives of current claimants, recognizing that an agreed settlement would provide the best path to certainty and finality through section 524(g) of the Bankruptcy Code, provide for faster and more efficient completion of the case, save significant future costs, and allow for the attainment of complete finality. However, GST believes that its current course, pursuant to its second amended plan, can also result in a successful reorganization, without support of the Current Asbestos Claimants' Committee and despite the opposition of the current asbestos claimants demonstrated overwhelmingly in the balloting on the plan.

Financial Results

Condensed combined financial information for GST is set forth below, presented on a historical cost basis.

GST

(Debtor-in-Possession)

Condensed Combined Statements of Operations (Unaudited)

(in millions)

	Quarters Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Net sales	\$54.0	\$61.1	\$165.2	\$183.1
Cost of sales	33.8	37.4	102.2	110.6
Gross profit	20.2	23.7	63.0	72.5
Operating expenses:				
Selling, general and administrative	10.6	12.5	33.0	35.2
Asbestos-related	0.3	0.5	0.4	(185.5)
Other	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.7
Total operating expenses	11.3	13.2	33.9	(149.6)
Operating income	8.9	10.5	29.1	222.1
Interest income, net	7.8	7.6	23.8	22.9
Income before reorganization expenses and income taxes	16.7	18.1	52.9	245.0
Reorganization expenses	(5.0)	(4.4)	(16.7)	(12.3)
Income before income taxes	11.7	13.7	36.2	232.7
Income tax expense	(5.1)	(4.8)	(12.6)	(82.5)
Net income	\$6.6	\$8.9	\$23.6	\$150.2
Comprehensive income	\$0.6	\$6.1	\$13.6	\$148.8

GST
(Debtor-in-Possession)
Condensed Combined Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015 and 2014
(in millions)

	2015	2014
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$44.5	\$54.4
Investing activities		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(3.6)	(6.3)
Net payments on loans to affiliates	(3.6)	(1.9)
Net purchase of held-to-maturity securities	(29.6)	(28.1)
Other	—	(0.3)
Net cash used in investing activities	(36.8)	(36.6)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(3.3)	(0.6)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	4.4	17.2
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	66.0	42.8
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$70.4	\$60.0

GST
(Debtor-in-Possession)
Condensed Combined Balance Sheets (Unaudited)
(in millions)

	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Assets:		
Current assets	\$397.9	\$370.9
Asbestos insurance receivable	62.0	80.7
Deferred income taxes	97.7	85.6
Notes receivable from affiliate	271.0	259.3
Other assets	70.8	73.5
Total assets	\$899.4	\$870.0
Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity:		
Current liabilities	\$38.0	\$42.7
Other liabilities	107.2	86.6
Liabilities subject to compromise (A)	339.1	339.1
Total liabilities	484.3	468.4
Shareholder's equity	415.1	401.6
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity	\$899.4	\$870.0

(A) Liabilities subject to compromise include pre-petition unsecured claims which may be resolved at amounts different from those recorded in the condensed combined balance sheets. Liabilities subject to compromise consist principally of asbestos-related claims. GST has undertaken to project the number and ultimate cost of all present and future bodily injury claims expected to be asserted, based on actuarial principles, and to measure probable and estimable liabilities under generally accepted accounting principles. GST has accrued \$337.5 million as of September 30, 2015 for asbestos related claims. The accrual consists of total funding consisting of (a) \$327.5 million for present and future asbestos claims against GST that have not been resolved by settlement prior to the Petition Date plus litigation and administrative expenses, and (b) \$10.0 million for claims resolved by enforceable settlement and were not paid prior to the Petition Date and contributions by GST to the settlement facility under the revised plan to

the extent such claims are less than \$10.0 million. See Note 17, “Commitments and Contingencies – Asbestos.”

17. Commitments and Contingencies

General

A description of environmental, asbestos and other legal matters relating to certain of our subsidiaries is included in this section. In addition to the matters noted herein, we are from time to time subject to, and are presently involved in, other litigation and legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. We believe the outcome of such other litigation and legal proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Expenses for administrative and legal proceedings are recorded when incurred.

Environmental

Our facilities and operations are subject to federal, state and local environmental and occupational health and safety requirements of the U.S. and foreign countries. We take a proactive approach in our efforts to comply with environmental, health and safety laws as they relate to our manufacturing operations and in proposing and implementing any remedial plans that may be necessary. We also regularly conduct comprehensive environmental, health and safety audits at our facilities to maintain compliance and improve operational efficiency.

Although we believe past operations were in substantial compliance with the then applicable regulations, we or one or more of our subsidiaries are involved with various remediation activities at 13 sites where the future cost per site for us or our subsidiary is expected to exceed \$100,000. Investigations have been completed for 9 sites and are in progress at the other 4 sites. Our costs at a majority of these sites relate to remediation projects at former operating facilities that were sold or closed and primarily deal with soil and groundwater contamination.

Our policy is to accrue environmental investigation and remediation costs when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. The measurement of the liability is based on an evaluation of currently available facts with respect to each individual situation and takes into consideration factors such as existing technology, presently enacted laws and regulations and prior experience in remediation of contaminated sites.

Liabilities are established for all sites based on these factors. As assessments and remediation progress at individual sites, these liabilities are reviewed periodically and adjusted to reflect additional technical data and legal information. As of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, we had accrued liabilities of \$17.1 million and \$17.3 million, respectively, for estimated future expenditures relating to environmental contingencies. These amounts have been recorded on an undiscounted basis in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Given the uncertainties regarding the status of laws, regulations, enforcement policies, the impact of other parties potentially being liable, technology and information related to individual sites, we do not believe it is possible to develop an estimate of the range of reasonably possible environmental loss in excess of our recorded liabilities.

During 2013, we accrued a liability of \$6.3 million related to environmental remediation costs associated with the pre-1983 site ownership and operation of the former Trent Tube facility in East Troy, Wisconsin. The Trent Tube facility was operated by Crucible Materials Corporation from 1983 until its closure in 1998. Crucible Materials Corporation commenced environmental remediation activities at the site in 1999. In connection with the bankruptcy of Crucible Materials Corporation, a trust was established to fund the remediation of the site. We have reviewed the trust's assets and have valued them at \$750,000 for our internal purposes. During 2013, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources first notified us of potential liability for remediation of the site as a potentially responsible party under Wisconsin's "Spill Act" which provides that potentially responsible parties may be jointly and severally liable for site remediation. On April 1, 2015, we entered into a Consent Order with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources regarding remediation and, based on our evaluation of the site, believe that the amounts previously reserved are adequate to fulfill our obligations under the order.

Except as described below, we believe that our accruals for specific environmental liabilities are adequate for those liabilities based on currently available information. Actual costs to be incurred in future periods may vary from estimates because of the inherent uncertainties in evaluating environmental exposures due to unknown and changing conditions, changing government regulations and legal standards regarding liability.

Based on our prior ownership of Crucible Steel Corporation a/k/a Crucible, Inc. ("Crucible"), we may have additional contingent liabilities in one or more significant environmental matters. One such matter, which is included in the 13 sites referred to above, is the Lower Passaic River Study Area of the Diamond Alkali Superfund Site in New Jersey. Crucible operated a steel mill abutting the Passaic River in Harrison, New Jersey from the 1930s until 1974, which

was one of many industrial operations on the river dating back to the 1800s. Certain contingent environmental liabilities related to this site were retained by Coltec when Coltec sold a majority interest in Crucible Materials Corporation (the successor of Crucible) in 1985. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (the “EPA”) has notified Coltec that it is a potentially responsible party (“PRP”) for Superfund response actions in the lower 17-mile stretch of the Passaic River known as the Lower Passaic River Study Area. Coltec and approximately 70 of the numerous other PRPs, known as the Cooperating Parties Group, are parties to a May 2007 Administrative Order on Consent with the EPA to perform a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (“RI/FS”) of

the contaminants in the Lower Passaic River Study Area. The RI/FS was completed and submitted to the EPA at the end of April 2015. The RI/FS recommends a targeted dredge and cap remedy with monitored natural recovery and adaptive management for the Lower Passaic River Study Area. The cost of such remedy is estimated to be \$726 million. Previously, on April 11, 2014, the EPA released its Focused Feasibility Study (the “FFS”) with its proposed plan for remediating the lower eight miles of the Lower Passaic River Study Area. The FFS calls for bank-to-bank dredging and capping of the riverbed of that portion of the river and estimates a range of the present value of aggregate remediation costs of approximately \$953 million to approximately \$1.731 billion, although estimates of the costs and the timing of costs are inherently imprecise. The FFS was subject to a 90-day public comment period, which expired on August 28, 2014, and potential revision, including the adoption of a less extensive remedy, in light of comments that were received. No final allocations of responsibility have been made among the numerous PRPs that have received notices from the EPA, there are numerous identified PRPs that have not yet received PRP notices from the EPA, and there are likely many PRPs that have not yet been identified. Based on our evaluation of the site, during the fourth quarter of 2014 we accrued a liability of \$3.5 million related to environmental remediation costs associated with the lower eight miles of the Lower Passaic River Study Area, which is our estimate of the low end of a range of reasonably possible costs, with no estimate within the range being a better estimate than the minimum. Our actual remediation costs could be significantly greater than the \$3.5 million we accrued. With respect to the upper nine miles of the Lower Passaic River Study Area, we are unable to estimate a range of reasonably possible costs.

Another such matter involves the Onondaga Lake Superfund Site (the “Onondaga Site”) located near Syracuse, New York. Crucible operated a steel mill facility adjacent to Onondaga Lake from 1911 to 1983. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (“NYSDEC”) has notified the Company and Coltec, as well as other parties, demanding reimbursement of unquantified environmental response costs incurred by NYSDEC and the EPA at the Onondaga Site. NYSDEC and EPA have alleged that contamination from the Crucible facility contributed to the need for environmental response actions at the Onondaga Site. In addition, Honeywell International Inc. (“Honeywell”), which has undertaken certain remediation activities at the Onondaga Site under the supervision of NYSDEC and the EPA, has informed the Company that it had claims against Coltec related to investigation and remediation at the Onondaga Site. In addition, the Company has received notice from the Natural Resource Trustees for the Onondaga Lake Superfund Site (which are the U. S. Department of Interior, NYSDEC, and the Onondaga Nation) alleging that Coltec is considered to be a potentially responsible party for natural resource damages at the Onondaga Site. We have entered into tolling agreements with NYSDEC, the EPA and Honeywell. At this time, based on limited information we have with respect to estimated remediation costs and the respective allocation of responsibility for remediation among potentially responsible parties, we cannot estimate a reasonably possible range of loss associated with Crucible’s activities that may have affected the Onondaga Site.

Except with respect to specific Crucible environmental matters for which we have accrued a portion of the liability set forth above, including the lower eight miles of the Lower Passaic River Study Area, we are unable to estimate a reasonably possible range of loss related to any other contingent environmental liability based on our prior ownership of Crucible.

See the section entitled “Crucible Steel Corporation a/k/a Crucible, Inc.” in this footnote for additional information. In addition to the Crucible environmental matters discussed above, Coltec has received a notice from the EPA asserting that Coltec is a potentially responsible party under CERCLA as the successor to a former operator in 1954 and 1955 of two uranium mines in Arizona. On October 15, 2015, Coltec received another notice from the EPA asserting that Coltec is a potentially responsible party as the successor to the former operator of six additional uranium mines in Arizona. At this time, we have limited information regarding the sites, including confirmation as to whether a predecessor of Coltec operated mines at all of the sites identified by the EPA, and any potential remediation that may be required. As such, we cannot estimate a reasonably possible range of loss associated with cleanup at these sites, however, during the quarter ended September 30, 2015, we reserved \$0.8 million for investigative work to be conducted at the first two sites identified by the EPA.

Colt Firearms and Central Moloney

We may have contingent liabilities related to divested businesses for which certain of our subsidiaries retained liability or are obligated under indemnity agreements. These contingent liabilities include, but are not limited to,

potential product liability and associated claims related to firearms manufactured prior to March 1990 by Colt Firearms, a former operation of Coltec, and for electrical transformers manufactured prior to May 1994 by Central Moloney, another former Coltec operation. We believe that these potential contingent liabilities are not material to our financial condition, results of operation and cash flows. Coltec also has ongoing obligations, which are included in other liabilities in our Consolidated Balance Sheets, with regard to workers' compensation, retiree medical and other retiree benefit matters that relate to Coltec's periods of ownership of these operations.

Crucible Steel Corporation a/k/a Crucible, Inc.

Crucible, which was engaged primarily in the manufacture and distribution of high technology specialty metal products, was a wholly owned subsidiary of Coltec until 1983 when its assets and liabilities were distributed to a new Coltec subsidiary, Crucible Materials Corporation. Coltec sold a majority of the outstanding shares of Crucible Materials Corporation in 1985 and divested its remaining minority interest in 2004. Crucible Materials Corporation filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in May 2009.

In conjunction with the closure of a Crucible plant in the early 1980s, Coltec was required to fund two trusts for retiree medical benefits for union employees at the plant. The first trust (the "First Benefits Trust") pays for these retiree medical benefits on an ongoing basis. Coltec has no ownership interest in the First Benefits Trust, and thus the assets and liabilities of this First Benefits Trust are not included in our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Because of the possibility there could be insufficient funds in the First Benefits Trust, Coltec was previously required to establish and make a contribution to a second trust (the "Back-Up Trust"). Under the terms of the First Benefits Trust agreement, the trustees retained an actuary to assess the adequacy of the assets in the Benefits Trust in 1995, 2005 and finally in 2015 and, if the actuary determined that the Benefits Trust assets were not adequate to fund the payment of future medical benefits, the Back-Up Trust would be required to contribute additional amounts to the Benefits Trust. All three reports detailed that there were adequate assets in the First Benefits Trust to fund the payment of future benefits, and as a result, the assets in the Back-up Trust reverted to Coltec in 2015. The assets of the First Benefits Trust will not revert to Coltec.

In the third quarter of 2015, we recorded income in connection with a reassessment of the potential liability related to the above-described retiree medical benefits based on the actuarial determination that there is no longer potential liability for any shortfalls in the First Benefits Trust, and, accordingly, we reduced the potential liability by \$2.9 million. The effect of this adjustment is reflected in other income (expense) on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations.

We have certain ongoing obligations, which are included in other liabilities in our Consolidated Balance Sheets, including workers' compensation, retiree medical and other retiree benefit matters, in addition to those mentioned previously related to Coltec's period of ownership of Crucible. Based on Coltec's prior ownership of Crucible, we may have certain additional contingent liabilities, including liabilities in one or more significant environmental matters included in the matters discussed in "Environmental" above. We are investigating these matters. Except with respect to those matters for which we have an accrued liability as discussed in "Environmental" above, we are unable to estimate a reasonably possible range of loss related to these contingent liabilities.

Warranties

We provide warranties on many of our products. The specific terms and conditions of these warranties vary depending on the product and the market in which the product is sold. We record a liability based upon estimates of the costs we may incur under our warranties after a review of historical warranty experience and information about specific warranty claims. Adjustments are made to the liability as claims data and historical experience necessitate. Changes in the carrying amount of the product warranty liability for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	2015	2014
	(in millions)	
Balance at beginning of year	\$3.5	\$3.8
Net charges to expense	2.0	0.4
Settlements made (primarily payments)	(1.9)	(0.8)
Balance at end of period	\$3.6	\$3.4

BorgWarner

A subsidiary of BorgWarner Inc. ("BorgWarner") has asserted claims against GGB France E.U.R.L. ("GGB France") with respect to certain bearings supplied by GGB France to BorgWarner and used by BorgWarner in manufacturing

hydraulic control units included in motor vehicle automatic transmission units. BorgWarner and GGB France are participating in a technical review before a panel of experts to determine, among other things, whether there were any defects in the bearings, whether any defect caused the damages claimed by BorgWarner and whether GGB was bound by certain notification requirements, which technical review is a required predicate to the commencement of a legal proceeding for damages. On October 14, 2014, BorgWarner filed a writ of claims with the Commercial Court of Brive-la-Gaillarde in France seeking monetary damages. On December 19, 2014, BorgWarner initiated “fast track” proceedings, which is a French legal process

typically used for uncontested claims. On January 30, 2015, GGB France filed a writ of response challenging BorgWarner's attempt to use the "fast track" process and, on February 4, 2015, GGB France filed a writ of response seeking to stay the proceedings on the merits pending the completion of the technical review. On April 2, 2015, the Commercial Court of Brive-la-Gaillarde rejected BorgWarner's requests for "fast track" proceedings. The technical review of the filings of the parties asserting their respective positions is ongoing. We currently expect the completion of the technical review and the presentation of the expert panel's definitive findings to occur in January 2016. We believe that GGB France has valid factual and legal defenses to these claims and we are vigorously defending these claims. At this point in the technical review process we are unable to estimate a reasonably possible range of loss related to these claims.

Asbestos

Background on Asbestos-Related Litigation. The historical business operations of GST LLC and Anchor resulted in a substantial volume of asbestos litigation in which plaintiffs alleged personal injury or death as a result of exposure to asbestos fibers in products produced or sold by GST LLC or Anchor, together with products produced and sold by numerous other companies. GST LLC and Anchor manufactured and/or sold industrial sealing products that contained encapsulated asbestos fibers. Other of our subsidiaries that manufactured or sold equipment that may have at various times in the past contained asbestos-containing components have also been named in a number of asbestos lawsuits, but neither we nor any of our subsidiaries other than GST LLC and Anchor have ever paid an asbestos claim. Since the first asbestos-related lawsuits were filed against GST LLC in 1975, GST LLC and Anchor have processed more than 900,000 claims to conclusion, and, together with insurers, have paid over \$1.4 billion in settlements and judgments and over \$400 million in fees and expenses. Our subsidiaries' exposure to asbestos litigation and their relationships with insurance carriers have been managed through Garrison.

Subsidiary Chapter 11 Filing and Effect. On the Petition Date, GST LLC, Garrison and Anchor filed voluntary petitions for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code in the Bankruptcy Court. The filings were the initial step in a claims resolution process, which is ongoing. See Note 16, "Garlock Sealing Technologies LLC and Garrison Litigation Management Group, Ltd." for additional information about this process and its impact on us.

During the pendency of the Chapter 11 proceedings, certain actions proposed to be taken by GST not in the ordinary course of business are subject to approval by the Bankruptcy Court. As a result, during the pendency of these proceedings, we do not have exclusive control over these companies. Accordingly, as required by GAAP, GST was deconsolidated beginning on the Petition Date.

