

MYERS INDUSTRIES INC
Form 10-Q
August 04, 2016

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q

Quarterly report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2016

OR

Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 1-8524

Myers Industries, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Ohio	34-0778636
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(IRS Employer Identification Number)

1293 South Main Street	
Akron, Ohio	44301
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip code)

(330) 253-5592

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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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, 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. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer 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 .

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Class	Outstanding as of July 29, 2016
Common Stock, without par value	29,895,570 shares

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Part I — Financial InformationItem 1. Financial Statements

MYERS INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations (Unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	For the Three Months Ended		For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	June 30, 2016	2015	2016	2015
Net sales	\$144,117	\$164,335	\$295,322	\$320,683
Cost of sales	99,581	113,754	202,615	224,345
Gross profit	44,536	50,581	92,707	96,338
Selling, general and administrative expenses	32,041	30,839	70,538	69,880
Impairment charges	1,329	—	9,874	—
Operating income	11,166	19,742	12,295	26,458
Interest expense, net	2,053	2,467	4,072	5,169
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	9,113	17,275	8,223	21,289
Income tax expense	3,429	6,350	5,875	7,742
Income from continuing operations	5,684	10,925	2,348	13,547
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income tax	(190)	494	(247)	3,111
Net income	\$5,494	\$11,419	\$2,101	\$16,658
Income per common share from continuing operations:				
Basic	\$0.19	\$0.35	\$0.08	\$0.44
Diluted	\$0.19	\$0.35	\$0.08	\$0.43
Income (loss) per common share from discontinued operations:				
Basic	\$(0.01)	\$0.02	\$(0.01)	\$0.10
Diluted	\$(0.01)	\$0.02	\$(0.01)	\$0.10
Net income per share:				
Basic	\$0.18	\$0.37	\$0.07	\$0.54
Diluted	\$0.18	\$0.37	\$0.07	\$0.53
Dividends declared per share	\$0.14	\$0.14	\$0.27	\$0.27

See notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

MYERS INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) (Unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands)

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net income	\$5,494	\$11,419	\$2,101	\$16,658
Other comprehensive income (loss)				
Foreign currency translation adjustment	1,917	2,125	6,832	(20,885)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$7,411	\$13,544	\$8,933	\$(4,227)

See notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

MYERS INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position (Unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands)

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash	\$6,499	\$ 7,344
Restricted cash	8,627	8,627
Accounts receivable, less allowances of \$693 and \$559, respectively	77,677	77,633
Inventories		
Finished and in-process products	40,711	39,840
Raw materials and supplies	14,987	14,898
	55,698	54,738
Prepaid expenses and other assets	3,474	5,966
Total Current Assets	151,975	154,308
Other Assets		
Goodwill	59,613	64,035
Intangible assets, net	53,063	58,530
Deferred income taxes	103	840
Notes receivable	18,133	17,981
Other	3,062	2,324
	133,974	143,710
Property, Plant and Equipment, at Cost		
Land	8,685	7,960
Buildings and leasehold improvements	63,546	62,519
Machinery and equipment	334,504	345,277
	406,735	415,756
Less allowances for depreciation and amortization	(282,380)	(284,983)
Property, plant and equipment, net	124,355	130,773
Total Assets	\$410,304	\$ 428,791

See notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

MYERS INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position (Unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands, except share data)

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$41,266	\$ 71,310
Accrued expenses		
Employee compensation	14,013	17,832
Taxes, other than income taxes	2,025	1,733
Accrued interest	3,018	2,709
Other	12,795	23,228
Total Current Liabilities	73,117	116,812
Long-term debt	217,440	191,881
Other liabilities	9,401	12,354
Deferred income taxes	9,476	10,041
Shareholders' Equity		
Serial Preferred Shares (authorized 1,000,000 shares; none issued and outstanding)	—	—
Common Shares, without par value (authorized 60,000,000 shares; outstanding 29,674,999 and 29,521,566; net of treasury shares of 8,277,458 and 8,430,891, respectively)	18,000	17,895
Additional paid-in capital	198,979	196,743
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(32,278)	(39,110)
Retained deficit	(83,831)	(77,825)
Total Shareholders' Equity	100,870	97,703
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$410,304	\$ 428,791

See notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

MYERS INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Shareholders' Equity (Unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	Common Shares	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated		Total Shareholders' Equity
			Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Retained Deficit	
Balance at January 1, 2016	\$ 17,895	\$ 196,743	\$ (39,110)	\$ (77,825)	\$ 97,703
Net income	—	—	—	2,101	2,101
Foreign currency translation adjustment	—	—	6,832	—	6,832
Shares issued under incentive plans, net of shares withheld for tax	105	468	—	—	573
Stock compensation expense	—	1,773	—	—	1,773
Tax deficit from stock-based compensation	—	(5)	—	—	(5)
Declared dividends - \$.27 per share	—	—	—	(8,107)	(8,107)
Balance at June 30, 2016	\$ 18,000	\$ 198,979	\$ (32,278)	\$ (83,831)	\$ 100,870

See notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

MYERS INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands)

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Net income	\$2,101	\$16,658
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(247)	3,111
Income from continuing operations	2,348	13,547
Adjustments to reconcile income from continuing operations to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities		
Depreciation	12,283	13,290
Amortization	4,981	5,279
Non-cash stock-based compensation expense	2,064	1,638
Deferred taxes	(1,354)	(1,673)
Excess tax deficit (benefit) from stock-based compensation	5	(215)
Impairment charges	9,874	—
Other	(273)	91
Payments on performance based compensation	(1,794)	(1,332)
Accrued interest income on note receivable	(628)	—
Other long-term liabilities	(726)	2,497
Cash flows provided by (used for) working capital		
Accounts receivable	1,623	(12,835)
Inventories	(12)	(4,020)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	2,475	2,511
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(33,938)	(21,747)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities - continuing operations	(3,072)	(2,969)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities - discontinued operations	—	(11,672)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	(3,072)	(14,641)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Capital expenditures	(10,565)	(9,381)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	178	36
Proceeds (payments) related to sale of business	(4,034)	69,787
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities - continuing operations	(14,421)	60,442
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities - discontinued operations	—	(581)
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	(14,421)	59,861
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Net borrowing (repayments) on credit facility	23,838	(31,548)
Cash dividends paid	(8,112)	(8,367)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	610	1,515
Excess tax (deficit) benefit from stock-based compensation	(5)	215
Repurchase of common stock	—	(6,577)

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Shares withheld for employee taxes on equity awards	(617)	(975)
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities - continuing operations	15,714	(45,737)
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities - discontinued operations	—	—
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	15,714	(45,737)
Foreign exchange rate effect on cash	934	(272)
Net increase (decrease) in cash	(845)	(789)
Cash at January 1	7,344	4,676
Cash at June 30	\$6,499	\$3,887

See notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

MYERS INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except where otherwise indicated)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Myers Industries, Inc. and all wholly owned subsidiaries (collectively, the “Company”), and have been prepared without audit, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) have been condensed or omitted pursuant to those rules and regulations, although the Company believes that the disclosures are adequate to make the information not misleading. These interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company’s annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

In the opinion of the Company, the accompanying financial statements contain all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) necessary to present fairly the financial position as of June 30, 2016, and the results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented. The results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that will occur for the year ending December 31, 2016.

Accounting Standards Adopted

In September 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2015-16, Simplifying the Accounting for Measurement-Period Adjustments in relation to business combinations. Under existing standards, the measurement-period adjustments are calculated as if they were known at the acquisition date, and are recognized by revising information in prior periods. Under the new standard, measurement-period adjustments continue to be calculated as if they were known at the acquisition date, but are recognized in the reporting period in which they are determined, with no revisions to prior periods relating to the business combination. In addition to the current disclosure requirement explaining the nature and amount of the measurement-period adjustments, additional disclosures will be required to explain the impact on current period income statement line items of adjustments that would have been recognized in prior periods if such period information had been revised. ASU 2015-16 is effective for annual reporting periods, including interim reporting periods within those periods, beginning after December 15, 2015, with early adoption permitted. Adoption of ASU 2015-16 in the first quarter of 2016 did not have an impact on the Company's results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-03, Interest - Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-03) - Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs, which requires unamortized debt issuance costs to be presented as a reduction of the corresponding debt liability rather than a separate asset. The Company adopted ASU 2015-03 retrospectively in the first quarter of 2016. As a result of the retrospective adoption, the Company reclassified unamortized debt issuance cost of \$1,125 as of December 31, 2015 from other non-current assets to a reduction of long-term debt in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position (Unaudited). Adoption of ASU 2015-03 did not have an impact on the Company’s results of operations or cash flows.

Accounting Standards Not Yet Adopted

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, Financial Instruments – Credit Losses: Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments, which introduces new guidance for the accounting for credit losses on instruments. The new guidance introduces an approach based on expected losses to estimate credit losses on certain types of financial instruments. This ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019 including interim periods within that reporting period, with early adoption permitted for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018. The Company does not anticipate that adoption of this standard will have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, Compensation - Stock Compensation - Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting, which involves several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, and classification on the statement of cash flows. Under the new standard, income tax benefits and deficiencies are to be recognized as income tax expense or benefit in the income statement and the tax effects of exercised or vested awards should be treated as discrete items in the reporting period in which they occur. An entity should also recognize excess tax benefits regardless of whether the benefit reduces taxes payable in the current period. Excess tax benefits should be classified along with other income tax cash flows as an operating activity. In regards to forfeitures, the entity may make an entity-wide accounting policy election to either estimate the number of awards that are expected to vest or account for

MYERS INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except where otherwise indicated)

forfeitures when they occur. This ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016 including interim periods within that reporting period, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the policy election and impact the adoption of this standard will have on its financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842). Under ASU 2016-02, an entity will be required to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on its balance sheet and disclose key information about leasing arrangements. ASU 2016-02 offers specific accounting guidance for a lessee, a lessor and sale and leaseback transactions. Lessees and lessors are required to disclose qualitative and quantitative information about leasing arrangements to enable a user of the financial statements to assess the amount, timing and uncertainty of cash flows arising from leases. The new standard is effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2019 and requires a modified retrospective approach. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of this standard will have on its financial statements.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-15, Disclosure of Uncertainties About an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern. The new standard provides guidance on determining when and how to disclose going concern uncertainties in the financial statements. Under ASU 2014-15, management will be required to perform interim and annual assessments of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern within one year of the date the financial statements are issued. ASU 2014-15 is effective for annual periods ending after December 15, 2016, and interim periods thereafter, with early adoption permitted. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have an impact on the Company's financial statement disclosures.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, to clarify the principles used to recognize revenue for all entities. Under ASU 2014-09, a company will recognize revenue when it transfers promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Under the original issuance, the new standard would have been effective beginning January 1, 2017. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-14 which delays the standard effective date by one year. In accordance with this delay, the new standard will be effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2018. Early adoption is permitted, but not before the original effective date of the standard. Companies can transition to the new standard either retrospectively or as a cumulative-effect adjustment as of the date of adoption. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of this guidance, along with subsequent guidance updates and clarifications will have on its consolidated financial statements as well as the method by which the Company will adopt the new standard.

Translation of Foreign Currencies

All asset and liability accounts of consolidated foreign subsidiaries are translated at the current exchange rate as of the end of the accounting period and income statement items are translated monthly at an average currency exchange rate for the period. The resulting translation adjustment is recorded in other comprehensive income (loss) as a separate component of shareholders' equity.

Fair Value Measurement

The Company follows guidance included in the Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures, for its financial assets and liabilities, as required. The guidance established a common definition for fair value to be applied under U.S. GAAP requiring the use of fair value, established a framework for measuring fair value, and expanded disclosure requirements about such fair value measurements. The guidance did not require any new fair value measurements, but rather applied to all other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements. Under ASC 820, the hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value is divided into three levels:

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for similar assets or liabilities, unadjusted quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active or inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for which there is little or no market data or which reflect the entity’s own assumptions. The Company has financial instruments, including cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued expenses. The fair value of these financial instruments approximate carrying value due to the nature and relative short maturity of these assets and liabilities.

MYERS INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except where otherwise indicated)

The fair value of debt under the Company's Loan Agreement approximates carrying value due to the floating rates and relative short maturity (less than 90 days) of the revolving borrowings under this agreement. The fair value of the Company's fixed rate senior unsecured notes was estimated using market observable inputs for the Company's comparable peers with public debt, including quoted prices in active markets and interest rate measurements which are considered level 2 inputs. At June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the aggregate fair value of the Company's \$100.0 million fixed rate senior unsecured notes was estimated at \$107.2 million and \$102.1 million, respectively.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenues from the sale of products, net of estimated returns, at the point of passage of title and risk of loss, which is generally at time of shipment, and collectability of the fixed or determinable sales price is reasonably assured.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) are as follows:

	Foreign Currency	Defined Benefit Pension Plans	Total
Balance at January 1, 2016	\$(37,447)	\$(1,663)	\$(39,110)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	6,832	—	6,832
Net current-period other comprehensive income (loss)	6,832	—	6,832
Balance at June 30, 2016	\$(30,615)	\$(1,663)	\$(32,278)
Balance at January 1, 2015	\$(9,825)	\$(1,863)	\$(11,688)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(10,394)	—	(10,394)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss (1)	(10,491)	—	(10,491)
Net current-period other comprehensive income (loss)	(20,885)	—	(20,885)
Balance at June 30, 2015	\$(30,710)	\$(1,863)	\$(32,573)

(1) Cumulative translation adjustment associated with the sale of the Lawn and Garden business was included in the carrying value of assets disposed of.

Cash

The Company considers all highly liquid instruments purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are stated at cost, which approximates market value. The Company maintains operating cash and reserves for replacement balances in financial institutions which, from time to time, may exceed federally

insured limits. The Company periodically assesses the financial condition of these institutions and believes that the risk of loss is minimal.