As a result of the initiation of the Chapter 11 proceedings, the resolution of asbestos claims is subject to the jurisdiction of the Bankruptcy Court. The filing of the Chapter 11 cases automatically stayed the prosecution of pending asbestos bodily injury and wrongful death lawsuits, and initiation of new such lawsuits, against GST. Further, the Bankruptcy Court issued an order enjoining plaintiffs from bringing or further prosecuting asbestos products liability actions against affiliates of GST, including EnPro, Coltec and all their subsidiaries, during the pendency of the Chapter 11 proceedings, subject to further order. As a result, except as a result of the resolution of appeals from verdicts rendered prior to the Petition Date and the elimination of claims as a result of information obtained in the Chapter 11 proceedings, the numbers of asbestos claims pending against our subsidiaries have not changed since the Petition Date, and those numbers continue to be as reported in our 2009 Form 10-K and our quarterly reports for the first and second quarters of 2010.

Pending Claims. On the Petition Date, according to Garrison's claim records, there were more than 90,000 total claims pending against GST LLC, of which approximately 5,800 were claims alleging the disease mesothelioma.

Mesothelioma is a rare cancer of the protective lining of many of the body's internal organs, principally the lungs. The primary cause of mesothelioma is believed to be exposure to asbestos. As a result of asbestos tort reform during the 2000s, most active asbestos-related lawsuits, and a large majority of the amount of payments made by our subsidiaries in the years immediately preceding the Petition Date, have been of claims alleging mesothelioma. In total, GST LLC has paid \$563.2 million to resolve a total of 15,300 mesothelioma claims, and another 5,700 mesothelioma claims have been dismissed without payment.

In order to estimate the allowed amount for mesothelioma claims against GST, the Bankruptcy Court approved a process whereby all current GST LLC mesothelioma claimants were required to respond to a questionnaire about their claims. Questionnaires were distributed to the mesothelioma claimants identified in Garrison's claims database. Many of the 5,800 claimants (over 500) did not respond to the questionnaire at all; many others (more than 1,900) clarified that: claimants do not have mesothelioma, claimants cannot establish exposure to GST products, claims were dismissed, settled or withdrawn, claims were duplicates of other filed claims, or claims were closed or inactive. Still others responded to the questionnaire but their responses were deficient in some material respect. As a result of this process, less than 3,300 claimants presented questionnaires asserting mesothelioma claims against GST LLC as of the Petition Date and many of them either did not establish exposure to GST products or had claims that are otherwise deficient.

Since the Petition Date, many asbestos-related lawsuits have been filed by claimants against other companies in state and federal courts, and many of those claimants might also have included GST LLC as a defendant but for the bankruptcy injunction.

Claims Filed in GST Chapter 11. Proofs of claim involving approximately 180,000 claims were filed on or prior to October 6, 2015, the Claims Bar Date, in the GST Chapter 11 proceeding. All other potential claims based on asbestos-related diseases diagnosed on or before August 1, 2014 for which lawsuits against any defendant or claims against any trusts were filed on or before August 1, 2014, are subject to being forever barred by order of the Bankruptcy Court. Many of the more than 90,000 pre-petition claims are likely among the approximately 180,000 claims filed in the Chapter 11 case. Approximately 10,000 of the claims filed in the Chapter 11 case allege mesothelioma, many of the pre-petition mesothelioma claims likely among those claims.

The claims filed are being analyzed and discovery will be conducted to determine more about the filed claims. Based on its preliminary analysis, GST believes that a significant number of such claims were resolved and paid by GST prior to the Petition Date, had been dismissed with prejudice prior to the Petition Date or are time-barred under applicable statutes of limitations, and are therefore invalid.

Product Defenses. We believe that the asbestos-containing products manufactured or sold by GST could not have been a substantial contributing cause of any asbestos-related disease. The asbestos in the products was encapsulated, which means the asbestos fibers incorporated into the products during the manufacturing process were sealed in binders. The products were also nonfriable, which means they could not be crumbled by hand pressure. The U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration, which began generally requiring warnings on asbestos-containing products in 1972, has never required that a warning be placed on products such as GST LLC's gaskets. Even though no warning label was required, GST LLC included one on all of its asbestos-containing products beginning in 1978. Further, gaskets such as those previously manufactured and sold by GST LLC are one of the few asbestos-containing products still permitted to be manufactured under regulations of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Nevertheless, GST LLC discontinued all manufacture and distribution of asbestos-containing products in the U.S. during 2000 and worldwide in mid-2001.

Appeals. GST LLC has a record of success in trials of asbestos cases, especially before the bankruptcies of many of the historically significant asbestos defendants that manufactured raw asbestos, asbestos insulation, refractory products or other dangerous friable asbestos products. However, it has on occasion lost jury verdicts at trial. GST has consistently appealed when it has received an adverse verdict and has had success in a majority of those appeals. GST LLC won a reversal of an adverse verdict in one of three recent appellate decisions. In September 2011, the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit overturned a \$500,000 verdict against GST LLC that was handed down in 2009 by a Kentucky federal court jury. The federal appellate court found that GST LLC's motion for judgment as a matter of law should have been granted because the evidence was not sufficient to support a determination of liability. The Sixth Circuit's chief judge wrote that, "On the basis of this record, saying that exposure to Garlock gaskets was a substantial cause of [claimant's] mesothelioma would be akin to saying that one who pours a bucket of water into the ocean has substantially contributed to the ocean's volume." In May 2011, a three-judge panel of the Kentucky Court of Appeals upheld GST LLC's \$700,000 share of a 2009 jury verdict, which included punitive damages, in a lung cancer case against GST LLC in Kentucky state court. This verdict, which was secured by a bond pending the appeal, was paid in June 2012. In a Kentucky appeal from a 2006 verdict against GST LLC, another Kentucky Court of Appeals panel upheld, in August 2014, GST LLC's share of the verdict and a \$600,000 punitive damage award. The verdict against GST LLC totaled \$874,000. This verdict and post-judgment interest were secured by a bond in the amount of \$1.1 million. The plaintiff in the case agreed to resolve the case, including claims for post-judgment interest, for the amount of the bond and to forego additional accrued interest on the verdict, and GST LLC agreed to discontinue further appeals. Because we were responsible to the bonding company for the bond amount, our Coltec subsidiary purchased the verdict from the plaintiff in September 2014 for the amount of the \$1.1 million bond. As a result, Coltec has a claim against GST LLC for the amount of the judgment, including post-judgment interest.

Insurance Coverage. At September 30, 2015 we had \$80.0 million of insurance coverage we believe is available to cover current and future GST asbestos claims payments and certain expense payments. GST has collected insurance

payments totaling \$116.3 million since the Petition Date, including \$21.0 million collected in the first nine months of 2015. We consider the \$80.0 million of available insurance coverage remaining to be of high quality because the insurance policies are written or guaranteed by U.S.-based carriers whose credit rating by S&P is investment grade (BBB-) or better, and whose AM Best rating is excellent (A-) or better. Of the \$80.0 million, \$43.9 million is allocated to claims that were paid by GST LLC prior to the initiation of the Chapter 11 proceedings and submitted to insurance companies for reimbursement, and the remainder is allocated to pending and estimated future claims. There are specific agreements in place with carriers covering \$46.2 million of the remaining available coverage. Based on those agreements and the terms of the policies in place and prior decisions concerning coverage, we believe that all of the \$80.0 million of insurance proceeds will ultimately be collected, although there

can be no assurance that the insurance companies will make the payments as and when due. The \$80.0 million is in addition to the \$21.0 million collected in the first nine months of 2015. Based on those agreements and policies, some of which define specific annual amounts to be paid and others of which limit the amount that can be recovered in any one year, we anticipate that \$38.0 million will become collectible at the conclusion of GST's Chapter 11 proceeding and, assuming the insurers pay according to the agreements and policies, that the following amounts should be collected in the years set out below regardless of when the case concludes:

2016 – \$18 million

2017 – \$13 million

2018 – \$11 million

GST LLC has received \$8.4 million of insurance recoveries from insolvent carriers since 2007, including \$0.2 million in payments received in the first nine months of 2015, and may receive additional payments from insolvent carriers in the future. No anticipated insolvent carrier collections are included in the \$80.0 million of anticipated collections. The insurance available to cover current and future asbestos claims is from comprehensive general liability policies that cover Coltec and certain of its other subsidiaries in addition to GST LLC for periods prior to 1985 and therefore could be subject to potential competing claims of other covered subsidiaries and their assignees.

Liability Estimate. Our recorded asbestos liability as of the Petition Date was \$472.1 million. We based that recorded liability on an estimate of probable and estimable expenditures to resolve asbestos personal injury claims under generally accepted accounting principles, made with the assistance of Garrison and an estimation expert, Bates White, retained by GST LLC's counsel. The estimate developed was an estimate of the most likely point in a broad range of potential amounts that GST LLC might pay to resolve asbestos claims (by settlement in the majority of the cases except those dismissed or tried) over the ten-year period following the date of the estimate in the state court system, plus accrued but unpaid legal fees. The estimate, which was not discounted to present value, did not reflect GST LLC's views of its actual legal liability. GST LLC has continuously maintained that its products could not have been a substantial contributing cause of any asbestos disease. Instead, the liability estimate reflected GST LLC's recognition that most claims would be resolved more efficiently and at a significantly lower total cost through settlements without any actual liability determination.

From the Petition Date through the first quarter of 2014, neither we nor GST endeavored to update the accrual except as necessary to reflect payments of accrued fees and the disposition of cases on appeal. In each asbestos-driven Chapter 11 case that has been resolved previously, the amount of the debtor's liability has been determined as part of a consensual plan of reorganization agreed to by the debtor, its asbestos claimants and a legal representative for its potential future claimants. GST did not believe that there was a reliable process by which an estimate of such a consensual resolution could be made and therefore believed that there was no basis upon which it could revise the estimate last updated prior to the Petition Date.

Given the Bankruptcy Court's January 2014 decision estimating GST's liability for present and future mesothelioma claims at \$125 million and GST's filing in May 2014 of its first amended proposed plan of reorganization setting out its intention to fund a plan with total consideration of \$275 million, GST undertook to revise its estimate of its ultimate expenditures to resolve all present and future asbestos claims against it to be no less than the amounts required under its amended proposed plan. Similarly, while GST believed it to be an unlikely worst case scenario, GST believed its ultimate expenditures to resolve all asbestos claims against it could be no more than the total value of GST. As a result, GST believed that its ultimate asbestos expenditures would be somewhere in that range between those two values and therefore revised its estimate to the low end of the range. Accordingly, at June 30, 2014, GST revised its estimate of its ultimate expenditures to resolve all present and future asbestos claims to \$280.5 million, the amount of expenditures necessary to resolve all asbestos claims under that amended plan.

In light of the filing of the second amended proposed plan of reorganization by GST on January 14, 2015, GST undertook to further revise its estimate of the ultimate costs to resolve all asbestos claims against it. Under this revised plan, not less than \$367.5 million will be required to fund the resolution of all GST asbestos claims, \$30 million of which will be funded by Coltec. As a result, GST believes the low end of the range of values that will be necessary for it to fund to resolve all present and future claims is now \$337.5 million. Accordingly, GST has revised its estimate of its ultimate asbestos expenditures to \$337.5 million and has recorded its liability at September 30, 2015 at that

amount. GST's estimate of its ultimate asbestos expenditures of \$337.5 million does not include any amount with respect to the contingent supplementary contributions to the litigation fund contemplated by the revised plan because GST believes that initial contributions to the litigation fund may likely be sufficient to fund the litigation and, accordingly, that the low end of a range of reasonably possible loss associated with these contingent supplementary contributions is \$0.

GST's First Amended Proposed Plan of Reorganization. On May 29, 2014, GST filed an amended proposed plan of reorganization and a proposed disclosure statement for such amended plan. The plan provided \$275 million in total funding for (a) present and future asbestos claims against GST that have not been resolved by settlement or verdict prior to the Petition

Date, and (b) administrative and litigation costs. The \$275 million was to be funded by GST (\$245 million) and our subsidiary, Coltec Industries Inc (\$30 million), through two facilities - a settlement facility and a litigation facility. Funds contained in the settlement facility and the litigation facility would have provided the exclusive remedies for current and future GST asbestos claimants, other than claimants whose claims had been resolved by settlement or verdict prior to the Petition Date and were not paid prior to the Petition Date. The \$275 million amount was more than double the \$125 million that the Bankruptcy Court found to be a reasonable and reliable measure of the amount sufficient to satisfy present and future mesothelioma claims against GST, and was determined based on an economic analysis of the feasibility of the proposed plan. This plan was superseded by GST's second amended proposed plan of reorganization, discussed below.

GST's Second Amended Proposed Plan of Reorganization. On January 14, 2015, we announced that GST and we had reached agreement with the Future Claimants' Representative that includes a second amended proposed plan of reorganization. The Future Claimants' Representative agreed to support, vote for and help GST gain confirmation of this revised plan of reorganization in exchange for an increase in the funds available for settlements, limited revisions to the criteria and procedures for settlements, and a limited funding backstop to the litigation option that the plan offers to claimants who choose not to accept the plan's settlement option. Terms of the second amended proposed plan of reorganization, including the \$30 million contribution to be made by Coltec to the settlement facility under the revised plan and our guarantee of GST's obligations to make contributions to the settlement facility and the litigation fund under the plan after the consummation of the plan, are described above in Note 16, "Garlock Sealing Technologies LLC and Garrison Litigation Management Group, Ltd."

The revised plan would establish two facilities to resolve unliquidated present and future asbestos claims – a settlement facility and a litigation fund. The settlement facility, administered by an independent trustee, will handle settlement offers under the plan. Claimants will be able to compute their offers from a matrix in the plan that contains objective criteria such as disease, age, whether the injured party left or will leave a spouse, and whether there are dependents. The amounts of the matrix values have been set based on an economic analysis and are designed to ensure that the funding provides future claimants the same recoveries as comparable current claimants.

The settlement facility will provide claimants with both an expedited review option and an individual review option. Under expedited review, a claimant can receive a quick and efficient settlement once he or she provides required evidence of a compensable disease and meaningful exposure to GST asbestos products. Under individual review, a claimant can potentially receive a significantly higher settlement offer if he or she can demonstrate certain additional factors. In order to receive a higher amount than the expedited option offers, claimants or their representatives will have to certify to the claimants' complete exposure histories and authorize Garrison to investigate and monitor both their tort and trust claims.

Garrison, as reorganized under the plan, will receive a \$30 million contribution from GST LLC to maintain and administer the litigation fund separate from the settlement facility. Garrison will manage the litigation of claims from claimants who reject settlement offers from the settlement facility and choose instead to pursue a remedy in court. A case management order will govern the way those claims can be pursued.

Claimants who choose to litigate must file their claims in the Bankruptcy Court in North Carolina. The Bankruptcy Court will oversee discovery and other pre-trial matters before referring cases to the federal district court in Charlotte for trial under the Federal Rules of Evidence. The Charlotte federal court will have discretion about where to send each case for the actual trial. The case management order will also require that claimants identify and disclose all trust claims and provide authorization for Garrison to retrieve all their trust submissions directly from trusts.

The second amended plan includes provisions referred to as the "Parent Settlement" for the resolution and extinguishment of any and all alleged derivative claims against us based on GST asbestos products and entry of an injunction permanently protecting us from the assertion of such claims. As consideration for the Parent Settlement, (a) Coltec will contribute \$30 million of the amount proposed to be paid into the settlement facility to pay future claimants, (b) Coltec will fund Anchor's costs of dissolution (up to \$500,000), (c) EnPro will guarantee all contributions to the settlement facility and litigation fund by GST after the effective date of the second amended plan, and (d) Coltec and its affiliates will subordinate their interests in certain insurance coverage to GST's obligations to make payments to the settlement facility and litigation fund after the effective date of the second amended plan. Those

provisions are incorporated into the terms of the second amended plan only in the context of the specifics of the plan, which would result in the equity interests of GST LLC being retained by the reconsolidation of GST LLC into the Company and an injunction protecting us from future GST claims. As a result of Coltec's agreement to fund a contribution of \$30 million to the settlement facility pursuant to the revised plan of reorganization, we recorded a \$30 million charge to establish this liability in our 2014 results.

Confirmation and consummation of the second amended plan are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, including the actions and decisions of creditors and other third parties that have an interest in the bankruptcy proceedings, decisions of the Bankruptcy Court, delays in the confirmation or effective date of a plan of reorganization due to factors beyond

GST's or our control, which would result in greater costs and the impairment of value of GST, challenges to confirmation of the plan, including appeals, and risks and uncertainties affecting GST and Coltec's ability to fund anticipated contributions under the plan as a result of adverse changes in their results of operations, financial condition and capital resources, including as a result of economic factors beyond their control. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that GST will be able to obtain final approval of its second amended plan of reorganization and the settlement and resolution of claims and related releases of liability embodied therein, and the time period for the resolution of the bankruptcy proceedings is not presently determinable.

18. Supplemental Guarantor Financial Information

In September 2014, we completed the offering of our Senior Notes. The Senior Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on an unsecured, unsubordinated, joint and several basis by our existing and future 100% owned direct and indirect domestic subsidiaries, which does not include GST and the domestic subsidiaries of GST, that are each guarantors of our Revolving Credit Facility (collectively, the "Guarantor Subsidiaries"). Our subsidiaries organized outside of the United States, (collectively, the "Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries") do not guarantee the Senior Notes. A Guarantor Subsidiary's guarantee is subject to release in certain circumstances, including (i) the sale, disposition, exchange or other transfer (including through merger, consolidation, amalgamation or otherwise) of the capital stock of the subsidiary made in a manner not in violation of the indenture governing the Senior Notes; (ii) the designation of the subsidiary as an "Unrestricted Subsidiary" under the indenture governing the Senior Notes; (iii) the legal defeasance or covenant defeasance of the Senior Notes in accordance with the terms of the indenture; or (iv) the subsidiary ceasing to be a subsidiary of the Company as a result of any foreclosure of any pledge or security interest securing our Revolving Credit Facility or other exercise of remedies in respect thereof.

The following tables present condensed consolidating financial information for EnPro Industries, Inc. (the "Parent"), the Guarantor Subsidiaries on a combined basis, the Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries on a combined basis and the eliminations necessary to arrive at our consolidated results. The consolidating financial information reflects our investments in subsidiaries using the equity method of accounting. These tables are not intended to present our results of operations, cash flows or financial condition for any purpose other than to comply with the specific requirements for subsidiary guarantor reporting.