2. Impairment Charges

During the first quarter of 2016, the Company reviewed its long-lived assets, intangible assets and goodwill at Plásticos Novel do Nordeste S.A. ("Novel"), a reporting unit within the Material Handling Segment, for impairment. The testing for impairment was performed as a result of the presence of impairment indicators resulting from the communication of a reduction in capital spending in the near-term from a significant customer in March 2016, which resulted in a significant reduction in Novel's forecasted revenue and income.

The Company first conducted a review for impairment of indefinite-lived intangibles and other long-lived assets related to Novel, including amortizable intangible assets and fixed assets which indicated that the carrying amounts of such assets may not be recoverable and required an assessment of fair value of the assets for purposes of measuring an impairment charge. The estimated fair value of indefinite-lived intangibles was determined using a relief from royalty payments income approach method and the other long-lived assets was determined, in part, using an analysis of projected cash flows, a market approach and a cost approach. These valuation methods use Level 3 inputs under the fair value hierarchy discussed in Note 1.

MYERS INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except where otherwise indicated)

To test for potential impairment for goodwill, the Company performed an interim impairment test as of March 31, 2016. The step one goodwill impairment test was performed using a discounted cash flow (“DCF”) valuation model. The significant assumptions in the DCF model are the annual revenue growth rate, the annual operating income margin and the discount rate used to determine the present value of the cash flow projections. The discount rate was based on the estimated weighted average cost of capital as of the testing date for market participants in the industry in which the Novel reporting unit operates. Based on the estimated fair value generated by the DCF model, the Novel reporting unit’s fair value did not exceed its carrying value as of March 31, 2016 and therefore a step two analysis was required to be performed. The decline in fair value of the reporting unit resulted primarily from lower projected operating results and cash flows than those utilized from the 2015 annual impairment test, directly related to the triggering event outlined above. During the first quarter of 2016, a preliminary step two analysis was completed to allocate estimated fair value to assets and liabilities in order to estimate an implied value of goodwill. As a result of these impairment reviews, the Company concluded that the goodwill, intangibles and other long-lived assets related to Novel were impaired and as of March 31, 2016, recorded an estimated non-cash impairment charge of \$8.5 million, which was reported in impairment charges in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations (Unaudited) in the first quarter of 2016. The Company finalized the fair value analysis in the second quarter of 2016 and determined the estimated impairment charge recorded in the first quarter of 2016 was appropriate. As a result, no additional impairment charges were recorded in the three months ended June 30, 2016 related to Novel.

During the second quarter of 2016, the Company recorded impairment charges of \$1.3 million primarily related to long-lived assets associated with the exit of a non-strategic product line in the Material Handling Segment.

3. Discontinued Operations

During the second quarter of 2014, the Company’s Board of Directors approved the commencement of the sale process to divest its Lawn and Garden business to allow it to focus resources on its core growth platforms. The Lawn and Garden business served the North American horticulture market with plastic products such as seedling trays, nursery products, hanging baskets, custom print containers as well as decorative resin planters. The business was sold February 17, 2015 to an entity controlled by Wingate Partners V, L.P., a private equity firm, for \$110.0 million, subject to a working capital adjustment. The sale of the Lawn & Garden business included manufacturing facilities and offices located in Twinsburg, Ohio; Middlefield, Ohio; Elyria, Ohio; Sparks, Nevada; Sebring, Florida; Brantford, Ontario; and Burlington, Ontario. The terms of the agreement include a \$90.0 million cash payment, promissory notes totaling \$20.0 million that mature in August 2020 with a 6% interest rate and approximately \$8.6 million placed in escrow. The escrow was scheduled to settle by August 2016, but will be extended until indemnification claims are resolved, as described in Note 9. The fair market value of the notes at February 17, 2015 was \$17.8 million and is included in notes receivable in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position (Unaudited), in which the carrying value represents the fair value at date of sale plus accretion as of June 30, 2016. The fair value of the notes receivable was calculated using level 2 inputs as defined in Note 1. A disagreement between the parties over the calculation of the final working capital adjustment was resolved on March 9, 2016. As a result, the Company recorded an additional gain of \$0.6 million, net of tax, in the fourth quarter of 2015. The final

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working capital adjustment resulted in a cash payment to the buyer of approximately \$4.0 million in the first quarter of 2016. A gain on sale of \$3.8 million, net of tax, was included in income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations (Unaudited) for the six months ended June 30, 2015.

Summarized selected financial information for the Lawn and Garden business for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 are presented in the following table:

	For the Three Months Ended		For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	June 30, 2016	2015*	2016	2015*
Net sales	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 29,335
Loss from discontinued operations before income taxes	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (963)
Income tax expense (benefit)	—	(563)	—	(309)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	—	563	—	(654)
Gain (loss) on sale of discontinued operations, inclusive of tax provision (benefit) of \$161 and (\$47) for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively and \$132 and (\$2,238) for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively	(190)	(69)	(247)	3,765
Income (loss) from discontinued	\$ (190)	\$ 494	\$ (247)	\$ 3,111

operations, net
of income taxes

*Includes Lawn and Garden operating results through February 17, 2015.

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MYERS INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except where otherwise indicated)

4. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market for last-in, first-out (“LIFO”) inventory and lower of cost or net realizable value for first-in, first-out (“FIFO”) inventory. Approximately 40 percent of our inventories are valued using the LIFO method of determining cost. All other inventories are valued at the FIFO method of determining cost. 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 must necessarily be based on management’s estimates of expected year-end inventory levels and costs. Because these are subject to many factors beyond management’s control, estimated interim results, which were immaterial, are subject to change in the final year-end LIFO inventory valuation and therefore, no adjustment was recorded as of June 30, 2016.

5. Other Accrued Expenses

The balance in other accrued expenses is comprised of the following:

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Deposits and amounts due to customers	\$2,464	\$ 9,351
Dividends payable	4,186	4,190
Accrued litigation and professional fees	776	308
Other accrued expenses	5,369	9,379
	\$12,795	\$ 23,228

6. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

The change in goodwill for the six months ended June 30, 2016 was as follows:

Distribution	Material	Total
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		Handling	
January 1, 2016	\$ 505	\$ 63,530	\$ 64,035
Foreign currency translation	—	1,254	1,254
Impairment charges	—	(5,676)	(5,676)
June 30, 2016	\$ 505	\$ 59,108	\$ 59,613

Intangible assets other than goodwill primarily consist of trade names, customer relationships, patents and technology assets established in connection with acquisitions. These intangible assets, other than certain trade names, are amortized over their estimated useful lives. The Company has indefinite-lived trade names which had a carrying value of \$10.9 million at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

See Note 2 for discussion of goodwill, trade name and other long-lived asset impairment charges in the first half of 2016.

7. Net Income (Loss) Per Common Share

Net income (loss) per common share, as shown on the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations (Unaudited), is determined on the basis of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the periods as follows:

	For the Three Months		For the Six Months	
	Ended June 30,		Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Weighted average common shares outstanding basic	29,623,177	30,968,269	29,586,708	31,004,779
Dilutive effect of stock options and restricted stock	466,397	316,646	426,131	337,324
Weighted average common shares outstanding diluted	30,089,574	31,284,915	30,012,839	31,342,103

MYERS INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except where otherwise indicated)

Options to purchase 648,084 and 780,751 shares of common stock that were outstanding for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2016, respectively, were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share as the exercise prices of these options were greater than the average market price of common shares, and were therefore anti-dilutive. Options to purchase 381,733 shares of common stock that were outstanding for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share as the exercise prices of these options were greater than the average market price of common shares, and were therefore anti-dilutive.

8. Stock Compensation

The Company's Amended and Restated 2008 Incentive Stock Plan (the "2008 Plan") authorizes the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors to issue up to 4,000,000 shares of various types of stock-based awards including stock options, restricted stock, restricted stock units and stock appreciation rights to key employees and directors. Options granted and outstanding vest over the requisite service period and expire ten years from the date of grant.

In March 2016, the Company granted 271,350 stock options with a weighted average exercise price of \$11.62 and a weighted average fair value of \$3.45. The fair value of options granted is estimated using a binomial lattice option pricing model. Also in March 2016, the Company granted 124,150 and 91,700 time-based and performance-based restricted stock units, respectively, with a weighted average fair value of \$11.62. There were no stock-based awards granted in the second quarter of 2016.

Stock compensation expense reduced income before taxes approximately \$0.8 million and \$0.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively and \$2.1 million and \$1.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. These expenses are included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations (Unaudited). Total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested stock-based compensation arrangements at June 30, 2016 was approximately \$3.5 million which will be recognized over the next three years, as such compensation is earned.

9. Contingencies

The Company is a defendant in various lawsuits and a party to various other legal proceedings, in the ordinary course of business, some of which are covered in whole or in part by insurance.

New Idria Mercury Mine

In September 2015, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) formally informed a subsidiary of the Company, Buckhorn, Inc. (“Buckhorn”) via a notice letter and related documents (the “Notice Letter”) that it considers Buckhorn to be a potentially responsible party (“PRP”) in connection with the New Idria Mercury Mine site (“New Idria Mine”). New Idria Mining & Chemical Company (“NIMCC”) which owned and/or operated the New Idria Mine through 1976 was merged into Buckhorn Metal Products Inc. in 1981, which was subsequently acquired by Myers Industries in 1987. As a result of the EPA Notice Letter, Buckhorn and the Company are engaged in negotiations with EPA with respect to a draft Administrative Order proposed by EPA for the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (“RI/FS”) to determine the extent of remediation necessary and the screening of alternatives. The New Idria Mine is located near Hollister, California and was added to the Superfund National Priorities List by the EPA in October 2011, at which time the Company recognized expense of \$1.9 million related to performing the RI/FS. In the second quarter of 2016, the Company, based on discussions with the EPA, determined that the RI/FS will begin within the next twelve months and therefore obtained updated estimated costs to perform the RI/FS. As a result of the updated estimated costs, the Company recorded additional expense of \$1.0 million in the second quarter of 2016. As part of the Notice Letter, the EPA also made a claim for approximately \$1.6 million in past costs for actions it claims it has taken in connection with the New Idria Mine since 1993. While the Company is challenging these past cost claims, in 2015 the Company recognized expense of \$1.3 million related to these past claims.

As of June 30, 2016, the Company has a total accrual balance of \$2.7 million related to the New Idria Mine, classified in Other Liabilities on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position (Unaudited).

MYERS INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except where otherwise indicated)

As negotiations with the EPA proceed it is possible that adjustments to the aforementioned reserves will be necessary to reflect new information. Estimates of the Company's liability are based on current facts, laws, regulations and technology. Estimates of the Company's environmental liabilities are further subject to uncertainties regarding the negotiations with EPA, the nature and extent of site contamination, the range of remediation alternatives available, evolving remediation standards, imprecise engineering evaluation and cost estimates, the extent of remedial actions that may be required, the number and financial condition of other PRPs that may be named as well as the extent of their responsibility for the remediation, and the availability of insurance coverage for these expenses.

At this time, we have not accrued for remediation costs in connection with this site as we are unable to estimate the liability, given the circumstances referred to above, including the fact the final remediation strategy has not yet been determined.

New Almaden Mine (formerly referred to as Guadalupe River Watershed)

A number of parties, including the Company and its subsidiary, Buckhorn (as successor to NIMCC), were alleged by trustee agencies of the United States and the State of California to be responsible for natural resource damages due to environmental contamination of areas comprising the historical New Almaden mercury mines located in the Guadalupe River Watershed region in Santa Clara County, California ("County"). In 2005, Buckhorn and the Company, without admitting liability or chain of ownership of NIMCC, resolved the trustees' claim against them through a consent decree that required them to contribute financially to the implementation by the County of an environmentally beneficial project within the impacted area. Buckhorn and the Company negotiated an agreement with the County, whereby Buckhorn and the Company agreed to reimburse one-half of the County's original cost estimate of \$1.6 million of implementing the project. As a result, in 2005, the Company recognized expense of \$0.8 million representing its share of the initial estimated project costs, of which approximately \$0.3 million has been paid to date. In April 2016, the Company was notified by the County that the original cost estimate may no longer be appropriate due to expanded scope and increased costs of construction and provided a preliminary revised estimate of between \$3.3 million and \$4.4 million. During the second quarter of 2016, the County provided support for the revised estimate and the Company performed a preliminary review to evaluate the reasons for the increased estimate. As a result of the preliminary review, the Company recognized additional expense of \$0.6 million in the second quarter 2016. As of June 30, 2016, the Company has a total accrual balance of \$1.1 million related to the New Almaden Mine, classified in Other Liabilities on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position (Unaudited).

The project has not yet been implemented though significant work on design and planning has been performed. Field work on the project is expected to commence in 2017. As the Company completes its review of the support provided by the County and as work on the project occurs, it is possible that adjustments to the aforementioned reserves will be necessary to reflect new information. In addition, the Company may have claims against and defenses to claims by the County under the 2005 agreement that could reduce or offset its obligation for reimbursement of some of these potential additional costs. With the assistance of environmental consultants, the Company will closely monitor this matter and will continue to assess its reserves as additional information becomes available

Lawn and Garden Indemnification Claim

In connection with the sale of the Lawn and Garden business, as described in Note 3, the Company received a Notice of Indemnification Claims in April 2015, and a Second Notice of Indemnification Claims in July 2016 (collectively, the “Claims”), alleging breaches of certain representations and warranties under the agreement resulting in losses in the amount of approximately \$10 million. The Company believes these Claims are without merit and intends to vigorously defend its position. As described in Note 3, approximately \$8.6 million of the sale proceeds that were placed in escrow were due to be settled in August 2016, but will be extended until the Claims are resolved.