ENPRO INDUSTRIES, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (UNAUDITED)

Quarter Ended September 30, 2015

(in millions)

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net sales	\$—	\$212.9	\$112.9	\$(19.2)	\$306.6
Cost of sales	—	147.2	77.2	(19.2)	205.2
Gross profit	—	65.7	35.7	—	101.4
Operating expenses:					
Selling, general and administrative	6.5	40.7	27.6	—	74.8
Other	0.7	0.6	0.4	—	1.7
Total operating expenses	7.2	41.3	28.0	—	76.5
Operating income (loss)	(7.2)	24.4	7.7	—	24.9
Interest expense, net	(4.7)	(8.0)	(0.1)	—	(12.8)
Other income	—	0.1	—	—	0.1
Income (loss) before income taxes	(11.9)	16.5	7.6	—	12.2
Income tax benefit (expense)	2.3	(1.0)	(2.1)	—	(0.8)
Income (loss) before equity in earnings of subsidiaries	(9.6)	15.5	5.5	—	11.4
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries, net of tax	21.0	5.5	—	(26.5)	—
Net income	\$11.4	\$21.0	\$5.5	\$(26.5)	\$11.4
Comprehensive income	\$7.5	\$17.1	\$0.5	\$(17.6)	\$7.5

ENPRO INDUSTRIES, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (UNAUDITED)

Quarter Ended September 30, 2014

(in millions)

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net sales	\$—	\$199.0	\$113.3	\$(9.7)	\$302.6
Cost of sales	—	133.9	72.2	(9.7)	196.4
Gross profit	—	65.1	41.1	—	106.2
Operating expenses:					
Selling, general and administrative	9.0	35.7	32.7	—	77.4
Other	0.2	0.3	0.7	—	1.2
Total operating expenses	9.2	36.0	33.4	—	78.6
Operating income (loss)	(9.2)	29.1	7.7	—	27.6
Interest income (expense), net	2.5	(13.0)	—	—	(10.5)
Other expense	(4.0)	—	—	—	(4.0)
Income (loss) before income taxes	(10.7)	16.1	7.7	—	13.1
Income tax benefit (expense)	3.8	(3.9)	(4.4)	—	(4.5)
Income (loss) before equity in earnings of subsidiaries	(6.9)	12.2	3.3	—	8.6
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries, net of tax	15.5	3.3	—	(18.8)	—
Net income	\$8.6	\$15.5	\$3.3	\$(18.8)	\$8.6
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$(3.2)	\$3.7	\$(8.7)	\$5.0	\$(3.2)

ENPRO INDUSTRIES, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (UNAUDITED)

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015

(in millions)

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net sales	\$—	\$609.7	\$312.6	\$(39.8)	\$882.5
Cost of sales	—	426.1	203.7	(39.8)	590.0
Gross profit	—	183.6	108.9	—	292.5
Operating expenses:					
Selling, general and administrative	18.7	118.0	89.5	—	226.2
Goodwill and other intangible asset impairment	—	5.6	41.4	—	47.0
Other	0.9	0.6	1.8	—	3.3
Total operating expenses	19.6	124.2	132.7	—	276.5
Operating income (loss)	(19.6)	59.4	(23.8)	—	16.0
Interest expense, net	(8.5)	(29.9)	(0.2)	—	(38.6)
Other expense	(2.8)	(1.4)	—	—	(4.2)
Income (loss) before income taxes	(30.9)	28.1	(24.0)	—	(26.8)
Income tax benefit (expense)	8.0	(5.1)	(3.6)	—	(0.7)
Income (loss) before equity in earnings of subsidiaries	(22.9)	23.0	(27.6)	—	(27.5)
Equity in loss of subsidiaries, net of tax	(4.6)	(27.6)	—	32.2	—
Net loss	\$(27.5)	\$(4.6)	\$(27.6)	\$32.2	\$(27.5)
Comprehensive loss	\$(39.5)	\$(16.6)	\$(42.7)	\$59.3	\$(39.5)

ENPRO INDUSTRIES, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (UNAUDITED)

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014

(in millions)

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated	
Net sales	\$—	\$584.7	\$347.5	\$(29.3)	) \$902.9
Cost of sales	—	406.3	215.1	(29.3)	) 592.1
Gross profit	—	178.4	132.4	—	310.8	
Operating expenses:						
Selling, general and administrative	29.2	109.1	101.5	—	239.8	
Other	0.3	0.6	1.0	—	1.9	
Total operating expenses	29.5	109.7	102.5	—	241.7	
Operating income (loss)	(29.5)	) 68.7	29.9	—	69.1
Interest income (expense), net	6.7	(38.2)) —	—	(31.5))
Other expense	(10.0)) (0.7)) —	—	(10.7))
Income (loss) before income taxes	(32.8)) 29.8	29.9	—	26.9)
Income tax benefit (expense)	10.3	(8.1)) (10.9)) —	(8.7))
Income (loss) before equity in earnings of subsidiaries	(22.5)) 21.7	19.0	—	18.2)
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries, net of tax	40.7	19.0	—	(59.7)) —)
Net income	\$18.2	\$40.7	\$19.0	\$(59.7)) \$18.2)
Comprehensive income	\$7.4	\$29.9	\$6.8	\$(36.7)) \$7.4)

ENPRO INDUSTRIES, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015

(in millions)

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN)					
OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$(36.6)	) \$45.7	\$ 22.9	\$—	\$32.0
INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(0.1)	) (17.8)	) (5.5)	) —	(23.4)
Payments for capitalized internal-use software	—	(2.5)	) (1.1)	) —	(3.6)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	—	(42.4)	) (3.1)	) —	(45.5)
Other	—	0.1	0.2	—	0.3
Net cash used in investing activities	(0.1)	) (62.6)	) (9.5)	) —	(72.2)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Net payments on loans between subsidiaries	177.5	(175.9)	) (1.6)) —	—
Net proceeds from short-term borrowings	—	—	3.6	—	3.6
Proceeds from debt	—	177.7	—	—	177.7
Repayments of debt	(23.3)	) (99.8)	) —	—	(123.1)
Repurchase of common stock	(80.0)	) —	—	—	(80.0)
Dividends paid	(13.8)	) —	—	—	(13.8)
Repurchase of convertible debentures					
conversion option	(21.6)	) —	—	—	(21.6)
Other	(2.1)	) —	—	—	(2.1)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	36.7	(98.0)	) 2.0	—	(59.3)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	—	—	(2.7)	) —	(2.7)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	—	(114.9)	) 12.7	—	(102.2)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	—	114.9	79.3	—	194.2
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$—	\$—	\$ 92.0	\$—	\$92.0

ENPRO INDUSTRIES, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014

(in millions)

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN)					
OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$(6.6)	) \$(31.6)	) \$28.9	\$(0.6)	) \$(9.9)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(0.2)	) (13.2)	) (7.0)	) —	(20.4)
Payments for capitalized internal-use software	(0.1)	) (3.8)	) (3.2)	) —	(7.1)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	—	(1.9)	) (2.4)	) —	(4.3)
Other	—	—	0.1	—	0.1
Net cash used in investing activities	(0.3)	) (18.9)	) (12.5)	) —	(31.7)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Net payments on loans between subsidiaries	(177.2)	) 181.5	(4.3)) —	—
Intercompany dividends	—	—	(0.6)	) 0.6	—
Net proceeds from short-term borrowings	—	—	1.9	—	1.9
Proceeds from debt	297.6	339.4	—	—	637.0
Repayments of debt	(52.0)	) (347.0)	) —	—	(399.0)
Debt issuance costs	(3.7)	) (1.5)	) —	—	(5.2)
Repurchase of convertible debentures					
conversion option	(53.6)	) —	—	—	(53.6)
Other	(4.2)	) —	—	—	(4.2)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	6.9	172.4	(3.0)	) 0.6	176.9
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	—	—	(1.3)	) —	(1.3)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	—	121.9	12.1	—	134.0
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	—	—	64.4	—	64.4
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$—	\$121.9	\$76.5	\$—	\$198.4

ENPRO INDUSTRIES, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEETS (UNAUDITED)

As of September 30, 2015

(in millions)

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$—	\$—	\$92.0	\$—	\$92.0
Accounts receivable, net	—	158.3	65.3	—	223.6
Intercompany receivables	—	8.8	6.2	(15.0)) —
Inventories	—	119.2	58.8	—	178.0
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	30.1	31.5	10.6	(19.9)	) 52.3
Total current assets	30.1	317.8	232.9	(34.9)	) 545.9
Property, plant and equipment, net	0.3	134.4	76.2	—	210.9
Goodwill	—	167.6	29.0	—	196.6
Other intangible assets	—	167.0	31.1	—	198.1
Investment in GST	—	236.9	—	—	236.9
Intercompany receivables	62.2	5.7	6.2	(74.1)) —
Investment in subsidiaries	698.1	241.4	—	(939.5)) —
Other assets	15.0	118.7	22.4	(4.7)	) 151.4
Total assets	\$805.7	\$1,389.5	\$397.8	\$(1,053.2)	) \$1,539.8
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
Current liabilities					
Short-term borrowings from GST	\$—	\$—	\$24.0	\$—	\$24.0
Notes payable to GST	—	12.2	—	—	12.2
Current maturities of long-term debt	2.2	0.1	—	—	2.3
Accounts payable	1.8	55.5	33.6	—	90.9
Intercompany payables	—	6.2	8.8	(15.0)) —
Accrued expenses	8.6	100.0	46.5	(19.9)	) 135.2
Total current liabilities	12.6	174.0	112.9	(34.9)	) 264.6
Long-term debt	297.9	78.6	0.2	—	376.7
Notes payable to GST	—	271.0	—	—	271.0
Intercompany payables	—	67.1	7.0	(74.1)) —
Other liabilities	11.5	100.7	36.3	(4.7)	) 143.8
Total liabilities	322.0	691.4	156.4	(113.7)	) 1,056.1
Shareholders' equity	483.7	698.1	241.4	(939.5)	) 483.7
Total liabilities and equity	\$805.7	\$1,389.5	\$397.8	\$(1,053.2)	) \$1,539.8

ENPRO INDUSTRIES, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEETS (UNAUDITED)

As of December 31, 2014

(in millions)

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$—	\$114.9	\$79.3	\$—	\$194.2
Accounts receivable, net	—	139.1	66.1	—	205.2
Intercompany receivables	—	6.3	2.1	(8.4)) —
Inventories	—	103.6	56.1	—	159.7
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	28.7	23.4	10.0	(18.1)	) 44.0
Total current assets	28.7	387.3	213.6	(26.5)	) 603.1
Property, plant and equipment, net	0.2	130.3	68.8	—	199.3
Goodwill	—	159.4	73.0	—	232.4
Other intangible assets	—	166.5	36.3	—	202.8
Investment in GST	—	236.9	—	—	236.9
Intercompany receivables	240.5	6.1	3.6	(250.2)) —
Investment in subsidiaries	699.2	285.6	—	(984.8)) —
Other assets	17.7	98.0	20.7	(6.9)	) 129.5
Total assets	\$986.3	\$1,470.1	\$416.0	\$(1,268.4)	) \$1,604.0
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
Current liabilities					
Short-term borrowings from GST	\$—	\$—	\$23.6	\$—	\$23.6
Notes payable to GST	—	11.7	—	—	11.7
Current maturities of long-term debt	22.4	0.1	—	—	22.5
Accounts payable	0.5	55.2	32.1	—	87.8
Intercompany payables	—	2.1	6.3	(8.4)) —
Accrued expenses	12.3	100.1	37.3	(18.1)	) 131.6
Total current liabilities	35.2	169.2	99.3	(26.5)	) 277.2
Long-term debt	297.7	0.7	0.2	—	298.6
Notes payable to GST	—	259.3	—	—	259.3
Intercompany payables	0.8	243.4	6.0	(250.2)) —
Other liabilities	14.2	98.3	24.9	(6.9)	) 130.5
Total liabilities	347.9	770.9	130.4	(283.6)	) 965.6
Temporary equity	1.0	—	—	—	1.0
Shareholders' equity	637.4	699.2	285.6	(984.8)	) 637.4
Total liabilities and equity	\$986.3	\$1,470.1	\$416.0	\$(1,268.4)	) \$1,604.0

19. Subsequent Events

Subsequent to the third quarter of 2015, we received conversion requests representing all \$2.2 million of the Convertible Debentures outstanding. Under the terms of the Debentures, each holder is entitled to receive a cash payment up to the par value of the Convertible Debentures being converted, plus a number of shares of our common stock, determined over a twenty (20) trading day settlement period. Accordingly, the holders will be entitled to receive in November 2015 approximately \$2.2 million in cash plus approximately 20,000 shares of our common stock, subject to stock price changes during the remaining settlement period.

On October 13, 2015, we approved a plan to restructure certain operations of our CPI unit in light of the prolonged and significant weakness in the markets served by CPI, particularly the oil and gas markets. The restructuring plan contemplates the closing of operations at the Fort St. John, Grand Prairie, Lac La Biche and Calgary facilities in western Canada, as well as facilities in Brazil, Colombia, New Smyrna Beach, Florida and other domestic and international sites. In addition, 17 employees have been terminated at the Edmonton and Medicine Hat facilities in Alberta, Canada. We first communicated the restructuring plan to affected employees on October 21, 2015.

We expect to incur total expense related to the restructuring plan in the range of \$7.8 million to \$10.0 million, comprised of lease run-out costs of \$2.5 million to \$2.6 million, severance expense of \$1.2 million to \$2.0 million, asset write-downs of \$3.1 million to \$4.2 million, and other associated costs of approximately \$1.0 million to \$1.2 million. These costs will be incurred at our Engineered Products segment, and will be reflected within other (operating) expense in our Consolidated Statements of Operations aside from inventory-related costs, which will be reflected in cost of sales. Approximately 90% of these expenses are expected to be incurred in the fourth quarter of 2015, with the balance to be incurred in the first half of fiscal year 2016.

In October 2015, our board of directors authorized the purchase of up to \$50 million of our outstanding common shares from time to time. As of the date of this report, no shares have been purchased under this authorization, which expires on October 28, 2017.

Additionally, on October 28, 2015 we declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.20 per share to be paid on December 14, 2015 to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 30, 2015.

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

The following is management's discussion and analysis of certain significant factors that have affected our financial condition, cash flows and operating results during the periods included in the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements and the related notes. You should read this in conjunction with those financial statements and the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes included in our annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014.

Forward-Looking Information

This quarterly report on Form 10-Q includes statements that reflect projections or expectations of the future financial condition, results of operations and business of EnPro that are subject to risk and uncertainty. We believe those statements to be "forward-looking" statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. When used in this report, the words "may," "hope," "will," "should," "expect," "plan," "anticipate," "intend," "believe," "estimate," "predict," "potential," "continue," "likely," and other expressions identify forward-looking statements.

We cannot guarantee actual results or events will not differ materially from those projected, estimated, assigned or anticipated in any of the forward-looking statements contained in this report. Important factors that could result in those differences include those specifically noted in the forward-looking statements and those identified in Item 1A, "Risk Factors" of our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014, which include:

- the value of pending claims and the number and value of future asbestos claims against our subsidiaries;
- risks inherent and potential adverse developments that may occur in the Chapter 11 reorganization proceeding involving Garlock Sealing Technologies LLC ("GST LLC"), The Anchor Packing Company ("Anchor") and Garrison Litigation Management Group, Ltd. ("Garrison," and, together with GST LLC and Anchor, "GST"),

including risks presented by efforts of asbestos claimant representatives to assert

claims against us based on various theories of derivative corporate responsibility, including veil piercing and alter ego; general economic conditions in the markets served by our businesses, some of which are cyclical and experience periodic downturns;

prices and availability of raw materials;

the impact of fluctuations in currency exchange rates; and

the amount of any payments required to satisfy contingent liabilities related to discontinued operations of our

predecessors, including liabilities for certain products, environmental matters, employee benefit obligations and other matters.

We caution our shareholders not to place undue reliance on these statements, which speak only as of the date on which such statements were made.

Whenever you read or hear any subsequent written or oral forward-looking statements attributed to us or any person acting on our behalf, you should keep in mind the cautionary statements contained or referred to in this section. We do not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this report or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

Overview and Outlook

Overview. We design, develop, manufacture, service and market proprietary engineered industrial products. We have 66 primary manufacturing facilities located in 13 countries, including the United States.

We manage our business as three segments: a Sealing Products segment, an Engineered Products segment, and a Power Systems segment.

Our Sealing Products segment designs, manufactures and sells sealing products, including: metallic, non-metallic and composite material gaskets, dynamic seals, compression packing, resilient metal seals, elastomeric seals, hydraulic components, expansion joints, flange sealing and isolation products, pipeline casing spacers/isolators, casing end seals, modular sealing systems for sealing pipeline penetrations, hole forming products, manhole infiltration sealing systems, safety-related signage for pipelines, bellows and bellows assemblies, pedestals for semiconductor manufacturing, PTFE products, and heavy duty truck parts used in the wheel-end, braking, suspension, and tire & mileage optimization systems. These products are used in a variety of industries, including chemical and petrochemical processing, petroleum extraction and refining, pulp and paper processing, power generation, food and pharmaceutical processing, primary metal manufacturing, mining, water and waste treatment, heavy-duty trucking, aerospace, medical, filtration and semiconductor fabrication. In many of these industries, performance and durability are vital for safety and environmental protection. Many of our products are used in highly demanding applications, e.g., where extreme temperatures, extreme pressures, corrosive environments, strict tolerances, and/or worn equipment make product performance difficult.

Our Engineered Products segment includes operations that design, manufacture and sell self-lubricating, non-rolling, metal-polymer, solid polymer and filament wound bearing products, aluminum blocks for hydraulic applications and precision engineered components and lubrication systems for reciprocating compressors. These products are used in a wide range of applications, including the automotive, pharmaceutical, pulp and paper, natural gas, health, power generation, machine tools, air treatment, refining, petrochemical and general industrial markets.

Our Power Systems segment designs, manufactures, sells and services heavy-duty, medium-speed diesel, natural gas and dual fuel reciprocating engines. The United States government and the general markets for marine propulsion, power generation, and pump and compressor applications use these products and services.