Other

Buckhorn and Schoeller Arca Systems, Inc. (“SAS”) were plaintiffs in a patent infringement lawsuit against Orbis Corp. and Orbis Material Handling, Inc. (“Orbis”) for alleged breach by Orbis of an exclusive patent license agreement from SAS to Buckhorn. SAS is an affiliate of Schoeller Arca Systems Services B.V. (“SASS B.V.”), a Dutch company. SAS manufactures and sells plastic returnable packaging systems for material handling. In the course of the litigation, it was discovered that SAS had given a patent license agreement to a predecessor of Orbis that pre-dated the one that SAS sold to Buckhorn. As a result, judgment was entered in favor of Orbis, and the court awarded attorney fees and costs to Orbis in the amount of \$3.1 million, plus interest and costs.

MYERS INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except where otherwise indicated)

In May 2014, Orbis made demand to SAS that SAS pay the judgment in full, and subsequently in July 2014, Orbis made the same demand to Buckhorn. Buckhorn believed it was not responsible for any of the judgment because it was not a party to the Orbis license. Despite this belief, the Company recorded expense of \$3.0 million during the third quarter of 2014 for the entire amount of the unpaid judgement. The United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit reversed the judgment against Buckhorn on July 2, 2015, and found that Buckhorn was not liable to Orbis for any portion of the judgment entered in favor of Orbis. Accordingly, Myers reversed the accrual of \$3.0 million during the second quarter of 2015, which was reflected as a reduction of general and administrative expenses. The Federal Circuit Court of Appeals rejected Orbis' petition for rehearing and rehearing en banc. All opportunities for Orbis to appeal have expired. The United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio has now released Buckhorn's appellate bond. Buckhorn is also pursuing legal action against SAS and SASS B.V. for fraudulently selling an exclusive patent license they could not sell and related claims. That case is now pending in United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. On April 12, 2016, SAS and SASS B.V. filed their answer and counterclaim to the complaint in the New York Court, seeking to recover from Buckhorn \$1.5 million plus additional interest and attorneys' fees in unspecified amounts. Buckhorn believes it has sound defenses to this claim. The New York litigation is in the early stages and the parties are presently in settlement discussions.

In August 2014, SASS B.V. informed Buckhorn that SAS may not have the financial ability to pay any judgment against it and provided financial statements to Buckhorn indicating SAS was in financial distress while SASS B.V. was financially stable. Given the uncertainty of SAS's financial status, it is not known at this time what the likelihood of recovering from SAS (or SASS B.V.) would be in the event that there is a favorable outcome for Buckhorn in the New York court.

When a loss arising from these matters is probable and can reasonably be estimated, we record the amount of the estimated loss, or the minimum estimated liability when the loss is estimated using a range, and no point within the range is more probable of occurrence than another. As additional information becomes available, any potential liability related to these matters will be assessed and the estimates will be revised, if necessary.

Based on current available information, management believes that the ultimate outcome of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position, cash flows or overall trends in our results of operations. However, these matters are subject to inherent uncertainties, and unfavorable rulings could occur. If an unfavorable ruling were to occur, there exists the possibility of a material adverse impact on the financial position and results of operations of the period in which the ruling occurs, or in future periods.

10. Long-Term Debt and Loan Agreements

Long-term debt consisted of the following:

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	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Loan Agreement	\$ 118,837	\$ 93,512
4.67% Senior Unsecured Notes due 2021	40,000	40,000
5.25% Senior Unsecured Notes due 2024	11,000	11,000
5.30% Senior Unsecured Notes due 2024	29,000	29,000
5.45% Senior Unsecured Notes due 2026	20,000	20,000
	218,837	193,512
Less unamortized deferred financing costs	1,397	1,631
	\$ 217,440	\$ 191,881

On December 13, 2013, the Company entered into a Fourth Amended and Restated Loan Agreement (the “Loan Agreement”). The Loan Agreement provided for a \$200 million senior revolving credit facility expiring on December 13, 2018, which replaced the then existing \$180 million facility. In addition, on May 30, 2014, the Company entered into a First Amendment to the Loan Agreement (the “Loan Amendment”). The Loan Amendment increased the senior revolving credit facility from \$200 million to \$300 million through December 2018 and provided for an additional subsidiary of the Company as a borrower and as a guarantor of the credit facility. Amounts borrowed under the agreement are secured by pledges of stock of certain of our foreign and domestic subsidiaries.

MYERS INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except where otherwise indicated)

Under the terms of the Loan Agreement, the Company may borrow up to \$300.0 million, reduced for letters of credit issued. As of June 30, 2016, the Company had \$176.9 million available under the Loan Agreement. The Company had \$4.3 million of letters of credit issued related to insurance and other financing contracts in the ordinary course of business at June 30, 2016. Borrowings under the Loan Agreement bear interest at the LIBOR rate, prime rate, federal funds effective rate, the Canadian deposit offered rate, or the eurocurrency reference rate depending on the type of loan requested by the Company, in each case plus the applicable margin as set forth in the Loan Agreement. The average interest rate on borrowings under our loan agreements were 4.51% and 4.61% for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively and 4.58% for both the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, which includes a quarterly facility fee on the used and unused portion.

Long-term debt of \$217.4 million at June 30, 2016 includes \$1.4 million of unamortized deferred financing costs, which is accounted for as a debt valuation account. Amounts outstanding at June 30, 2016 under the Loan Agreement and note purchase agreement mature in 2018 and 2021 to 2026, respectively.

11. Retirement Plans

The Company and certain of its subsidiaries have pension and profit sharing plans covering substantially all of their employees. The Company's frozen defined benefit pension plan ("The Pension Agreement between Akro-Mils and United Steelworkers of America Local No. 1761-02") provides benefits primarily based upon a fixed amount for each year of service as of the date the plan was frozen.

Net periodic pension cost are as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2016		For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2015	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Interest cost	\$68	\$68	\$136	\$136
Expected return on assets	(80)	(83)	(160)	(166)
Amortization of net loss	21	22	41	44
Net periodic pension cost	\$9	\$7	\$17	\$14
Company contributions	\$—	\$70	\$—	\$148

The Company does not expect to make a contribution to the plan in 2016.

12. Income Taxes

The Company recognized \$3.4 million and \$5.9 million of tax expense on pre-tax income of \$9.1 million and \$8.2 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively. The effective income tax rate for the first half of 2016 was different than the Company's statutory rate and the effective tax rate for the same period in the prior year, primarily due to losses in jurisdictions where the tax benefits are not currently recognized, including the impairment charges in Brazil.

The total amount of gross unrecognized tax benefit that would reduce the Company's effective tax rates at June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, was \$0.2 million and \$0.5 million, respectively. Accrued interest expense included within accrued income taxes in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position (Unaudited) was less than \$0.1 million at both June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015. The June 30, 2016 balance of unrecognized tax benefits includes approximately \$0.2 million of unrecognized tax benefits for which it is reasonably possible that they will be recognized within the next twelve months.

The Company and its subsidiaries file U.S. Federal, state and local, and non-U.S. income tax returns. As of June 30, 2016, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. Federal examination by tax authorities for tax years before 2012. The Company is subject to state and local examinations for tax years of 2011 through 2015. In addition, the Company is subject to non-U.S. income tax examinations for tax years of 2010 through 2015.

MYERS INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements – (Continued)

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except where otherwise indicated)

13. Industry Segments

Using the criteria of ASC 280, Segment Reporting, the Company manages its business under two operating segments, Material Handling and Distribution, consistent with the manner in which our Chief Operating Decision Maker (“CODM”) evaluates performance and makes resource allocation decisions. The CODM evaluates performance primarily based on net sales and operating income. None of the reportable segments include operating segments that have been aggregated. These segments contain individual business components that have been combined on the basis of common management, customers, products, production processes and other economic characteristics. The Company accounts for intersegment sales and transfers at cost plus a specified mark-up.

The Material Handling Segment manufactures a broad selection of plastic reusable containers, pallets, small parts bins, bulk shipping containers, storage and organization products and rotationally-molded plastic tanks for water, fuel and waste handling. This segment conducts its primary operations in the United States, but also operates in Brazil and Canada. Markets served encompass various niches of industrial manufacturing, food processing, retail/wholesale products distribution, agriculture, automotive, recreational vehicles, marine vehicles, healthcare, appliance, bakery, electronics, textiles, consumer, and others. Products are sold both directly to end-users and through distributors.

The Distribution Segment is engaged in the distribution of equipment, tools, and supplies used for tire servicing and automotive undervehicle repair and the manufacture of tire repair and retreading products. The product line includes categories such as tire valves and accessories, tire changing and balancing equipment, lifts and alignment equipment, service equipment and tools, and tire repair/retread supplies. The Distribution Segment operates domestically through sales offices, and four regional distribution centers in the United States and in foreign countries through export sales. In addition, the Distribution Segment operates directly in certain foreign markets, principally Central America, through foreign branch operations. Markets served include retail and truck tire dealers, commercial auto and truck fleets, auto dealers, general service and repair centers, tire retreaders, and government agencies.

Summarized segment detail for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 are presented in the following table:

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
Net Sales	2016	2015	2016	2015
Material Handling	\$100,907	\$115,774	\$209,931	\$228,055
Distribution	43,234	48,592	85,455	92,697
Inter-company sales	(24)	(31)	(64)	(69)
Total net sales	\$144,117	\$164,335	\$295,322	\$320,683

	For the Three Months Ended	For the Six Months Ended June 30,
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	June 30,			
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Operating Income				
Material Handling	\$14,333	\$20,846	\$21,774	\$34,253
Distribution	3,966	4,508	6,502	7,999
Corporate	(7,133)	(5,612)	(15,981)	(15,794)
Total operating income	11,166	19,742	12,295	26,458
Interest expense, net	(2,053)	(2,467)	(4,072)	(5,169)
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	\$9,113	\$17,275	\$8,223	\$21,289

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

Results of Operations:

Comparison of the Three Months Ended June 30, 2016 to the Three Months Ended June 30, 2015

Net Sales:

(dollars in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,		%	
	2016	2015	Change	Change
Segment				
Material Handling	\$ 100.9	\$ 115.8	\$ (14.9)	(13)%
Distribution	43.2	48.6	(5.4)	(11)%
Inter-company sales	—	(0.1)	0.1	
Total net sales	\$ 144.1	\$ 164.3	\$ (20.2)	(12)%

Net sales for the three months ended June 30, 2016 were \$144.1 million, a decrease of \$20.2 million or 12% compared to the three months ended June 30, 2015. Net sales were negatively impacted by lower sales volumes of approximately \$16.9 million in both our Material Handling and Distribution Segments, lower indexed pricing of \$1.8 million and the effect of unfavorable foreign currency translation of \$1.6 million.

Net sales in the Material Handling Segment decreased \$14.9 million or 13% for the three months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2015. The decrease in net sales was primarily due to lower sales volumes of approximately \$11.5 million, mainly in the agricultural and food & beverage end markets, lower indexed pricing of \$1.8 million and the effect of unfavorable foreign currency translation of \$1.6 million.

Net sales in the Distribution Segment decreased \$5.4 million or 11% for the three months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2015, primarily due lower equipment sales, as well as the implementation of the new sales model in the first half of 2016, which is designed to broaden market coverage and improve the overall sales process.

Cost of Sales & Gross Profit:

(dollars in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,		%	
	2016	2015	Change	Change
Cost of sales	\$ 99.6	\$ 113.8	\$ (14.2)	(12)%
Gross profit	\$ 44.5	\$ 50.6	\$ (6.1)	(12)%
Gross profit as a percentage of sales	30.9 %	30.8 %		

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Gross profit margin increased to 30.9% in the three months ended June 30, 2016 compared to 30.8% for the three months ended June 30, 2015, primarily due to lower input costs for plastic resins, mostly offset by the price and sales volume noted above in both our Material Handling and Distribution Segments.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses:

(dollars in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,			
	2016	2015	Change	% Change
SG&A expenses	\$32.0	\$30.8	\$ 1.2	4 %
SG&A expenses as a percentage of sales	22.2 %	18.8 %		

Selling, general and administrative (“SG&A”) expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2016 were \$32.0 million, an increase of \$1.2 million or 4% compared to the prior year. SG&A expenses were unfavorably impacted by additional expense of \$1.6 million associated with environmental contingencies recorded in the second quarter of 2016 and the absence of a \$3.0 million benefit recognized in the second quarter of 2015 related to the reversal of the legal reserve associated with the Orbis litigation, each described in Note 9, partially offset by lower compensation expenses and other employee-related costs of approximately \$1.4 million and the non-recurring reversal of a long-term liability of approximately \$2.3 million.

Impairment Charges:

During the second quarter of 2016, the Company recorded impairment charges of \$1.3 million primarily related to long-lived assets associated with the exit of a non-strategic product line in the Material Handling Segment, as discussed in Note 2. No impairment charges were recorded in the three months ended June 30, 2015.

Net Interest Expense:

(dollars in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,		%	
	2016	2015	Change	Change
Net interest expense	\$2.1	\$2.5	\$ (0.4)	(16)%
Outstanding borrowings, net of deferred financing costs	\$217.4	\$200.1	\$ 17.3	9 %
Average borrowing rate	4.51%	4.61%		

Net interest expense for the three months ended June 30, 2016 was \$2.1 million compared to \$2.5 million during the three months ended June 30, 2015. The decrease in net interest expense is due to a lower average borrowing rate and higher interest income on the note receivable from the sale of the Lawn and Garden business described in Note 3.

Income Taxes:

(dollars in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,		%	
	2016	2015	Change	Change
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	\$9.1	\$17.3	\$ (8.2)	(47)%
Income tax expense	\$3.4	\$6.4	\$ (3.0)	(47)%
Effective tax rate	37.6%	36.8%		

Discontinued Operations:

Discontinued operations are comprised of the Lawn and Garden business, which was sold on February 17, 2015. The loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes was \$0.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016 compared to income of \$0.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2015.