The historical business operations of certain subsidiaries of our subsidiary, Coltec Industries Inc (“Coltec”), principally GST LLC and Anchor, have resulted in a substantial volume of asbestos litigation in which plaintiffs have alleged personal injury or death as a result of exposure to asbestos fibers. Information about GST LLC’s asbestos litigation is contained in this Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in the “Asbestos” subsection of the “Contingencies” section and in Note 17 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

On June 5, 2010 (the “Petition Date”), GST LLC, Anchor and Garrison filed voluntary petitions for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Western District of North Carolina in Charlotte (the “Bankruptcy Court”). The filings were the initial step in a claims resolution process, which is ongoing. GST LLC is one of the businesses in our broader Garlock group and, prior to the Petition Date, was included

in our Sealing Products segment. GST LLC and its subsidiaries operate five primary manufacturing facilities, including operations in

Palmyra, New York and Houston, Texas. The filings did not include EnPro Industries, Inc. or any other EnPro Industries, Inc. operating subsidiary.

GST LLC now operates in the ordinary course under court protection from asbestos claims. All pending litigation against GST is stayed during the process. We address our actions to permanently resolve GST LLC's asbestos litigation in this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation in the "Garlock Sealing Technologies LLC and Garrison Litigation Management Group, Ltd." section.

The financial results of GST and subsidiaries were included in our consolidated results through June 4, 2010, the day prior to the Petition Date. However, U.S. generally accepted accounting principles require an entity that files for protection under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, whether solvent or insolvent, whose financial statements were previously consolidated with those of its parent, as GST's and its subsidiaries' were with ours, generally must be prospectively deconsolidated from the parent and the investment accounted for using the cost method. At deconsolidation, our investment was recorded at its estimated fair value as of June 4, 2010, resulting in a gain for reporting purposes. The cost method requires us to present our ownership interests in the net assets of GST at the Petition Date as an investment and not recognize any income or loss from GST and subsidiaries in our results of operations during the reorganization period. Our investment of \$236.9 million as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 was subject to periodic reviews for impairment. When GST emerges from the jurisdiction of the Bankruptcy Court, the subsequent accounting will be determined based upon the applicable facts and circumstances at such time, including the terms of any plan of reorganization. See Note 16 to our Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-Q for condensed financial information of GST and subsidiaries.

In January 2015, we announced that GST and we had reached agreement with the Future Claimants' Representative that includes a revised plan of reorganization. The Future Claimants' Representative has agreed to support, recommend and vote in favor of the revised plan. On January 14, 2015, GST filed the revised plan of reorganization which provides for (a) the treatment of present and future asbestos claims against GST that have not been resolved by settlement or verdict prior to the Petition Date, and (b) administrative and litigation costs. The revised plan of reorganization provides for the establishment of two facilities - a settlement facility (which would receive \$220 million from GST and \$30 million from our consolidated subsidiary, Coltec Industries Inc ("Coltec"), upon consummation of the plan and additional contributions by GST aggregating \$77.5 million over the seven years following consummation of the plan) and a litigation fund (which would receive \$30 million from GST upon consummation of the plan) to fund the defense and payment of claims of claimants who elect to pursue litigation under the plan rather than accept the settlement option under the plan. Funds contained in the settlement facility and the litigation fund would provide the exclusive remedies for current and future GST asbestos claimants other than claimants whose claims had been resolved by settlement or verdict prior to the Petition Date and were not paid prior to the Petition Date. The plan provides that GST will pay in full claims that had been resolved by settlement or verdict prior to the Petition Date that were not paid prior to the Petition Date (with respect to claims resolved by verdict, such payment will be made only to the extent the verdict becomes final). The amount of such claims resolved by verdict is \$2.5 million. GST estimates the range of its aggregate liability for the unpaid settled asbestos claims to be from \$3.1 million to \$16.4 million, and the revised plan provides that if the actual amount is less than \$10.0 million GST will contribute the difference to the settlement facility. In addition, the revised plan provides that, during the 40-year period following confirmation of the plan, GST would, if necessary, make supplementary annual contributions, subject to specified maximum annual amounts that decline over the period, to maintain a specified balance at specified dates of the litigation fund. The maximum aggregate amount of all such contingent supplementary contributions over that period is \$132 million. Under the plan, EnPro would guarantee GST's payment of the \$77.5 million of deferred contributions plus accrued interest to the settlement facility and, to the extent they are required, the supplementary contributions to the litigation fund.

The revised plan incorporates the Bankruptcy Court's determination in January 2014 that \$125 million is sufficient to satisfy GST's aggregate liability for present and future mesothelioma claims; however, it also provides additional funds to provide full payment for non-mesothelioma claims and to gain the support of the Future Claimants' Representative of the plan. Under the terms of the plan, we would retain 100% of the equity interests of GST LLC. The plan also provides for the extinguishment of all derivative claims against us based on GST asbestos products and

operations. The revised plan has not yet been confirmed by the Bankruptcy Court (and other necessary approvals have not been obtained), and there is no certainty that the Bankruptcy Court will confirm the plan (or grant other necessary preliminary approvals) or that the conditions to effectiveness of the plan will be satisfied or waived.

In May 2014, our subsidiary, Fairbanks Morse (“FM”), and a consortium partner entered into a multi-year, Euro-denominated contractual arrangement with Electricite de France (“EDF”) to supply 23 3.5 MWe opposed-piston, diesel engine-generator sets to EDF for emergency back-up power at 20 of EDF’s nuclear power plants in France. Since the contract was signed, the U.S. Dollar has strengthened significantly against the Euro, resulting in total U.S. Dollar equivalent revenues, calculated at the exchange rate in effect at the end of the first quarter of 2015, falling below total projected U.S. Dollar costs for the EDF contract, and for the first quarter of 2015 we recorded a loss provision of \$6.2 million as a result of the effect of

foreign exchange rates. This evaluation was based upon the 2015 first-quarter-end U.S. Dollar to Euro exchange rate of \$1.10 compared to an exchange rate of \$1.36 when the contract was signed. During the second quarter, the U.S. Dollar weakened against the Euro which resulted in an increase in total U.S. Dollar equivalent revenue for the contract from \$98.5 million to \$99.9 million. This increase in total contract revenues of \$1.4 million (offset by foreign exchange rate driven cost increases of \$0.2 million) resulted in a positive gross margin impact from foreign exchange of \$1.2 million during the second quarter of 2015. The Euro to U.S. Dollar exchange rate changed insignificantly between the end of the second quarter of 2015 and the end of the third quarter of 2015. Accordingly, the foreign exchange impact on this contract was insignificant for the third quarter of 2015. We have not entered into any transactions to hedge the impact of future foreign exchange rate changes on this contract. The evaluation of the impact of exchange rates on the contract is updated on a quarterly basis for the duration of the contract, with the amount of any change in a quarter in the impact of exchange rates on the loss provision affecting segment profit for the quarter by the amount of such change.

On February 12, 2015, we acquired the stock of ATDynamics, Inc. ("ATDynamics"), a privately-held company offering innovative aerodynamic products to the commercial trucking industry. ATDynamics is managed as part of our Stemco division within the Sealing Products segment. ATDynamics, headquartered in Hayward, California, is a leading designer and manufacturer of a suite of aerodynamic products engineered to reduce fuel consumption in the global freight transportation industry.

On July 1, 2015 we purchased the Veyance North-American air spring business (the "Air Spring Business"). The Air Spring Business is a manufacturer of air springs that are used in the suspension systems of commercial vehicles. Following the acquisition, it became part of our Stemco division within the Sealing Products segment. The Air Spring Business manufactures products in its facility in San Luis Potosi, Mexico with a commercial organization in the U.S., Canada and Mexico, and engineering, testing and administrative resources in Fairlawn, Ohio. The addition of the Air Spring Business significantly expands Stemco's presence and scale in the commercial vehicle suspension market. We completed our most recent required annual impairment test of goodwill as of October 1, 2014. The estimated fair value of our Compressor Products International ("CPI") reporting unit exceeded its book value by 10% at that time. CPI is included in our Engineered Products segment.

Through the first quarter of 2015, several initiatives were implemented to remove labor, facility and other costs from CPI's cost structure and a customer-focused organizational realignment was implemented to identify price and volume opportunities to optimize sales and profitability in the weak oil and gas business environment. During the first quarter of 2015 new strategic options and opportunities to improve business performance were analyzed given the continuing weakness in demand. Additional strategic measures were planned to be implemented during the second half of 2015 and the expected benefits of these actions were taken into consideration in assessing the outlook for CPI.

However, as more time passed, the benefits of strategic measures and initiatives being implemented were no longer expected to sufficiently compensate for the financial impacts of the prolonged and significant weakness in the oil and gas markets served by CPI. Taking this into account, the forecasted results for CPI were lowered significantly at the end of May 2015 to such an extent that we thought it likely that the fair value of CPI would be less than its carrying value which necessitated an interim impairment test for goodwill. The interim step one analysis we performed, using a combination of discounted cash flow and market value approaches to determine the fair value of CPI consistent with our annual impairment testing, indicated that the fair value of CPI was less than the carrying value of its net assets. The required step two valuation analysis performed as of May 31, 2015 and completed in July 2015 indicated that \$46.1 million of the CPI goodwill balance was impaired. Accordingly, CPI goodwill in the amount of \$46.1 million was written-off in the second quarter of 2015. The remaining CPI goodwill balance at September 30, 2015 is \$4.0 million.

On October 13, 2015, we approved a plan to restructure certain operations of our CPI unit in light of the prolonged and significant weakness in the markets served by CPI, particularly the oil and gas markets. The restructuring plan contemplates the closing of operations at the Fort St. John, Grand Prairie, Lac La Biche and Calgary facilities in western Canada, as well as facilities in Brazil, Colombia, New Smyrna Beach, Florida and other domestic and international sites. In addition, 17 employees have been terminated at the Edmonton and Medicine Hat facilities in Alberta, Canada. We first communicated the restructuring plan to affected employees on October 21, 2015.

We expect to incur total expense related to the restructuring plan in the range of \$7.8 million to \$10.0 million, comprised of lease run-out costs of \$2.5 million to \$2.6 million, severance expense of \$1.2 million to \$2.0 million, asset write-downs of \$3.1 million to \$4.2 million, and other associated costs of approximately \$1.0 million to \$1.2 million. These costs will be incurred at our Engineered Products segment, and will be reflected within other (operating) expense in our Consolidated Statements of Operations aside from inventory-related costs, which will be reflected in cost of sales. Approximately 90% of

these expenses are expected to be incurred in the fourth quarter of 2015, with the balance to be incurred in the first half of 2016.

Of the estimate of total expenses, \$4.1 million to \$5.3 million are expected to result in future cash expenditures. We expect approximately 40% of the estimated expenditures to occur in the fourth fiscal quarter of 2015, approximately 30% to occur in fiscal year 2016, and the remaining 30% to occur over fiscal years 2017 to 2018.

Outlook

Market conditions remain soft, and global economic volatility and sluggish oil and gas markets have resulted in lower demand levels in several of our businesses. We have sound demand levels in the nuclear, petrochemical, and engine parts and service markets. However, softer conditions in many of our other markets and the strong dollar continue to affect our results. Despite current challenging market conditions, longer term, we expect continued benefits from our strategic growth initiatives including growth from recent and future strategic acquisitions and continued emphasis on improving operational efficiencies.

Our effective tax rate is directly impacted by the relative proportions of revenue and income before taxes in the jurisdictions in which we operate. In addition, the rate can be magnified by the near break-even pre-tax loss affected by normal permanent book and tax differences. Based on the expected mix of domestic and foreign earnings excluding goodwill impairment, which is largely nondeductible, we anticipate our annual effective tax rate for 2015 will be unusually low, between 8% and 12%. The volatility in the tax rate is primarily the result of significant discrete items. Without discrete items, we anticipate our annual effective tax rate for 2015 will be between 28% and 30%. The anticipated effective tax rate could be even lower if the U.S. Congress acts to renew certain U.S. federal tax provisions that have expired. These include the research and development credit, certain employment credits, and an exclusion for passive income earned by controlled foreign corporations. The absence of an exclusion for passive income earned between our affiliated foreign subsidiaries is taxed in the U.S. as a dividend, in addition to being taxed in the local jurisdiction. If these tax incentives are renewed during the year, it could have a significant effect on tax expense in the period when renewed.

Additional discrete tax events may cause our effective rate to fluctuate on a quarterly basis. Certain events, including, for example, acquisitions and other business changes, which are difficult to predict, may also cause our effective tax rate to fluctuate. We are subject to changing tax laws, regulations, and interpretations in multiple jurisdictions. Corporate tax reform continues to be a priority in the U.S. and other jurisdictions. Changes to the tax system in the U.S. could have significant effects, positive and negative, on our effective tax rate, and on our deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Our U.S. defined benefit plans continue to be well funded. We do not expect to make any contributions in 2015, based on currently available data, which is subject to change, and consultation with our actuaries. Future contribution requirements, if any, depend on pension asset returns, pension valuation assumptions, plan design, and legislative actions.

We estimate annual pension expense for the full year of 2015 will be approximately \$5.0 million, which would be \$2.0 million more than in 2014. The expected increase in pension expense is primarily due to a lower discount rate used in the actuarial computations and updates to the actuarially determined mortality tables. Even with the impact of these assumptions, the estimated 2015 pension expense is lower than historical expense amounts primarily due to significant contributions made during 2013 and 2014, and the strong returns on pension assets. These estimates are based on current assumptions and pension expense may increase in subsequent years if discount rates decline or other changes in actuarial assumptions increase the projected benefit obligation.

In connection with our growth strategy, we will continue to evaluate making additional acquisitions in 2015; however, the effect of such acquisitions cannot be predicted and therefore is not reflected in this outlook.

We address our outlook regarding our actions to permanently resolve GST LLC's asbestos litigation in this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in the "Garlock Sealing Technologies LLC and Garrison Litigation Management Group, Ltd." and "Subsidiary Bankruptcy" sections.

Results of Operations

	Quarters Ended September 30, 2015 2014 (in millions)		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015 2014	
Sales				
Sealing Products	\$ 186.3	\$ 168.9	\$ 520.2	\$ 499.3
Engineered Products	72.1	88.1	227.8	275.4
Power Systems	49.1	46.5	137.2	130.6
	307.5	303.5	885.2	905.3
Intersegment sales	(0.9)	) (0.9)	) (2.7)	) (2.4)
Net sales	\$ 306.6	\$ 302.6	\$ 882.5	\$ 902.9
Segment Profit				
Sealing Products	\$ 22.5	\$ 23.0	\$ 61.7	\$ 62.9
Engineered Products	1.5	6.0	8.9	23.6
Power Systems	9.2	9.6	16.1	16.3
Total segment profit	33.2	38.6	86.7	102.8
Corporate expenses	(6.3)	) (10.1)	) (19.5)	) (30.9)
Goodwill and other intangible asset impairment	—	—	(47.0)) —
Interest expense, net	(12.8)	) (10.5)	) (38.6)	) (31.5)
Other expense, net	(1.9)	) (4.9)	) (8.4)	) (13.5)
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 12.2	\$ 13.1	\$ (26.8)	) \$ 26.9

Segment profit is total segment sales reduced by operating expenses, restructuring and other expenses identifiable with the segment. Corporate expenses include general corporate administrative costs. Expenses not directly attributable to the segments, corporate expenses, net interest expense, gains and losses related to the sale of assets, impairments, and income taxes are not included in the computation of segment profit. The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as those for EnPro.

Other expense, net in the table above contains all items included in other (operating) expense and other income (expense) (non-operating) on our Consolidated Statements of Operations for the quarters ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 and the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 with the exception of \$0.8 million, \$0.5 million, \$2.2 million and \$1.1 million, respectively, of restructuring costs. As noted previously, restructuring costs are considered to be a part of segment profit. Additionally, other expense, net in the table above for the quarters ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 and the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 also includes \$1.1 million, \$0.2 million, \$3.1 million and \$2.0 million, respectively, of miscellaneous expenses that are either not associated with a particular segment or not considered part of administering the corporate headquarters. These expenses are included in selling, general and administrative expense on our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Third Quarter of 2015 Compared to the Third Quarter of 2014

Sales of \$306.6 million in the third quarter of 2015 increased 1.3% from \$302.6 million in the third quarter of 2014.

The following table summarizes the impact of acquisitions, divestiture and foreign currency by segment:

Sales	Percent Change 3rd Quarter 2015 vs. 3rd Quarter 2014					
increase/(decrease)	Acquisitions	Divestiture	Foreign Currency	Organic	Total	
EnPro Industries, Inc.	12.2	% (2.5)	)% (4.6)	)% (3.8)	)% 1.3	%
Sealing Products	21.8	% (4.6)	)% (3.2)	)% (3.7)	)% 10.3	%
Engineered Products	—	% —	% (9.8)	)% (8.4)	)% (18.2))%
Power Systems	—	% —	% —	% 5.6	% 5.6	%

Following are the key points regarding changes in sales for the third quarter of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014:

- Unfavorable foreign currency exchange rates during the third quarter of 2015 as compared to the same period in 2014.
- Divestiture of GRT in the fourth quarter of 2014 included in the Sealing Products segment.
- Acquisition of Fabrico in the fourth quarter of 2014 included in the Sealing Products segment.
- Acquisition of ATDynamics in the first quarter of 2015 included in the Sealing Products segment.
- Acquisition of the Air Spring Business in the third quarter of 2015 included in the Sealing Products segment.

See below for additional discussion on segment sales and segment profits.

Corporate expenses for the third quarter of 2015 decreased \$3.8 million as compared to the same period in 2014. The decrease was primarily driven by lower employee costs (\$3.0 million), including benefits and incentive compensation, and by lower professional services costs (\$1.2 million), including consulting, and share-based compensation to directors due to the decreased fair value of certain awards accounted for as liabilities.

Interest expense, net in the third quarter of 2015 increased by \$2.3 million as compared to the same period of 2014, primarily due to higher average outstanding indebtedness.

Other expense, net in the third quarter of 2015 decreased by \$3.0 million as compared to the same period of 2014, primarily due to loss on the convertible debentures tender offer transactions in the third quarter of 2014 (\$4.0 million) and a decrease in the liability for retiree medical benefits associated with previously divested companies (\$2.9 million) in the third quarter of 2015. These decreases were partially offset by an increase in the workers' compensation liability for employees of previously divested companies (\$2.0 million), increased environmental reserves in the current quarter (\$0.8 million), and increased legal fees as activity in relation to GST's asbestos liability claims resolution process ramped up (\$0.6 million).

We recorded income tax expense of \$0.8 million on pre-tax income from continuing operations of \$12.2 million in the third quarter of 2015, resulting in an effective tax rate for the quarter of 6.3%. During the third quarter of 2014, our effective tax rate was 34.4% as we recorded an income tax expense of \$4.5 million on pre-tax income of \$13.1 million. The unusual tax expense in the current year quarter primarily results from additional discrete items recorded, including a \$0.9 million benefit from provision-to-return adjustments, and a \$1.5 million net benefit from the reversal of a previously recorded state tax liability related to the sale of our Garlock Rubber Technologies business unit.