Comparison of the Six Months Ended June 30, 2016 to the Six Months Ended June 30, 2015

Net Sales:

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Segment	Six Months			
	Ended June 30,			
	2016	2015	Change	% Change
Material Handling	\$209.9	\$228.1	\$(18.2)	(8)%
Distribution	85.5	92.7	(7.2)	(8)%
Inter-company sales	(0.1)	(0.1)	—	
Total net sales	\$295.3	\$320.7	\$(25.4)	(8)%

Net sales for the six months ended June 30, 2016 were \$295.3 million, a decrease of \$25.4 million or 8% compared to the six months ended June 30, 2015. Net sales were negatively impacted by lower sales volumes of approximately \$15.3 million in both our Material Handling and Distribution Segments, lower indexed pricing of \$5.3 million and the effect of unfavorable foreign currency translation of \$4.8 million.

Net sales in the Material Handling Segment decreased \$18.2 million or 8% for the six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2015. The decrease in net sales was due to unfavorable pricing of \$5.7 million described above, the effect of unfavorable foreign currency translation of \$4.8 million and lower sales volumes of \$7.7 million, mainly in the agricultural and food & beverage end markets, partially offset by favorable sales volumes in the automotive end market.

Net sales in the Distribution Segment decreased \$7.2 million or 8% for the six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2015, primarily due to lower equipment sales, as well as the implementation of the new sales model in the first half of 2016, which is designed to broaden market coverage and improve the overall sales process, partially offset by higher pricing.

Cost of Sales & Gross Profit:

(dollars in millions)	Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2016	2015	Change	% Change
Cost of sales	\$202.6	\$224.3	\$(21.7)	(10)%
Gross profit	\$92.7	\$96.3	\$(3.6)	(4)%
Gross profit as a percentage of sales	31.4 %	30.0 %		

Gross profit margin increased to 31.4% in the six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to 30.0% for the six months ended June 30, 2015, primarily due to lower input costs for plastic resins, partially offset by lower pricing and lower sales volume in both our Material Handling and Distribution Segments.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses:

(dollars in millions)	Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2016	2015	Change	% Change
SG&A expenses	\$70.5	\$69.9	\$ 0.6	1 %
SG&A expenses as a percentage of sales	23.9 %	21.8 %		

SG&A expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2016 were \$70.5 million, an increase of \$0.6 million or 1% compared to the prior year. SG&A expenses were unfavorably impacted by additional environmental contingency expense recorded in the second quarter of 2016 of \$1.6 million and the absence of a \$3.0 million benefit recognized in the second quarter of 2015 related to the reversal of the legal reserve associated with the Orbis litigation, each described in Note 9, partially offset by lower legal and professional costs of \$1.5 million associated with the Brazilian investigation completed in the first quarter of 2015 and the non-recurring reversal of a long-term liability of approximately \$2.3 million.

Impairment Charges:

The Company recorded \$9.9 million of non-cash impairment charges, primarily related to its Plasticos Novel do Nordeste S.A. ("Novel") reporting unit during the six months ended June 30, 2016, as discussed in Note 2. No impairment charges were recorded in the six months ended June 30, 2015.

Net Interest Expense:

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(dollars in millions)	Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2016	2015	Change	% Change
Net interest expense	\$4.1	\$5.2	\$ (1.1)	(21)%
Outstanding borrowings, net of deferred financing costs	\$217.4	\$200.1	\$ 17.3	9 %
Average borrowing rate	4.58 %	4.58%		

Net interest expense for the six months ended June 30, 2016 was \$4.1 million compared to \$5.2 million during the six months ended June 30, 2015. The decrease in net interest expense is due to lower average outstanding borrowings during the six months ended June 30, 2016 as compared to the same period in 2015 and higher interest income on the note receivable from the sale of the Lawn and Garden business described in Note 3.

Income Taxes:

(dollars in millions)	Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2016	2015	Change	% Change
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	\$8.2	\$21.3	\$ (13.1)	(62)%
Income tax expense	\$5.9	\$7.7	\$ (1.8)	(23)%
Effective tax rate	71.4%	36.4%		

The effective income tax rate for the six months ended June 30, 2016 was different than the Company's statutory rate and the effective tax rate for the same period in 2015, primarily due to losses in jurisdictions where the tax benefits are not currently recognized, including the impairment charges in Brazil.

Discontinued Operations:

Net sales from discontinued operations were \$29.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015. Loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes was \$0.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to income of \$3.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015. A gain on sale of \$3.8 million was included in income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes for the six months ended June 30, 2015.

Financial Condition & Liquidity and Capital Resources

Operating Activities

Cash used by operating activities from continuing operations was \$3.1 million and \$3.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The increase in cash used for continuing operations during the six months ended June 30, 2016 was due to a decrease in income from continuing operations of \$11.2 million, which includes non-cash impairment charges of \$9.9 million, and a decrease in depreciation and amortization costs from continuing operations of \$1.3 million, offset by a decrease in cash used for working capital and other of \$2.6 million.

Investing Activities

Cash used by investing activities from continuing operations were \$14.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to cash provided of \$60.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015. The Company paid a final working capital adjustment to the buyer of the Lawn and Garden business of approximately \$4.0 million in the first quarter of 2016 as described in Note 3. During 2015, the Company received approximately \$69.8 million in cash proceeds in connection with the sale of the Lawn and Garden business. Capital expenditures were \$10.6 million and \$9.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Full year capital expenditures are expected to be approximately \$15 to \$18 million, the majority of which are expected to be allocated to growth and productivity projects.

Financing Activities

Under a share repurchase plan, the Company used cash of \$6.6 million to purchase 370,200 shares of its stock for the six months ended June 30, 2015. The Company did not repurchase any stock for the six months ended June 30, 2016. In addition, the Company used cash to pay dividends of \$8.1 million and \$8.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Net borrowings on the credit facility were \$23.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to net repayments of \$31.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015, when a portion of the cash proceeds from the sale of the Lawn and Garden business was used to pay down debt.

Credit Sources

Total debt outstanding at June 30, 2016 was \$217.4 million, net of \$1.4 million of deferred financing costs, compared with \$191.9 million at December 31, 2015. The Company's Loan Agreement provides available borrowing up to \$300 million, reduced for letters of credit issued. As of June 30, 2016, the Company had \$4.3 million of letters of credit issued related to insurance and other financing contracts in the ordinary course of business and there was \$176.9 million available under our Loan Agreement.