Without discrete items, our effective tax rate is 22.5% in the third quarter of 2015, versus 34.3% in the third quarter of 2014. This rate generally fluctuates based on the portion of our profits earned within the U.S. versus lower rate foreign jurisdictions.

Net income was \$11.4 million, or \$0.51 per share, in the third quarter of 2015 compared to net income of \$8.6 million, or \$0.33 per share, in the same quarter of 2014. Earnings per share are expressed on a diluted basis.

Following is a discussion of operating results for each segment during the quarter:

Sealing Products. Sales of \$186.3 million in the third quarter of 2015 reflect a 10.3% increase compared to the \$168.9 million reported in the same quarter of 2014. Excluding the benefit of acquisitions (\$36.9 million), the impact of the prior year divestiture (\$7.7 million), and unfavorable foreign exchange translation (\$5.4 million), sales were down 3.7% or \$6.4 million due to softer demand from oil and gas, truck parts, semiconductor and general industrial markets which were partially offset by stronger nuclear market and aerospace sales.

Segment profit of \$22.5 million in the third quarter of 2015 decreased 2.2% from \$23.0 million reported in the third quarter of 2014. Excluding the effects of acquisitions and acquisition-related costs (\$0.7 million), the prior year divestiture (\$1.3 million), and lower restructuring costs (\$0.4 million), segment profit was down \$0.3 million or 1.4%. Operating margins for the segment declined from 13.6% in 2014 to 12.1% in 2015. Excluding the effects noted above, segment operating margins expanded by 30 basis points from 13.8% in the third quarter of 2014 to 14.1%, largely due to lower operating costs.

Engineered Products. Sales in the third quarter of 2015 decreased 18.2% from \$88.1 million to \$72.1 million reported in the third quarter of 2015. Excluding the impact of unfavorable foreign exchange translation (\$8.6 million), sales were down 8.4% or \$7.4 million primarily due to lower sales of bearings, particularly in the fluid power and agricultural equipment markets, coupled with continued weakness in compressor parts and services demand from the Canadian natural gas market and in the U.K. and Middle East.

Segment profit in the third quarter of 2015 was \$1.5 million compared to \$6.0 million in the third quarter of 2014, a decrease of \$4.5 million, or 75.0%. Excluding current quarter foreign exchange translation and restructuring costs (\$0.7 million), segment profit was down \$3.8 million or 63.3%. The lower sales volume described above was the primary driver for the decline, and more than offset cost reduction initiatives in the segment. Operating margins for the segment were 2.1%, which was down from the 6.8% reported in the third quarter of 2014.

Power Systems. Sales of \$49.1 million in the third quarter of 2015 increased \$2.6 million, or 5.6%, from \$46.5 million in the third quarter of 2014. The increase includes higher engine and service revenues partially offset by a decrease in repair parts for the period.

The segment reported a profit of \$9.2 million in the third quarter of 2015 compared to \$9.6 million in the third quarter of 2014, a decrease of 4.2%. The quarter-over-quarter decrease in segment profit primarily results from the lower mix of repair parts, new product development costs and higher selling, general and administrative expenses.

Operating margins for the segment decreased from 20.6% in 2014 to 18.7% in 2015.

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

Sales of \$882.5 million in the first nine months of 2015 decreased 2.3% from \$902.9 million in the first nine months of 2014. The following table summarizes the impact of acquisitions, divestiture and foreign currency, by segment:

Sales increase/(decrease)	Percent Change First Nine Months of 2015 vs. First Nine Months of 2014					
	Acquisitions	Divestiture	Foreign Currency	Organic	Total	
EnPro Industries, Inc.	7.1	% (2.7	)% (5.2	)% (1.5	)% (2.3)%
Sealing Products	12.8	% (4.9	)% (3.6	)% (0.1	)% 4.2	%
Engineered Products	—	% —	% (10.4	)% (6.9	)% (17.3)%
Power Systems	—	% —	% —	% 5.1	% 5.1	%

The factors contributing to segment profit results for the first nine months of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014 were essentially the same as those affecting the comparison of results between the third quarter of 2015 and 2014, except that, in 2015, the Power Systems segment incurred foreign exchange rate driven losses on a long-term contract denominated in Euros (\$5.0 million loss in the first nine months of 2015).

Corporate expenses for the first nine months of 2015 decreased \$11.4 million from the the first nine months of 2014. The decrease was primarily driven by lower incentive compensation costs due mainly to lower projected attainment on employee incentive programs (\$5.3 million), lower salaries and benefits (primarily medical) (\$5.1 million) and lower share-based compensation to directors due to the decreased fair value of certain awards accounted for as liabilities (\$1.0 million).

Goodwill and other asset impairments for the first nine months of 2015 reflects the write-off of goodwill related to the CPI division in the amount of \$46.1 million, and the write-off of amortized trademarks associated with the CPI division in the amount of \$0.9 million.

Interest expense, net for the first nine months of 2015 increased \$7.1 million compared to the first nine months of 2014 due to higher average indebtedness in the first nine months of 2015 as compared to the first nine months of 2014.

Other expense, net for the first nine months of 2015 was \$5.1 million lower than the first nine months of 2014 due to lower loss on exchange and conversion of convertible debentures (\$7.2 million) and the decrease in the liability for retiree medical benefits associated with previously divested companies (\$2.9 million). These decreases were offset partially by the increase in the workers' compensation liability for employees of previously divested companies (\$2.0 million), increased legal fees in relation to GST's asbestos liability claims resolution process (\$0.6 million), and increased other costs associated with previously divested companies (\$0.5 million).

Income tax expense during the first nine months of 2015 was \$0.7 million compared to tax expense of \$8.7 million in the comparable period of 2014, resulting in a 2015 year-to-date effective tax rate of negative 2.4%. During the first nine months of 2014, our effective tax rate was 32.3%. The volatility in the tax rate is primarily the result of significant discrete items that were recorded during the first nine months of 2015. We released a valuation allowance in France where an entity has demonstrated sustained earnings to overcome a history of negative evidence. Although

realization is not assured, management

41

believes it is more likely than not that all of the deferred tax asset will be realized. The full \$3.2 million benefit of this valuation allowance release was recorded as a discrete item in the first quarter of 2015. In the third quarter of 2015, we recorded a discrete tax benefit of \$2.4 million related to adjustments of prior accrued taxes, primarily as a result of originally using estimates that were updated in tax returns filed during the period. These favorable discrete items were more than offset in the second quarter by our inability to record tax benefits related to the largely nondeductible discrete goodwill impairment charge. In the second quarter of 2015, we recorded a discrete tax benefit of only \$0.8 million on the \$46.1 million goodwill impairment. Without discrete items, our effective tax rate is 26.0% in the first nine months of 2015, versus 31.9% in the first nine months of 2014. This rate is generally lower than U.S. statutory rates primarily due to the earnings in lower rate foreign jurisdictions where a significant portion of our income is taxed, and fluctuates based on the portion of our profits earned in each jurisdiction. In addition, the rate can be magnified by the near break-even pre-tax loss affected by normal permanent book and tax differences.

Net loss was \$27.5 million, or \$1.21 per share, for the first nine months of 2015 compared to net income of \$18.2 million, or \$0.71 per share, in the first nine months of last year. Earnings per share are expressed on a diluted basis. Following is a discussion of operating results for each segment during the first nine months of 2015 compared to the first nine months of 2014:

Sealing Products. Sales of \$520.2 million in the first nine months of 2015 reflects a 4.2% increase compared to the \$499.3 million reported in the same period of 2014. Excluding the benefit of acquisitions (\$63.8 million), the impact of a prior year divestiture (\$24.7 million), and unfavorable foreign exchange translation (\$18.2 million), sales were essentially flat to prior year. Higher revenues from truck parts, aerospace and chemical markets were partially offset by softer conditions in oil and gas, semiconductor and general industrial markets.

Segment profit of \$61.7 million in the first nine months of 2015 decreased 1.9% from \$62.9 million reported in the same period of 2014. Excluding the effects of acquisitions and acquisition-related costs (\$0.4 million), the prior year divestiture (\$4.5 million), and lower restructuring costs (\$1.1 million), segment profit increased \$2.8 million or 4.7% largely due to lower operating costs. Operating margins for the segment declined from 12.6% in the first nine months of 2014 to 11.9% in the first nine months of 2015.

Engineered Products. Sales for the first nine months of 2015 of \$227.8 million decreased from \$275.4 million reported for the first nine months of 2014, a decrease of 17.3%. Excluding the impact of unfavorable foreign exchange translation (\$28.6 million), sales were down 6.9% or \$19.0 million. Lower sales of bearings in the U.S. market and lower sales of reciprocating compressor parts and service in Canada, the U.K., Middle East and the U.S. markets more than offset sales increases in other European markets.

Segment profit in the first nine months of 2015 was \$8.9 million compared to \$23.6 million in the same period of 2015. Excluding the effect of unfavorable foreign exchange translation (\$2.2 million), and higher restructuring costs (\$2.2 million), offset by \$0.1 million of expenses pertaining to a prior acquisition in 2014, segment profit was down \$10.4 million or 43.9% as improved pricing and the favorable impact of cost reduction initiatives were more than offset by the impact of lower sales volumes. Operating margins for the segment were 3.9%, which was down from the 8.6% reported in the comparable period of 2014.

Power Systems. Sales of \$137.2 million in the first nine months of 2015 increased 5.1% from the \$130.6 million reported in the comparable period of 2014, primarily due to higher revenues from parts and service. Engine revenues were \$0.3 million lower.

The segment reported a profit of \$16.1 million for the first nine months of 2015 compared to \$16.3 million in the comparable period of 2014. Segment profits of \$16.1 million included a foreign exchange related \$5.0 million loss provision associated with periods beyond 2015 on a multi-year contract for engines to EDF priced in Euros. Excluding this foreign exchange transaction impact, profit would have improved \$4.8 million, or 29.4% year-over-year. The higher margins were primarily due to higher volume, a more favorable mix of high-margin parts and services and improved pricing, which more than offset increased selling, general and administrative expense. Operating margins for the segment decreased from 12.5% in 2014 to 11.7% in 2015 due to the \$5.0 million loss provision, partially offset by the foregoing factors described above. Excluding the effect of the loss provision, margins were 15.4% compared to 12.5% in 2014.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash requirements for, but not limited to, working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, pension contributions, and debt repayments have been funded from cash balances on hand, issuance of our 5.875% Senior Notes due 2022, revolver borrowings and cash generated from operations. We are proactively pursuing acquisition opportunities. It is possible our cash requirements for one or more acquisition opportunities could exceed our cash balance at the time of closing. Should we need additional capital, we have resources available, which are discussed in this section under the heading “Capital Resources.”

As of September 30, 2015, we held all of our \$92.0 million of cash and cash equivalents outside of the United States. If the funds held outside the United States were needed for our operations in the U.S., we have several methods to repatriate, including repayment of intercompany loans or distributions of previously taxed income. Other distributions may require us to incur U.S. or foreign taxes to repatriate these funds. However, our intent is to permanently reinvest these funds outside the U.S. and our current plans do not create a need to repatriate cash to fund our U.S. operations.

Cash Flows

Operating activities provided \$32.0 million of cash in the first nine months of 2015 compared to using \$9.9 million in the same period last year. The increase in cash from operating activities was primarily due to lower pension contributions of approximately \$49 million and lower income taxes paid of approximately \$8 million offset by higher interest paid of approximately \$14 million in 2015.

Investing activities used \$72.2 million and \$31.7 million of cash during the first nine months of 2015 and 2014, respectively, primarily to fund acquisitions, capital expenditures and enterprise resource and planning system implementations.

Financing activities used \$59.3 million in cash in the first nine months of 2015, primarily from \$44.9 million spent to repurchase the majority of our outstanding convertible debentures, \$80.0 million spent to repurchase 1.2 million shares of our outstanding common stock and the payment of \$13.8 million of dividends. These activities were funded by cash on hand, cash from operations, and from net additional borrowings of \$77.9 million from our revolving credit facility. Financing activities in the first nine months of 2014 provided cash of \$176.9 million, primarily from proceeds on the newly issued 5.875% senior notes, after giving effect to repurchases of \$51.3 million of our outstanding convertible debentures in a cash tender offer.

Capital Resources

Senior Secured Revolving Credit Facility. On August 28, 2014, we amended and restated the agreement governing our senior secured revolving credit facility (the “Credit Facility Amendment”). The Credit Facility Amendment provides for a five-year, \$300 million senior secured revolving credit facility (the “Revolving Credit Facility”). Borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility currently bear interest at an annual rate of LIBOR plus 2.00% or base rate plus 1.00%, although the interest rates under the Revolving Credit Facility are subject to incremental increases or decreases based on a consolidated total leverage ratio. In addition, a commitment fee accrues with respect to the unused amount of the Revolving Credit Facility at an annual rate of 0.25%, which rate is also subject to incremental increases or decreases based on a consolidated total leverage ratio.

The Credit Facility Amendment contains events of default including, but not limited to, nonpayment of principal or interest, violation of covenants, breaches of representations and warranties, cross-default to other debt, bankruptcy and other insolvency events, material judgments, certain ERISA events, actual or asserted invalidity of loan documentation, certain changes of control of EnPro Industries, Inc., the invalidity of subordination provisions of subordinated indebtedness, the failure of the domestic entities of GST to become guarantors following their exit from bankruptcy and reconsolidation with EnPro Industries, Inc. for financial reporting purposes and, upon the same event, the failure to pledge the equity interests of GST (on the same basis on which the equity of other consolidated subsidiaries of EnPro Industries, Inc. is pledged) as collateral to secure obligations under the Credit Facility Amendment.

The borrowing availability at September 30, 2015, under the Revolving Credit Facility was \$212.3 million, representing the full \$300 million amount of the Revolving Credit Facility less \$9.7 million reserved for outstanding letters of credit and \$78.0 million of outstanding borrowings.

Convertible Debentures. In October 2005, we issued \$172.5 million in aggregate principal amount of Convertible Debentures, net of an original issue discount of \$61.3 million. The Convertible Debentures matured on October 15, 2015. Prior to maturity, the outstanding Convertible Debentures bore interest at the annual rate of 3.9375%, with interest due on April 15 and October 15 of each year.

Holders may convert the Convertible Debentures into cash and shares of our common stock, under certain circumstances described more fully in our most recent Form 10-K. The Convertible Debentures met these conditions and were convertible until September 30, 2015, and remained convertible until maturity. Upon a conversion, we are required to make a cash payment of up to \$1,000 for each \$1,000 in principal amount of the Convertible Debentures being converted, with the remaining conversion value of the Convertible Debentures, if any, being paid in shares of our common stock. While the Convertible Debentures are convertible, we classify the excess cash required to redeem the Convertible Debentures over their carrying value as temporary equity.

In 2014, we entered into privately negotiated transactions with certain holders of approximately \$97.7 million in aggregate principal amount of the Convertible Debentures to exchange them for an aggregate of approximately 3.0 million shares of EnPro's common stock, plus cash payments of accrued and unpaid interest and for fractional shares. We recognized a \$6.0 million pre-tax loss on the exchanges (\$3.8 million net of tax). There was also a \$1.4 million additional tax benefit recorded directly to equity.

In 2014, we also completed a cash tender to purchase any and all of the remaining Convertible Debentures at a price based on the volume-weighted average price of our common stock over a measurement period plus a premium and accrued and unpaid interest. We purchased approximately \$51.3 million in aggregate principal amount of Convertible Debentures validly tendered and not validly withdrawn in the tender offer. Including transaction costs, we paid \$105.6 million to complete the transaction of which \$52.0 million was allocated to the extinguishment of the liability component and the remaining \$53.6 million was allocated to the reacquisition of the associated conversion option. We recognized a \$4.0 million pre-tax loss on the transaction (\$2.5 million net of tax). In addition, there was a \$0.8 million tax benefit recorded directly to equity.

In March 2015, we purchased for cash approximately \$21.3 million in aggregate principal amount of Convertible Debentures in a privately negotiated transaction. We paid \$44.9 million to complete the transaction of which \$23.3 million was allocated to the extinguishment of the liability component and the remaining \$21.6 million was allocated to the reacquisition of the associated conversion option. We recognized a \$2.8 million pre-tax loss on the transaction (\$1.8 million net of tax) which is included in other income (expense) in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations.

These transactions reduced the aggregate principal amount of the Convertible Debentures outstanding to approximately \$2.2 million at September 30, 2015.

Subsequent to the third quarter of 2015, we received conversion requests representing all \$2.2 million of the Convertible Debentures outstanding. Under the terms of the Debentures, each holder is entitled to receive a cash payment of up to \$1,000 for each \$1,000 in principal amount of the Convertible Debentures being converted, plus a number of shares of our common stock, determined over a twenty (20) trading day settlement period. Accordingly, the holders will be entitled to receive in November 2015, approximately \$2.2 million in cash plus approximately 20,000 shares of our common stock, subject to stock price changes during the remaining settlement period.

We used a portion of the net proceeds from the original sale of the Convertible Debentures to enter into call options, consisting of hedge and warrant transactions, which entitled us to purchase shares of our stock from a financial institution at an adjusted price of \$33.68 per share and entitled the financial institution to purchase shares of our stock from us at an adjusted price of \$46.64 per share. The repurchase transactions mentioned above did not reduce the respective obligations under the hedge and warrant transactions entered into in connection with the original sale of the Convertible Debentures, which remained in force with respect to the original amount of the Convertible Debentures. On March 17, 2015, we entered into an agreement with this financial institution to effectively accelerate and offset settlement obligations of the parties under the call options providing for a net-share settlement. On May 26, 2015 we settled this transaction, which resulted in a net-share settlement of approximately 0.9 million shares being delivered to us. These shares were immediately retired and are no longer considered outstanding.

Senior Notes. In September 2014, we completed an offering of \$300 million aggregate principal amount of our 5.875% Senior Notes due 2022 (the “Senior Notes”). The offer was made in the United States to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), and to non-U.S. persons in offshore transactions in reliance on Regulation S under the Securities Act.

The Senior Notes are unsecured, unsubordinated obligations of EnPro and mature on September 15, 2022. Interest on the Senior Notes accrues at a rate of 5.875% per annum and is payable semi-annually in cash in arrears on March 15 and September 15 of each year, commencing March 15, 2015. The Senior Notes are required to be guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by each of EnPro’s existing and future direct and indirect domestic subsidiaries that is a borrower under, or

guarantees, our indebtedness under the Revolving Credit Facility or guarantees any other Capital Markets Indebtedness (as defined in the indenture governing the Senior Notes) of EnPro or any of the guarantors. In connection with the issuance of the Senior Notes, we entered into a registration rights agreement in which we agreed to file a registration statement with respect to a registered exchange offer to exchange the Senior Notes for new registered notes, with terms substantially identical in all material respects with the Senior Notes. We completed the exchange offer in the second quarter of 2015, with all of the outstanding Senior Notes participating in the exchange. Share Repurchase Program. In February 2015, we initiated an \$80 million share repurchase program. We repurchased and retired a total of approximately 1.2 million shares at a weighted average price of \$66.76. The shares were purchased through our open market plan which was completed in April 2015. The repurchase of shares pursuant to the open market plan was conducted in compliance with Rules 10b5-1(c) and 10b-18 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which plan prescribed price, volume and procedural requirements for the purchase of the shares.

In October 2015, our board of directors authorized the purchase of up to an additional \$50 million of our outstanding common shares from time to time. As of the date of this report, no shares have been purchased under this authorization, which expires on October 28, 2017.

Garlock Sealing Technologies LLC and Garrison Litigation Management Group, Ltd.

The historical business operations of GST LLC and Anchor resulted in a substantial volume of asbestos litigation in which plaintiffs alleged personal injury or death as a result of exposure to asbestos fibers. Those subsidiaries manufactured and/or sold industrial sealing products, predominately gaskets and packing, containing encapsulated asbestos fibers. Anchor is an inactive and insolvent indirect subsidiary of Coltec. Our subsidiaries' exposure to asbestos litigation and their relationships with insurance carriers have been managed through another Coltec subsidiary, Garrison.

On the Petition Date, GST LLC, Anchor and Garrison filed voluntary petitions for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code in Bankruptcy Court. The filings were the initial step in a claims resolution process, which is ongoing. The goal of the process is an efficient and permanent resolution of all pending and future asbestos claims through court approval of a plan of reorganization that will establish a facility to resolve and pay all GST asbestos claims. GST is seeking an order confirming a plan of reorganization that provides for the establishment of such a facility and repayment of creditors in full, and a confirmation hearing is scheduled for June 2016. GST's plan is supported by the court-appointed representative of future asbestos claimants but opposed by the official committee representing current asbestos claimants.

Prior to its deconsolidation effective on the Petition Date, GST LLC and its subsidiaries operated as part of the Garlock group of companies within EnPro's Sealing Products segment. GST LLC designs, manufactures and sells sealing products, including metallic, non-metallic and composite material gaskets, rotary seals, compression packing, resilient metal seals, elastomeric seals, hydraulic components, and expansion joints. GST LLC and its subsidiaries operate five primary manufacturing facilities, including GST LLC's operations in Palmyra, New York and Houston, Texas.

Garrison's principal business historically has been to manage the defense of all asbestos-related litigation affecting our subsidiaries, principally GST LLC and Anchor, arising from their sale or use of products or materials containing asbestos, and to manage, bill and collect available insurance proceeds. When it commenced business in 1996, Garrison acquired certain assets of GST LLC and assumed certain liabilities stemming from asbestos-related claims against GST LLC. Garrison is not itself a defendant in asbestos-related litigation and has no direct liability for asbestos-related claims. Rather, it has assumed GST LLC's liability for such claims and agreed to indemnify GST LLC from liability with respect to such claims. Anchor was a distributor of products containing asbestos and was acquired by GST LLC in 1987. Anchor has been inactive and insolvent since 1993.

The financial results of GST and subsidiaries have been excluded from our consolidated results since the Petition Date. The investment in GST is presented using the cost method during the reorganization period and is subject to periodic reviews for impairment. The cost method requires us to present our ownership interests in the net assets of GST at the Petition Date as an investment and to not recognize any income or loss from GST and subsidiaries in our results of operations during the reorganization period. When GST emerges from the jurisdiction of the Bankruptcy

Court, the subsequent accounting will be determined based upon the applicable circumstances and facts at such time, including the terms of any plan of reorganization. See Note 16 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for condensed financial information for GST and subsidiaries.

GST is included in our consolidated U.S. federal income tax return and certain state combined income tax returns. As the parent of these consolidated tax groups, we are liable for, and pay, income taxes owed by the entire group. We have agreed with GST to allocate group taxes to GST based on the U.S. consolidated tax return regulations and current accounting guidance. This method generally allocates current and deferred taxes to GST as if it were a separate taxpayer. As a result, we

carry an income tax receivable from GST related to this allocation. At September 30, 2015, this amount was \$94.0 million. This receivable is expected to be collected at a future date.

We have assessed GST LLC's and Garrison's liquidity position as a result of the bankruptcy filing and believe they can continue to fund their operating activities, and those of their subsidiaries, and meet their capital requirements for the foreseeable future. However, the ability of GST LLC and Garrison to continue as going concerns is dependent upon their ability to resolve their ultimate asbestos liability in the bankruptcy from their net assets, future cash flows, and available insurance proceeds, whether through the confirmation of a plan of reorganization or otherwise. As a result of the bankruptcy filing and related events, there can be no assurance the carrying values of the assets, including the carrying value of the business and the tax receivable, will be realized or that liabilities will be liquidated or settled for the amounts recorded. In addition, a plan of reorganization, or rejection thereof, could change the amounts reported in the GST LLC and Garrison financial statements and cause a material change in the carrying amount of our investment. For additional information about GST's bankruptcy proceeding, see Note 16 to our Consolidated Financial Statements and the sections entitled "Contingencies – Subsidiary Bankruptcy," and "- Asbestos" in this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Please refer to our annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014, for a complete list of our critical accounting policies and estimates.

Contingencies

General

A description of environmental, asbestos and other legal matters relating to certain of our subsidiaries is included in this section. In addition to the matters noted herein, we are from time to time subject to, and are presently involved in, other litigation and legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. We believe the outcome of such other litigation and legal proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Expenses for administrative and legal proceedings are recorded when incurred.

Environmental

Our facilities and operations are subject to federal, state and local environmental and occupational health and safety requirements of the U.S. and foreign countries. We take a proactive approach in our efforts to comply with environmental, health and safety laws as they relate to our manufacturing operations and in proposing and implementing any remedial plans that may be necessary. We also regularly conduct comprehensive environmental, health and safety audits at our facilities to maintain compliance and improve operational efficiency.

Although we believe past operations were in substantial compliance with the then applicable regulations, we or one or more of our subsidiaries are involved with various remediation activities at 13 sites where the future cost per site for us or our subsidiary is expected to exceed \$100,000. Investigations have been completed for 9 sites and are in progress at the other 4 sites. Our costs at a majority of these sites relate to remediation projects at former operating facilities that were sold or closed and primarily deal with soil and groundwater contamination.

During 2013, we accrued a liability of \$6.3 million related to environmental remediation costs associated with the pre-1983 site ownership and operation of the former Trent Tube facility in East Troy, Wisconsin. The Trent Tube facility was operated by Crucible Materials Corporation from 1983 until its closure in 1998. Crucible Materials Corporation commenced environmental remediation activities at the site in 1999. In connection with the bankruptcy of Crucible Materials Corporation, a trust was established to fund the remediation of the site. We have reviewed the trust's assets and have valued them at \$750,000 for our internal purposes. During 2013, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources first notified us of potential liability for remediation of the site as a potentially responsible party under Wisconsin's "Spill Act" which provides that potentially responsible parties may be jointly and severally liable for site remediation. On April 1, 2015, we entered into a Consent Order with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources regarding remediation and, based on our evaluation of the site, believe that the amounts previously reserved are adequate to fulfill our obligations under the order.

Based on our prior ownership of Crucible Steel Corporation a/k/a Crucible, Inc. ("Crucible"), we may have additional contingent liabilities in one or more significant environmental matters. One such matter, which is included in the 13 sites referred to above, is the Lower Passaic River Study Area of the Diamond Alkali Superfund Site in New Jersey.

Crucible operated a steel mill abutting the Passaic River in Harrison, New Jersey from the 1930s until 1974, which was one of many industrial operations on the river dating back to the 1800s. Certain contingent environmental liabilities related to this site were retained by Coltec when Coltec sold a majority interest in Crucible Materials Corporation (the successor of Crucible) in 1985. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (the “EPA”) has notified Coltec that it is a potentially responsible party

(“PRP”) for Superfund response actions in the lower 17-mile stretch of the Passaic River known as the Lower Passaic River Study Area. Coltec and approximately 70 of the numerous other PRPs, known as the Cooperating Parties Group, are parties to a May 2007 Administrative Order on Consent with the EPA to perform a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (“RI/FS”) of the contaminants in the Lower Passaic River Study Area. The RI/FS was completed and submitted to the EPA at the end of April 2015. The RI/FS recommends a targeted dredge and cap remedy with monitored natural recovery and adaptive management for the Lower Passaic River Study Area. The cost of such remedy is estimated to be \$726 million. Previously, on April 11, 2014, the EPA released its Focused Feasibility Study (the “FFS”) with its proposed plan for remediating the lower eight miles of the Lower Passaic River Study Area. The FFS calls for bank-to-bank dredging and capping of the riverbed of that portion of the river and estimates a range of the present value of aggregate remediation costs of approximately \$953 million to approximately \$1.731 billion, although estimates of the costs and the timing of costs are inherently imprecise. The FFS was subject to a 90-day public comment period, which expired on August 28, 2014, and potential revision, including the adoption of a less extensive remedy, in light of comments that were received. No final allocations of responsibility have been made among the numerous PRPs that have received notices from the EPA, there are numerous identified PRPs that have not yet received PRP notices from the EPA, and there are likely many PRPs that have not yet been identified. Based on our evaluation of the site, during the fourth quarter of 2014 we accrued a liability of \$3.5 million related to environmental remediation costs associated with the lower eight miles of the Lower Passaic River Study Area, which is our estimate of the low end of a range of reasonably possible costs, with no estimate within the range being a better estimate than the minimum. Our actual remediation costs could be significantly greater than the \$3.5 million we accrued. With respect to the upper nine miles of the Lower Passaic River Study Area, we are unable to estimate a range of reasonably possible costs.

Another such matter involves the Onondaga Lake Superfund Site (the “Onondaga Site”) located near Syracuse, New York. Crucible operated a steel mill facility adjacent to Onondaga Lake from 1911 to 1983. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (“NYSDEC”) has notified the Company and Coltec, as well as other parties, demanding reimbursement of unquantified environmental response costs incurred by NYSDEC and the EPA at the Onondaga Site. NYSDEC and EPA have alleged that contamination from the Crucible facility contributed to the need for environmental response actions at the Onondaga Site. In addition, Honeywell International Inc. (“Honeywell”), which has undertaken certain remediation activities at the Onondaga Site under the supervision of NYSDEC and the EPA, has informed us that it had claims against Coltec related to investigation and remediation at the Onondaga Site. In addition, we have received notice from the Natural Resource Trustees for the Onondaga Lake Superfund Site (which are the U. S. Department of Interior, NYSDEC, and the Onondaga Nation) alleging that Coltec is considered to be a potentially responsible party for natural resource damages at the Onondaga Site. We have entered into tolling agreements with NYSDEC, the EPA and Honeywell. At this time, based on limited information we have with respect to estimated remediation costs and the respective allocation of responsibility for remediation among potentially responsible parties, we cannot estimate a reasonably possible range of loss associated with Crucible’s activities that may have affected the Onondaga Site.

Except with respect to specific Crucible environmental matters for which we have accrued a portion of the liability set forth above, including the lower eight miles of the Lower Passaic River Study Area, we are unable to estimate a reasonably possible range of loss related to any other contingent environmental liability based on our prior ownership of Crucible.

As of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, we had accrued liabilities of \$17.1 million and \$17.3 million, respectively, for estimated future expenditures relating to environmental contingencies. Given the uncertainties regarding the status of laws, regulations, enforcement policies, the impact of other parties potentially being liable, technology and information related to individual sites, we do not believe it is possible to develop an estimate of the range of reasonably possible environmental loss in excess of our recorded liabilities. In addition, based on our prior ownership of Crucible, we may have additional contingent liabilities in one or more significant environmental matters, which are included in the 13 sites referred to above. Except with respect to specific Crucible environmental matters for which we have accrued a portion of the liability set forth above, we are unable to estimate a reasonably possible range of loss related to these contingent liabilities. See Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for

additional information regarding our environmental contingencies and see the section titled “Crucible Steel Corporation a/k/a Crucible, Inc.” in this Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation. In addition to the Crucible environmental matter discussed above, Coltec has received a notice from the EPA asserting that Coltec is a potentially responsible party under CERCLA as the successor to a former operator in 1954 and 1955 of two uranium mines in Arizona. On October 15, 2015, Coltec received another notice from the EPA asserting that Coltec is a potentially responsible party as the successor to the former operator of six additional uranium mines in Arizona. At this time, we have limited information regarding the sites, including confirmation as to whether a predecessor of Coltec operated mines at all of the sites identified by the EPA, and any potential remediation that may be required. As such, we cannot estimate a reasonably possible range of loss associated with cleanup at these sites, however, during the quarter ended September 30, 2015, we reserved \$0.8 million for investigative work to be conducted at the first two sites identified by the EPA.

Colt Firearms and Central Moloney

We may have contingent liabilities related to divested businesses for which certain of our subsidiaries retained liability or are obligated under indemnity agreements. These contingent liabilities include, but are not limited to, potential product liability and associated claims related to firearms manufactured prior to March 1990 by Colt Firearms, a former operation of Coltec, and for electrical transformers manufactured prior to May 1994 by Central Moloney, another former Coltec operation. We believe that these potential contingent liabilities are not material to our financial condition, results of operation and cash flows. Coltec also has ongoing obligations, which are included in other liabilities in our Consolidated Balance Sheets, with regard to workers' compensation, retiree medical and other retiree benefit matters that relate to Coltec's periods of ownership of these operations.

Crucible Steel Corporation a/k/a Crucible, Inc.

Crucible, which was engaged primarily in the manufacture and distribution of high technology specialty metal products, was a wholly owned subsidiary of Coltec until 1983 when its assets and liabilities were distributed to a new Coltec subsidiary, Crucible Materials Corporation. Coltec sold a majority of the outstanding shares of Crucible Materials Corporation in 1985 and divested its remaining minority interest in 2004. Crucible Materials Corporation filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in May 2009 and is no longer conducting operations. We have certain ongoing obligations, which are included in other liabilities in our Consolidated Balance Sheets, including workers' compensation, retiree medical and other retiree benefit matters, related to Coltec's period of ownership of Crucible. Based on Coltec's prior ownership of Crucible, we may have certain other contingent liabilities, including liabilities in one or more significant environmental matters included in the matters discussed in "Environmental" above. We are investigating these matters. Except with respect to those matters for which we have an accrued liability as discussed in "Environmental" above, we are unable to estimate a reasonably possible range of loss related to these contingent liabilities. See Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for information about certain liabilities relating to Coltec's ownership of Crucible.

In conjunction with the closure of a Crucible plant in the early 1980s, Coltec was required to fund two trusts for retiree medical benefits for union employees at the plant. The first trust (the "First Benefits Trust") pays for these retiree medical benefits on an ongoing basis. Coltec has no ownership interest in the First Benefits Trust, and thus the assets and liabilities of this First Benefits Trust are not included in our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Because of the possibility there could be insufficient funds in the First Benefits Trust, Coltec was previously required to establish and make a contribution to a second trust (the "Back-Up Trust"). Under the terms of the First Benefits Trust agreement, the trustees retained an actuary to assess the adequacy of the assets in the Benefits Trust in 1995, 2005 and finally in 2015 and, if the actuary determined that the Benefits Trust assets were not adequate to fund the payment of future medical benefits, the Back-Up Trust would be required to contribute additional amounts to the Benefits Trust. All three reports detailed that there were adequate assets in the First Benefits Trust to fund the payment of future benefits, and as a result, the assets in the Back-up Trust reverted to Coltec in 2015. The assets of the First Benefits Trust will not revert to Coltec.

In the third quarter of 2015, we recorded income in connection with a reassessment of the potential liability related to the above-described retiree medical benefits based on the actuarial determination that there is no longer potential liability for any shortfalls in the First Benefits Trust, and, accordingly, we reduced the potential liability by \$2.9 million. The effect of this adjustment is reflected in other income (expense) on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations.

BorgWarner

A subsidiary of BorgWarner Inc. ("BorgWarner") has asserted claims against GGB France E.U.R.L. ("GGB France") with respect to certain bearings supplied by GGB France to BorgWarner and used by BorgWarner in manufacturing hydraulic control units included in motor vehicle automatic transmission units. BorgWarner and GGB France are participating in a technical review before a panel of experts to determine, among other things, whether there were any

defects in the bearings, whether any defect caused the damages claimed by BorgWarner and whether GGB was bound by certain notification requirements, which technical review is a required predicate to the commencement of a legal proceeding for damages. On October 14, 2014, BorgWarner filed a writ of claims with the Commercial Court of Brive-la-Gaillarde in France seeking monetary damages. On December 19, 2014, BorgWarner initiated “fast track” proceedings, which is a French legal process typically used for uncontested claims. On January 30, 2015, GGB France filed a writ of response challenging BorgWarner’s attempt to use the “fast track” process and, on February 4, 2015, GGB France filed a writ of response seeking to stay the proceedings on the merits pending the completion of the technical review. On April 2, 2015, the Commercial Court of Brive-la-Gaillarde rejected BorgWarner's requests for "fast track" proceedings. The timing of the decision with respect to GGB France's writ of response seeking to stay the proceeding on the merits is uncertain. There is no fixed deadline for the completion of the

technical review and the presentation of the expert panel's definitive findings. We believe that GGB France has valid factual and legal defenses to these claims and we are vigorously defending these claims. At this point in the technical review process we are unable to estimate a reasonably possible range of loss related to these claims.

Subsidiary Bankruptcy

Three of our subsidiaries filed voluntary Chapter 11 bankruptcy petitions on the Petition Date as a result of tens of thousands of pending and estimated future asbestos personal injury claims. The filings were the initial step in a claims resolution process, which is ongoing. The goal of the process is an efficient and permanent resolution of all pending and future asbestos claims through court approval of a plan of reorganization that will establish a facility to resolve and pay all asbestos claims.