As of June 30, 2016, the Company was in compliance with all its debt covenants. The most restrictive financial covenants for all of the Company's debt are an interest coverage ratio (defined as earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, as adjusted, divided by interest expense) and a leverage ratio (defined as total debt divided by earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, as adjusted). The ratios as of and for the

period ended June 30, 2016 are shown in the following table:

	Required Level	Actual Level
Interest Coverage Ratio	3.00 to 1 (minimum)	7.57
Leverage Ratio	3.25 to 1 (maximum)	2.94

The Company believes that cash flows from operations and available borrowing under its Loan Agreement will be sufficient to meet expected business requirements including capital expenditures, dividends, working capital, debt service and to fund the stock repurchase program into the foreseeable future.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The Company has certain financing arrangements that require interest payments based on floating interest rates. The Company's financial results are subject to changes in the market rate of interest. At present, the Company has not entered into any interest rate swaps or other derivative instruments to fix the interest rate on any portion of its financing arrangements with floating rates. Accordingly, based on current debt levels at June 30, 2016, if market interest rates increase one percent, the Company's interest expense would increase approximately \$1.2 million annually.

Some of the Company's subsidiaries operate in foreign countries and their financial results are subject to exchange rate movements. The Company has operations in Canada with foreign currency exposure, primarily due to sales made from businesses in Canada to customers in the United States ("U.S."). These sales are denominated in U.S. dollars. In addition, the Company's subsidiary in Brazil has loans denominated in U.S. dollars. The Company has a systematic program to limit its exposure to fluctuations in exchange rates related to certain assets and liabilities of its operations in Canada and Brazil that are denominated in U.S. dollars. The net exposure generally ranges from [\$2 million to \$7 million]. The foreign currency contracts and arrangements created under this program are not designated as hedged items under ASC 815, Derivatives and Hedging, and accordingly, the changes in the fair value of the foreign currency arrangements, which have been immaterial, are recorded in the income statement. The Company's foreign currency arrangements are typically three months or less and are settled before the end of a reporting period. At June 30, 2016, the Company had no foreign currency arrangements or contracts in place.

The Company uses certain commodities, primarily plastic resins, in its manufacturing processes. The cost of operations can be affected as the market for these commodities changes. The Company currently has no derivative contracts to hedge this risk; however, the Company also has no significant purchase obligations to purchase fixed quantities of such commodities in future periods. Significant future increases in the cost of plastic resin or other adverse changes in the general economic environment could have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures, as defined under Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the Company's reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

The Company carries out a variety of on-going procedures, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to evaluate the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures. Based on the foregoing, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were ineffective as of June 30, 2016, as a result of the material weakness in the Company's internal control over financial reporting related to inventory valuation as described below.

As more fully described in Item 9A of our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, management identified deficiencies in the operating effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting over the valuation of inventory in the Material Handling segment, which when aggregated, represents a material weakness. Specifically, management review controls, including segment monitoring controls over the LIFO reserve calculation and capitalization of variances into inventory, were not performed at an appropriate level of precision. During 2016, certain actions are being implemented to remediate the above mentioned material weakness in our Material Handling segment, including: improving processes, enhancing management's review controls to an appropriate level of precision and supplementing the technical competence of our accounting staff with additional training and resources. The material weakness will not be considered remediated until the applicable remedial controls operate for a sufficient period of time and management has concluded, through testing, that these controls are operating effectively. We expect that the remediation of this material weakness will be completed prior to December 31, 2016. As remediation has not yet been completed, management has concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures continued to be ineffective as of the last day of the period covered by this report.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

During the first half of 2016, there have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the period covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II – Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Certain legal proceedings in which the Company is involved are discussed in the Contingencies Note of the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I of this report and Part I, Item 3 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015. The Company is a defendant in various lawsuits and a party to various other legal proceedings, in the ordinary course of business, some of which are covered in whole or in part by insurance. We believe that the outcome of these lawsuits and other proceedings will not individually or in the aggregate have a future material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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

On July 11, 2013, the Board authorized the repurchase of up to five million shares of its common stock. This authorization was in addition to the 2011 Board authorized repurchase of up to five million shares. The Company completed the repurchase of approximately 2.0 million shares in 2011 pursuant to Rule 10b5-1 plans, which were adopted pursuant to the 2011 authorized share repurchase. The Company has repurchased a total of 5,547,665 shares of its common stock under this program and as of June 30, 2016, 2,452,335 shares of common stock remain available for repurchase under the Board authorization. The Company did not repurchase any shares of its common stock during the three months ended June 30, 2016.

Item 6. Exhibits

(a) Exhibits

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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.

MYERS INDUSTRIES, INC.
August 4, 2016

/s/ Kevin L. Brackman
Kevin L. Brackman
Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary

(Duly Authorized Officer and Principal Financial and
Accounting Officer)

EXHIBIT INDEX

- 2(a) Asset Purchase Agreement, dated as of May 30, 2014, among Scepter Corporation, SHI Properties Inc., CA Acquisition Inc., and Myers Industries, Inc. Reference is made to Exhibit 2.1 to Form 8-K filed with the Commission on July 7, 2014.**
- 2(b) Unit Purchase Agreement, dated as of May 30, 2014, among Eco One Holdings, Inc., Crown US Acquisition Company, and Myers Industries, Inc. Reference is made to Exhibit 2.2 to Form 8-K filed with the Commission on July 7, 2014.**
- 2(c) Indemnification Agreement, dated as of May 30, 2014 among Scepter Corporation, SHI Properties Inc., Eco One Holdings, Inc., Crown US Acquisition Company, and CA Acquisition Inc. Reference is made to Exhibit 2.3 to Form 8-K filed with the Commission on July 7, 2014.**
- 2(d) First Amendment to the Asset Purchase Agreement, Unit Purchase Agreement and Indemnification Agreement, dated as of July 2, 2014, among Scepter Corporation, SHI Properties Inc., CA Acquisition Inc., Eco One Holdings, Inc., Crown US Acquisition Company, and Myers Industries, Inc. Reference is made to Exhibit 2.4 to Form 8-K filed with the Commission on July 7, 2014.**
- 2(e) Amended and Restated Asset Purchase Agreement, dated as of February 17, 2015, among Myers Industries, Inc., MYE Canada Operations, Inc., and the HC Companies, Inc. Reference is made to Exhibit 2.1 to Form 8-K filed with the Commission on February 18, 2015.**
- 3(a) Myers Industries, Inc. Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation. Reference is made to Exhibit 3(a) to Form 10-K filed with the Commission on March 16, 2005.
- 3(b) Myers Industries, Inc. Amended and Restated Code of Regulations. Reference is made to Exhibit 3.1 to Form 8-K filed with the Commission on April 12, 2013.
- 31(a) Certification of R. David Banyard, President and Chief Executive Officer of Myers Industries, Inc., pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31(b) Certification of Kevin L. Brackman, Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary of Myers Industries, Inc., pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32 Certifications of R. David Banyard, President and Chief Executive Officer, and Kevin L. Brackman, Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary, of Myers Industries, Inc. pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 101 The following financial information from Myers Industries, Inc. Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three months ended June 30, 2016, formatted in XBRL includes: (i) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations, (ii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss), (iii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, (iv) Condensed Consolidated Statement of Shareholders' Equity, (v) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and (vi) the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

**Pursuant to Item 601(b)(2) of Regulation S-K, certain exhibits and schedules have been omitted from this filing. The registrant agrees to furnish the Commission on a supplemental basis a copy of any omitted exhibit or schedule.