In November 2011, GST filed an initial plan of reorganization with the Bankruptcy Court. GST's initial plan called for a trust to be formed, to which GST and affiliates would contribute \$200 million and which would be the exclusive remedy for future asbestos personal injury claimants – those whose claims arise after confirmation of the plan. The initial proposed plan provided that each present personal injury claim (any pending claim or one that arises between the Petition Date and plan confirmation) would be assumed by reorganized GST and resolved either by settlement pursuant to a matrix contained in the proposed plan or as otherwise agreed, or by payment in full of any judgment entered after trial in federal court. The initial proposed plan was revised and replaced by GST's first amended proposed plan of reorganization filed in May 2014.

On April 13, 2012, the Bankruptcy Court granted a motion by GST for the Bankruptcy Court to estimate the allowed amount of present and future asbestos claims against GST for mesothelioma, a rare cancer attributed to asbestos exposure, for purposes of determining the feasibility of a proposed plan of reorganization. The estimation trial began on July 22, 2013 and concluded on August 22, 2013.

On January 10, 2014, Bankruptcy Judge George Hodges announced his estimation decision in a 65-page order. Citing with approval the methodology put forth by GST at trial, the judge determined that \$125 million is the amount sufficient to satisfy GST's liability for present and future mesothelioma claims. Judge Hodges adopted GST's "legal liability" approach to estimation, focused on the merits of claims, and rejected asbestos claimant representatives' approach, which focused solely on GST's historical settlement history. The judge's liability determination is for mesothelioma claims only. The court has not yet determined amounts for GST's liability for other asbestos claims and for administrative costs that would be required to review and process claims and payments, which will add to the amount.

In his opinion, Judge Hodges wrote, "The best evidence of Garlock's aggregate responsibility is the projection of its legal liability that takes into consideration causation, limited exposure and the contribution of exposures to other products."

The decision validated the positions that GST had been asserting for the more than four years it had been in the Chapter 11 process. Following are several important findings in the opinion:

- Garlock's products resulted in a relatively low exposure to asbestos to a limited population, and its legal responsibility for causing mesothelioma is relatively de minimis.
- Chrysotile, the asbestos fiber type used in almost all of Garlock's asbestos products, is far less toxic than other forms of asbestos. The court found reliable and persuasive Garlock's expert epidemiologist, who testified that there is no statistically significant association between low dose chrysotile exposure and mesothelioma.
- The population that was exposed to Garlock's products was necessarily exposed to far greater quantities of higher potency asbestos from the products of others.
- The estimates of Garlock's aggregate liability that are based on its historic settlement values are not reliable because those values are infected with the impropriety of some law firms and inflated by the cost of defense.

In June 2014, the Current Asbestos Claimants' Committee filed a motion with the Bankruptcy Court asking the court to re-open the estimation process for further discovery and alleging that GST misled the court in various respects during the estimation trial. On December 4, 2014, the Bankruptcy Court denied the Committee's motion to re-open.

On May 29, 2014, GST filed its first amended proposed plan of reorganization. The first amended plan provided \$275 million in total funding for (a) present and future asbestos claims against GST that have not been resolved by settlement or verdict prior to the Petition Date, and (b) administrative and litigation costs.

On January 14, 2015, we announced that GST and we had reached agreement with the Future Claimants' Representative that includes a second amended plan of reorganization. This revised plan was filed with the Bankruptcy Court on January 14, 2015 and supersedes the prior plans filed by GST. If approved by the Bankruptcy Court and implemented, the

revised plan will provide certainty and finality to the expenditures necessary to resolve all current and future asbestos claims against GST and against its Garrison and Anchor Packing subsidiaries. The Future Claimants' Representative has agreed to support, recommend and vote in favor of the revised plan, which provides payments to all claimants who have a compensable disease and had meaningful contact with GST asbestos containing products. GST believes that the revised plan is sufficient to pay all valid claims in full.

The revised plan provides for the establishment of two facilities – a settlement facility (which would receive \$220 million from GST and \$30 million from Coltec upon consummation of the plan and additional contributions from GST aggregating \$77.5 million over the seven years following consummation of the plan) and a litigation fund (which would receive \$30 million from GST upon consummation of the plan) to fund the defense and payment of claims of claimants who elect to pursue litigation under the plan rather than accept the settlement option under the plan. Funds contained in the settlement facility and the litigation fund would provide the exclusive remedies for current and future GST asbestos claimants other than claimants whose claims had been resolved by settlement or verdict prior to the Petition Date and were not paid prior to the Petition Date. The plan provides that GST will pay in full claims that had been resolved by settlement or verdict prior to the Petition Date that were not paid prior to the Petition Date (with respect to claims resolved by verdict, such payment will be made only to the extent the verdict becomes final). The revised plan provides that if the actual amount of claims that had been resolved by settlement or verdict prior to the Petition Date that were not paid prior to the Petition Date is less than \$10.0 million GST will contribute the difference to the settlement facility. In addition, the revised plan provides that, during the 40-year period following confirmation of the plan, GST would, if necessary, make supplementary annual contributions, subject to specified maximum annual amounts that decline over the period, to maintain a specified balance at specified dates of the litigation fund. The maximum aggregate amount of all such contingent supplementary contributions over that period is \$132 million. GST and we believe that initial contributions to the litigation fund may likely be sufficient to permit the balance of that facility to exceed the specified thresholds over the 40-year period and, accordingly, that the low end of a range of reasonably possible loss associated with these contingent supplementary contributions is \$0. Under the plan, EnPro would guarantee GST's payment of the scheduled \$77.5 million of deferred contributions plus accrued interest to the settlement facility and, to the extent they are required, the supplementary contributions to the litigation fund. Additional details of the revised plan are described below in Note 17, "Commitments and Contingencies - Asbestos - GST's Second Amended Proposed Plan of Reorganization."

The revised plan incorporates the Bankruptcy Court's determination in January 2014 that \$125 million is sufficient to satisfy GST's aggregate liability for present and future mesothelioma claims; however, it also provides additional funds to provide full payment for non-mesothelioma claims and to gain the support of the Future Claimants' Representative of the plan. Under the terms of the plan, we would retain 100% of the equity interests of GST LLC. The plan also provides for the extinguishment of any derivative claims against us based on GST asbestos products and operations.

We anticipate that payments under the plan to the settlement facility and litigation fund by GST, which will be paid primarily from GST cash balances and remaining insurance and the payment to the settlement facility by Coltec, will be deductible against U.S. taxes. We plan to seek an IRS determination to that effect.

The Current Asbestos Claimants Committee and their law firms continue to oppose the revised plan of reorganization. On April 10, 2015, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order that approved the disclosure statement for the second amended plan of reorganization, established an asbestos claims bar date and approved procedures for voting and soliciting votes for the second amended plan. The Bankruptcy Court also approved the method for providing notice of the second amended plan and asbestos claims bar date to known and unknown claimants and the form and substances of the notices. Under such order, proofs of claim had to be filed on or before October 6, 2015 for all claims based on asbestos-related diseases diagnosed on or before August 1, 2014 for which lawsuits against any defendant or claims against any trusts were filed on or before August 1, 2014, or be subject to being forever barred, and claimants were required to submit ballots voting on the approval of the second amended plan by October 6, 2015. In addition, proofs of claim for claims arising after August 1, 2014 were permitted to be filed at the claimant's option. Proofs of claim for approximately 180,000 claims were filed by that date, including approximately 10,000 claims alleging mesothelioma. GST believes a large majority of the claims are without merit because GST believes that such claimants will not be

able to demonstrate exposure to GST's products or any compensable disease. In addition, based on its preliminary analysis, GST believes that a significant number of the claims were resolved and paid by GST prior to the Petition Date, had been dismissed with prejudice prior to the Petition Date or are time-barred under applicable statutes of limitations, and are therefore invalid. Current claimants or their representatives who filed ballots by the October 6, 2015 voting deadline overwhelmingly voted against approval of the plan; the future claims representative voted in favor of approval of the plan. The Bankruptcy Court has scheduled the hearing on confirmation of the second amended plan of reorganization to commence on June 20, 2016.

If the Bankruptcy Court confirms the second amended plan, all present and future asbestos claims against GST will be discharged and an injunction will be entered giving GST permanent protection from future asbestos litigation.

Confirmation and consummation of the plan are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, including the actions and decisions of creditors and other third parties who have an interest in the bankruptcy proceedings, decisions of the Bankruptcy Court, delays in the confirmation or effective date of a plan of reorganization due to factors beyond GST's or our control, which would result in greater costs and the impairment of value of GST, appeals and other challenges to the plan, and risks and uncertainties affecting GST and Coltec's ability to fund anticipated contributions under the plan as a result of adverse changes in their results of operations, financial condition and capital resources, including as a result of economic factors beyond their control. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that GST will be able to obtain Bankruptcy Court approval of its second amended plan of reorganization and the settlement and resolution of claims and related releases of liability embodied therein, and the time period for the resolution of the bankruptcy proceedings is not presently determinable.

During the course of the Chapter 11 proceedings, the claimant representatives have asserted that affiliates of the filed entities, including the Company and Coltec, should be held responsible for the asbestos liabilities of the filed entities under various theories of derivative corporate responsibility including veil-piercing and alter ego. Claimant representatives filed a motion with the Bankruptcy Court asking for permission to sue us based on those theories. In a decision dated June 7, 2012, the Bankruptcy Court denied the claimant representatives' motion without prejudice, thereby potentially allowing the representatives to re-file the motion after the estimation trial. We believe there is no reason for the claimant representatives to re-file the motion because the judge's estimation decision leaves no doubt that GST is capable of fully funding any plan of reorganization in the case that fully satisfies such claims. Pursuant to the plan, these claims and any other derivative claims would be resolved and enjoined.

While the Future Claimants' Representative has agreed to support the revised plan of reorganization, GST continues to seek a consensual resolution that will also be acceptable to representatives of current asbestos claimants. GST recognizes that an agreed settlement with all claimants representatives would provide a path to certainty and finality through section 524(g) of the Bankruptcy Code, provide for faster and more efficient completion of the case, save significant future costs, and allow for the attainment of complete finality. From time to time during the case we have engaged in settlement discussions with representatives of the Current Asbestos Claimants Committee and we may continue to do so; however, there can be no assurance that a settlement will be reached and, if so, when that might occur. However, GST believes that its current course, pursuant to its second amended plan, can also result in a successful reorganization, without support of the Current Asbestos Claimants' Committee and despite the opposition of the current asbestos claimants demonstrated overwhelmingly in the balloting on the plan.

From the Petition Date through September 30, 2015, GST has recorded Chapter 11 case-related fees and expenses totaling \$135.2 million. The total includes \$69.4 million for fees and expenses of GST's counsel and experts; \$53.2 million for fees and expenses of counsel and experts for the Current Asbestos Claimants' Committee, and \$12.6 million for the fees and expenses of the Future Claims Representative and his counsel and experts. GST recorded \$16.7 million of those case-related fees and expenses in the first nine months of 2015, and \$5.0 million in the third quarter of 2015, compared to \$12.3 million and \$4.4 million, respectively, in the first nine months and third quarter of 2014. The increase in case-related fees and expenses during the first nine months of 2015 is attributable to the court-approved notification program for GST's second amended plan of reorganization.

See the additional information provided earlier under the heading "Garlock Sealing Technologies LLC and Garrison Litigation Management Group, Ltd.", the discussion under the heading "Asbestos", which follows, and Notes 16 and 17 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Asbestos

Background on Asbestos-Related Litigation. The historical business operations of GST LLC and Anchor resulted in a substantial volume of asbestos litigation in which plaintiffs alleged personal injury or death as a result of exposure to asbestos fibers in products produced or sold by GST LLC or Anchor, together with products produced and sold by numerous other companies. GST LLC and Anchor manufactured and/or sold industrial sealing products that contained encapsulated asbestos fibers. Other of our subsidiaries that manufactured or sold equipment that may have at various times in the past contained asbestos-containing components have also been named in a number of asbestos lawsuits, but only GST LLC and Anchor have ever paid an asbestos claim.

Since the first asbestos-related lawsuits were filed against GST LLC in 1975, GST LLC and Anchor have processed more than 900,000 claims to conclusion, and, together with insurers, have paid over \$1.4 billion in settlements and judgments and over \$400 million in fees and expenses. Our subsidiaries' exposure to asbestos litigation and their relationships with insurance carriers have been managed through Garrison.

Beginning in 2000, the top-tier asbestos defendants – companies that paid most of the plaintiffs' damages because they produced and sold huge quantities of highly friable asbestos products – sought bankruptcy protection and stopped paying asbestos claims in the tort system. The bankruptcies of many additional producers of friable asbestos products followed. The

plaintiffs could no longer pursue actions against these large defendants during the pendency of their bankruptcy proceedings, even though these defendants had historically been determined to be the largest contributors to asbestos-related injuries. Many plaintiffs pursued GST LLC in civil court actions to recover compensation formerly paid by top-tier bankrupt companies under state law principles of joint and several liability and began identifying GST LLC's non-friable sealing products as a primary cause of their asbestos diseases, while generally denying exposure to the friable products of companies in bankruptcy. GST LLC believes this targeting strategy effectively shifted damages caused by top-tier defendants that produced friable asbestos products to GST LLC, thereby materially increasing GST LLC's cost of defending and resolving claims.

Almost all of the top-tier defendants that sought bankruptcy relief in the early 2000s have now emerged, or are positioning to emerge, from bankruptcy. Their asbestos liabilities have been assumed by wealthy 524(g) trusts created in the bankruptcies with assets contributed by the emerging former defendants and their affiliates. With the emergence of these companies from bankruptcy, many plaintiffs seek compensation from the 524(g) trusts. These trusts have aggregate assets exceeding \$30 billion (\$36.8 billion according to a study released in September 2011 by the United States Government Accountability Office) specifically set aside to compensate individuals with asbestos diseases caused by the friable products of those defendants. We believed that as billions of dollars of 524(g) trust assets became available to claimants, defendants in the state court tort system would obtain significant reductions in their costs to defend and resolve claims. As of the Petition Date, however, the establishment of these 524(g) trusts had taken longer than anticipated and the trusts had a significant backlog of claims that accumulated while the trusts were being established. Additionally, procedures adopted for the submissions of asbestos claims in bankruptcy cases and against 524(g) trusts make it difficult for GST LLC and other tort-system co-defendants to gain access to information about claims made against bankrupt defendants or the accompanying evidence of exposure to the asbestos-containing products of such bankrupt defendants. We believe that these procedures enable claimants to "double dip" by collecting payments from remaining defendants in the tort system under joint-and-several-liability principles for injuries caused by the former top-tier defendants while also collecting substantial additional amounts from 524(g) trusts established by those former defendants to pay asbestos claims. Because of these factors, while several 524(g) trusts had begun making substantial payments to claimants prior to the Petition Date, GST LLC had not yet experienced a significant reduction in damages being sought from GST LLC.

Subsidiary Chapter 11 Filing and Its Effect. In light of GST LLC's experience that (a) its cost of defending and resolving claims had not yet declined as anticipated although 524(g) trusts had begun making substantial payments to claimants, and (b) new mesothelioma claims filings against it in recent years had not declined at a rate similar to the rate of decline in disease incidence, GST initiated voluntary proceedings under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code as a means to determine and comprehensively resolve their asbestos liability. The filings were the initial step in the claims resolution process, which is ongoing.

During the pendency of the Chapter 11 proceedings, certain actions proposed to be taken by GST not in the ordinary course of business are subject to approval by the Bankruptcy Court. As a result, during the pendency of these proceedings, we do not have exclusive control over these companies. Accordingly, as required by GAAP, GST was deconsolidated beginning on the Petition Date.

As a result of the initiation of the Chapter 11 proceedings, the resolution of asbestos claims is subject to the jurisdiction of the Bankruptcy Court. The filing of the Chapter 11 cases automatically stayed the prosecution of pending asbestos bodily injury and wrongful death lawsuits, and initiation of new such lawsuits, against GST. Further, the Bankruptcy Court issued an order enjoining plaintiffs from bringing or further prosecuting asbestos products liability actions against affiliates of GST, including EnPro, Coltec and all their subsidiaries, during the pendency of the Chapter 11 proceedings, subject to further order. As a result, except as a result of the resolution of appeals from verdicts rendered prior to the Petition Date and the elimination of claims as a result of information obtained in the Chapter 11 proceedings, the numbers of asbestos claims pending against our subsidiaries have not changed since the Petition Date, and those numbers continue to be as reported in our 2009 Form 10-K and our quarterly reports for the first and second quarters of 2010. See the section entitled "Subsidiary Bankruptcy" in this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for additional information and an update on the GST asbestos claims resolution process.

Pending Claims. On the Petition Date, according to Garrison's claim records, there were more than 90,000 total claims pending against GST LLC, of which approximately 5,800 were claims alleging the disease mesothelioma.

Mesothelioma is a rare cancer of the protective lining of many of the body's internal organs, principally the lungs. The primary cause of mesothelioma is believed to be exposure to asbestos. As a result of asbestos tort reform during the 2000s, most active asbestos-related lawsuits, and a large majority of the amount of payments made by our subsidiaries in the years immediately preceding the Petition Date, have been of claims alleging mesothelioma. In total, GST LLC has paid \$563.2 million to resolve a total of 15,300 mesothelioma claims, and another 5,700 mesothelioma claims have been dismissed without payment.

In order to estimate the allowed amount for mesothelioma claims against GST, the Bankruptcy Court approved a process whereby all current GST LLC mesothelioma claimants were required to respond to a questionnaire about their claims. Questionnaires were distributed to the mesothelioma claimants identified in Garrison's claims database. Many of the 5,800 claimants (over 500) did not respond to the questionnaire at all; many others (more than 1,900) clarified that: claimants do not have mesothelioma, claimants cannot establish exposure to GST products, claims were dismissed, settled or withdrawn, claims were duplicates of other filed claims, or claims were closed or inactive. Still others responded to the questionnaire but their responses were deficient in some material respect. As a result of this process, less than 3,300 claimants presented questionnaires asserting mesothelioma claims against GST LLC as of the Petition Date and many of them either did not establish exposure to GST products or had claims that are otherwise deficient.

Since the Petition Date, many asbestos-related lawsuits have been filed by claimants against other companies in state and federal courts, and many of those claimants might also have included GST LLC as a defendant but for the bankruptcy injunction.

Claims Filed in GST Chapter 11. Proofs of claim involving approximately 180,000 claims were filed on or prior to October 6, 2015, the Claims Bar Date, in the GST Chapter 11 proceeding. All other potential claims based on asbestos-related diseases diagnosed on or before August 1, 2014 for which lawsuits against any defendant or claims against any trusts were filed on or before August 1, 2014, are subject to being forever barred by order of the Bankruptcy Court. Many of the more than 90,000 pre-petition claims are likely among the approximately 180,000 claims filed in the Chapter 11 case. Approximately 10,000 of the claims filed in the Chapter 11 case allege mesothelioma, many of the pre-petition mesothelioma claims likely among those claims.

The claims filed are being analyzed and discovery will be conducted to determine more about the filed claims. Based on its preliminary analysis, GST believes that a significant number of such claims were resolved and paid by GST prior to the Petition Date, had been dismissed with prejudice prior to the Petition Date or are time-barred under applicable statutes of limitations, and are therefore invalid.

Product Defenses. We believe that the asbestos-containing products manufactured or sold by GST could not have been a substantial contributing cause of any asbestos-related disease. The asbestos in the products was encapsulated, which means the asbestos fibers incorporated into the products during the manufacturing process were sealed in binders. The products were also nonfriable, which means they could not be crumbled by hand pressure. The U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration, which began generally requiring warnings on asbestos-containing products in 1972, has never required that a warning be placed on products such as GST LLC's gaskets. Even though no warning label was required, GST LLC included one on all of its asbestos-containing products beginning in 1978. Further, gaskets such as those previously manufactured and sold by GST LLC are one of the few asbestos-containing products still permitted to be manufactured under regulations of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Nevertheless, GST LLC discontinued all manufacture and distribution of asbestos-containing products in the U.S. during 2000 and worldwide in mid-2001.

Appeals. GST LLC has a record of success in trials of asbestos cases, especially before the bankruptcies of many of the historically significant asbestos defendants that manufactured raw asbestos, asbestos insulation, refractory products or other dangerous friable asbestos products. However, it has on occasion lost jury verdicts at trial. GST has consistently appealed when it has received an adverse verdict and has had success in a majority of those appeals. GST LLC won a reversal of an adverse verdict in one of three recent appellate decisions. In September 2011, the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit overturned a \$500,000 verdict against GST LLC that was handed down in 2009 by a Kentucky federal court jury. The federal appellate court found that GST LLC's motion for judgment as a matter of law should have been granted because the evidence was not sufficient to support a determination of liability. The Sixth Circuit's chief judge wrote that, "On the basis of this record, saying that exposure to Garlock gaskets was a substantial cause of [claimant's] mesothelioma would be akin to saying that one who pours a bucket of water into the ocean has substantially contributed to the ocean's volume." In May 2011, a three-judge panel of the Kentucky Court of Appeals upheld GST LLC's \$700,000 share of a 2009 jury verdict, which included punitive damages, in a lung cancer case against GST LLC in Kentucky state court. This verdict, which was secured by a bond pending the appeal, was paid in June 2012. In a Kentucky appeal from a 2006 verdict against GST LLC, another

Kentucky Court of Appeals panel upheld, in August 2014, GST LLC's share of the verdict and a \$600,000 punitive damage award. The verdict against GST LLC totaled \$874,000. This verdict and post-judgment interest were secured by a bond in the amount of \$1.1 million. The plaintiff in the case agreed to resolve the case, including claims for post-judgment interest, for the amount of the bond and to forego additional accrued interest on the verdict, and GST LLC agreed to discontinue further appeals. Because we were responsible to the bonding company for the bond amount, our Coltec subsidiary purchased the verdict from the plaintiff in September 2014 for the amount of the \$1.1 million bond. As a result, Coltec has a claim against GST LLC for the amount of the judgment, including post-judgment interest.

Insurance Coverage. At September 30, 2015, we had \$80.0 million of insurance coverage we believe is available to cover current and future GST asbestos claims payments and certain expense payments. GST has collected insurance payments totaling \$116.3 million since the Petition Date, including \$21.0 million collected in the first nine months of 2015. We consider the \$80.0 million of available insurance coverage remaining to be of high quality because the insurance policies are written or guaranteed by U.S.-based carriers whose credit rating by S&P is investment grade (BBB-) or better, and whose AM Best rating is excellent (A-) or better. Of the \$80.0 million, \$43.9 million is allocated to claims that were paid by GST LLC prior to the initiation of the Chapter 11 proceedings and submitted to insurance companies for reimbursement, and the remainder is allocated to pending and estimated future claims. There are specific agreements in place with carriers covering \$46.2 million of the remaining available coverage. Based on those agreements and the terms of the policies in place and prior decisions concerning coverage, we believe that all of the \$80.0 million of insurance proceeds will ultimately be collected, although there can be no assurance that the insurance companies will make the payments as and when due. The \$80.0 million is in addition to the \$21.0 million collected in the first nine months of 2015. Based on those agreements and policies, some of which define specific annual amounts to be paid and others of which limit the amount that can be recovered in any one year, we anticipate that \$38.0 million will become collectible at the conclusion of GST's Chapter 11 proceeding and, assuming the insurers pay according to the agreements and policies, that the following amounts should be collected in the years set out below regardless of when the case concludes:

2016 – \$18 million

2017 – \$13 million

2018 – \$11 million

GST LLC has received \$8.4 million of insurance recoveries from insolvent carriers since 2007, including \$0.2 million in payments received in the first nine months of 2015, and may receive additional payments from insolvent carriers in the future. No anticipated insolvent carrier collections are included in the \$80.0 million of anticipated collections. The insurance available to cover current and future asbestos claims is from comprehensive general liability policies that cover Coltec and certain of its other subsidiaries in addition to GST LLC for periods prior to 1985 and therefore could be subject to potential competing claims of other covered subsidiaries and their assignees.

Liability Estimate. Our recorded asbestos liability as of the Petition Date was \$472.1 million. We based that recorded liability on an estimate of probable and estimable expenditures to resolve asbestos personal injury claims under generally accepted accounting principles, made with the assistance of Garrison and an estimation expert, Bates White, retained by GST LLC's counsel. The estimate developed was an estimate of the most likely point in a broad range of potential amounts that GST LLC might pay to resolve asbestos claims (by settlement in the majority of the cases except those dismissed or tried) over the ten-year period following the date of the estimate in the state court system, plus accrued but unpaid legal fees. The estimate, which was not discounted to present value, did not reflect GST LLC's views of its actual legal liability. GST LLC has continuously maintained that its products could not have been a substantial contributing cause of any asbestos disease. Instead, the liability estimate reflected GST LLC's recognition that most claims would be resolved more efficiently and at a significantly lower total cost through settlements without any actual liability determination.

From the Petition Date through the first quarter of 2014, neither we nor GST endeavored to update the accrual except as necessary to reflect payments of accrued fees and the disposition of cases on appeal. In each asbestos-driven Chapter 11 case that has been resolved previously, the amount of the debtor's liability has been determined as part of a consensual plan of reorganization agreed to by the debtor, its asbestos claimants and a legal representative for its potential future claimants. GST did not believe that there was a reliable process by which an estimate of such a consensual resolution could be made and therefore believed that there was no basis upon which it could revise the estimate last updated prior to the Petition Date.

Given the Bankruptcy Court's January 2014 decision estimating GST's liability for present and future mesothelioma claims at \$125 million and GST's filing in May 2014 of its first amended proposed plan of reorganization setting out its intention to fund a plan with total consideration of \$275 million, GST undertook to revise its estimate of its ultimate expenditures to resolve all present and future asbestos claims against it to be no less than the amounts required under its amended proposed plan. Similarly, while GST believed it to be an unlikely worst case scenario,

GST believed its ultimate expenditures to resolve all asbestos claims against it could be no more than the total value of GST. As a result, GST believed that its ultimate asbestos expenditures would be somewhere in that range between those two values and therefore revised its estimate to the low end of the range. Accordingly, at June 30, 2014, GST revised its estimate of its ultimate expenditures to resolve all present and future asbestos claims to \$280.5 million, the amount of expenditures necessary to resolve all asbestos claims under that amended plan.

In light of the filing of the second amended proposed plan of reorganization by GST on January 14, 2015, GST undertook to further revise its estimate of the ultimate costs to resolve all asbestos claims against it. Under this revised plan, not less than \$367.5 million will be required to fund the resolution of all GST asbestos claims, \$30 million of which will be funded

by Coltec. As a result, GST believes the low end of the range of values that will be necessary for it to fund to resolve all present and future claims is now \$337.5 million. Accordingly, GST has revised its estimate of its ultimate asbestos expenditures to \$337.5 million and has recorded its liability at September 30, 2015 at that amount. GST's estimate of its ultimate asbestos expenditures of \$337.5 million does not include any amount with respect to the contingent supplementary contributions to the litigation fund contemplated by the revised plan because GST believes that initial contributions to the litigation fund may likely be sufficient to fund the litigation and, accordingly, that the low end of a range of reasonably possible loss associated with these contingent supplementary contributions is \$0.

GST's First Amended Proposed Plan of Reorganization. On May 29, 2014, GST filed an amended proposed plan of reorganization and a proposed disclosure statement for such amended plan. The plan provided \$275 million in total funding for (a) present and future asbestos claims against GST that have not been resolved by settlement or verdict prior to the Petition Date, and (b) administrative and litigation costs. The \$275 million was to be funded by GST (\$245 million) and our subsidiary, Coltec Industries Inc (\$30 million), through two facilities - a settlement facility and a litigation facility. Funds contained in the settlement facility and the litigation facility would have provided the exclusive remedies for current and future GST asbestos claimants, other than claimants whose claims had been resolved by settlement or verdict prior to the Petition Date and were not paid prior to the Petition Date. The \$275 million amount was more than double the \$125 million that the Bankruptcy Court found to be a reasonable and reliable measure of the amount sufficient to satisfy present and future mesothelioma claims against GST, and was determined based on an economic analysis of the feasibility of the proposed plan. This plan was superseded by GST's second amended proposed plan of reorganization, discussed below.

GST's Second Amended Proposed Plan of Reorganization. On January 14, 2015, we announced that GST and we had reached agreement with the Future Claimants' Representative that includes a second amended proposed plan of reorganization. The Future Claimants' Representative agreed to support, vote for and help GST gain confirmation of this revised plan of reorganization in exchange for an increase in the funds available for settlements, limited revisions to the criteria and procedures for settlements, and a limited funding backstop to the litigation option that the plan offers to claimants who choose not to accept the plan's settlement option. Terms of the second amended proposed plan of reorganization, including the \$30 million contribution to be made by Coltec to the settlement facility under the revised plan and our guarantee of GST's obligations to make contributions to the settlement facility and the litigation fund under the plan after the consummation of the plan, are described above in Note 16, "Garlock Sealing Technologies LLC and Garrison Litigation Management Group, Ltd."

The revised plan would establish two facilities to resolve unliquidated present and future asbestos claims – a settlement facility and a litigation fund. The settlement facility, administered by an independent trustee, will handle settlement offers under the plan. Claimants will be able to compute their offers from a matrix in the plan that contains objective criteria such as disease, age, whether the injured party left or will leave a spouse, and whether there are dependents. The amounts of the matrix values have been set based on an economic analysis and are designed to ensure that the funding provides future claimants the same recoveries as comparable current claimants.

The settlement facility will provide claimants with both an expedited review option and an individual review option. Under expedited review, a claimant can receive a quick and efficient settlement once he or she provides required evidence of a compensable disease and meaningful exposure to GST asbestos products. Under individual review, a claimant can potentially receive a significantly higher settlement offer if he or she can demonstrate certain additional factors. In order to receive a higher amount than the expedited option offers, claimants or their representatives will have to certify to the claimants' complete exposure histories and authorize Garrison to investigate and monitor both their tort and trust claims.

Garrison, as reorganized under the plan, will receive a \$30 million contribution from GST LLC to maintain and administer the litigation fund separate from the settlement facility. Garrison will manage the litigation of claims from claimants who reject settlement offers from the settlement facility and choose instead to pursue a remedy in court. A case management order will govern the way those claims can be pursued.

Claimants who choose to litigate must file their claims in the Bankruptcy Court in North Carolina. The Bankruptcy Court will oversee discovery and other pre-trial matters before referring cases to the federal district court in Charlotte for trial under the Federal Rules of Evidence. The Charlotte federal court will have discretion about where to send

each case for the actual trial. The case management order will also require that claimants identify and disclose all trust claims and provide authorization for Garrison to retrieve all their trust submissions directly from trusts.

The second amended plan includes provisions referred to as the "Parent Settlement" for the resolution and extinguishment of any and all alleged derivative claims against us based on GST asbestos products and entry of an injunction permanently protecting us from the assertion of such claims. As consideration for the Parent Settlement, (a) Coltec will contribute \$30 million of the amount proposed to be paid into the settlement facility to pay future claimants, (b) Coltec will fund Anchor's costs of dissolution (up to \$500,000), (c) EnPro will guarantee all contributions to the settlement facility and

litigation fund by GST after the effective date of the second amended plan, and (d) Coltec and its affiliates will subordinate their interests in certain insurance coverage to GST's obligations to make payments to the settlement facility and litigation fund after the effective date of the second amended plan. Those provisions are incorporated into the terms of the second amended plan only in the context of the specifics of the plan, which would result in the equity interests of GST LLC being retained by the reconsolidation of GST LLC into the Company and an injunction protecting us from future GST claims. As a result of Coltec's agreement to fund a contribution of \$30 million to the settlement facility pursuant to the revised plan of reorganization, we recorded a \$30 million charge to establish this liability in our 2014 results.

Confirmation and consummation of the second amended plan are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, including the actions and decisions of creditors and other third parties that have an interest in the bankruptcy proceedings, decisions of the Bankruptcy Court, delays in the confirmation or effective date of a plan of reorganization due to factors beyond GST's or our control, which would result in greater costs and the impairment of value of GST, challenges to confirmation of the plan, including appeals, and risks and uncertainties affecting GST and Coltec's ability to fund anticipated contributions under the plan as a result of adverse changes in their results of operations, financial condition and capital resources, including as a result of economic factors beyond their control. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that GST will be able to obtain final approval of its second amended plan of reorganization and the settlement and resolution of claims and related releases of liability embodied therein, and the time period for the resolution of the bankruptcy proceedings is not presently determinable.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are exposed to certain market risks as part of our ongoing business operations, including risks from changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates that could impact our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. We manage our exposure to these and other market risks through regular operating and financing activities and through the use of derivative financial instruments. We intend to use derivative financial instruments as risk management tools and not for speculative investment purposes. For information about our interest rate risk, see "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk – Interest Rate Risk" in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014, and the following section.

Foreign Currency Risk

We are exposed to foreign currency risks that arise from normal business operations. These risks include the translation of local currency balances of our foreign subsidiaries, intercompany loans with foreign subsidiaries and transactions denominated in foreign currencies. Our objective is to control our exposure to these risks and limit the volatility in our reported earnings due to foreign currency fluctuations through our normal operating activities and, where appropriate, through foreign currency forward contracts and option contracts. The notional amount of foreign exchange contracts hedging foreign currency transactions was \$4.4 million and \$5.5 million at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

Commodity Risk

We source a wide variety of materials and components from a network of global suppliers. While such materials are typically available from numerous suppliers, commodity raw materials such as steel, engineered plastics, copper and polymers, are subject to price fluctuations, which could have a negative impact on our results. We strive to pass along such commodity price increases to customers to avoid profit margin erosion and utilize lean initiatives to further mitigate the impact of commodity raw material price fluctuations as we achieve improved efficiencies. We do not hedge commodity risk with any market risk sensitive instruments.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this report, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures. The purpose of our disclosure controls and procedures is to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"), including this report, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management to allow timely

decisions regarding disclosure.

Based on the controls evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective to reasonably ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified, and that management will be timely alerted to material information required to be included in our periodic reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

In addition, no change in our internal control over financial reporting has occurred during the quarter ended September 30, 2015, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

57

PART II
OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

A description of environmental, asbestos and other legal matters is included in Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this report, which is incorporated herein by reference. A description of the bankruptcy proceeding filed by certain of our subsidiaries, and an update on and discussion of the implications of that proceeding and related activities are included in Note 9 and Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this report, which are incorporated herein by reference. Those matters are also discussed in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. In addition to the matters noted and discussed in those sections of this report, we are from time to time subject to, and are presently involved in, other litigation and legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. We believe that the outcome of such other litigation and legal proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

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

The following table sets forth all purchases made by or on behalf of the Company or any "affiliated purchaser," as defined in Rule 10b-18(a)(3) under the Exchange Act, of shares of our common stock during each month in the third quarter of 2015.

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased	(b) Average Price Paid per Share (or Unit)	(c) Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	(d) Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares (or Units) That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
July 1 – July 31, 2015	—		—	—
August 1 – August 31, 2015	—		—	—
September 1 – September 30, 2015	1,219	(1) \$ 39.65	(1) —	—
Total	1,219	(1) \$ 39.65	(1) —	—

(1) In September 2015, a total of 1,219 shares were transferred to a rabbi trust that we established in connection with our Deferred Compensation Plan for Non-Employee Directors, pursuant to which non-employee directors may elect to defer directors' fees into common stock units. Coltec furnished these shares in exchange for management and other services provided by EnPro. 172 of these shares were valued at a price of \$43.42, the average of the high and low trading price of our common stock on September 14, 2015, and 1,047 of these shares were valued at a price of \$39.03 per share, the average of the high and low trading price of our common stock on September 30, 2015. Accordingly, the total 1,219 shares were valued at a weighted average price of \$39.65. We do not consider the transfer of shares from Coltec in this context to be pursuant to a publicly announced plan or program.

Item 6. Exhibits.

The exhibits to this report on Form 10-Q are listed in the accompanying Exhibit Index.

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, in the City of Charlotte, North Carolina on this 4th day of November, 2015.

ENPRO INDUSTRIES, INC.

By: /s/ Robert S. McLean
Robert S. McLean
Vice President, General Counsel and
Secretary

By: /s/ Steven R. Bower
Steven R. Bower
Vice President, Chief Accounting Officer and Controller

EXHIBIT INDEX

3.1	Restated Articles of Incorporation of EnPro Industries, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2008 filed by EnPro Industries, Inc. (File No. 001-31225))
3.2	Restated Bylaws of EnPro Industries, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Form 8-K dated October 31, 2014 filed by EnPro Industries, Inc. (File No. 001-31225))
10.2*	Management Continuity Agreement dated as of July 31, 2015 between EnPro Industries, Inc. and William A. Favenesi (this exhibit is substantially identical to Management Continuity Agreements between EnPro Industries, Inc. and William L. Sparks entered into on July 31, 2015 and William C. O'Neal entered into on July 28, 2015)
23.1*	Consent of Bates White, LLC
31.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a – 14(a)/15d – 14(a)
31.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a – 14(a)/15d – 14(a)
32*	Certification pursuant to Section 1350
101.INS*	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definitions Linkbase Document
101.LAB*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

*Filed herewith