

Thermon Group Holdings, Inc.
Form 10-Q
February 08, 2017

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

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended December 31, 2016

OR

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

Commission File Number: 001-35159

THERMON GROUP HOLDINGS, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware 27-2228185
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

100 Thermon Drive, San Marcos, Texas 78666
(Address of principal executive offices)

(512) 396-5801
(Registrant's telephone number, including area 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 such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

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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

As of February 6, 2017, the registrant had 32,342,259 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, outstanding.

THERMON GROUP HOLDINGS, INC.

QUARTERLY REPORT
FOR THE QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

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PART I — FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

Thermon Group Holdings, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Dollars in Thousands, except share and per share data)

	December 31, 2016 (Unaudited)	March 31, 2016 (Unaudited)
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 42,022	\$84,570
Investments	36,972	—
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$562 and \$656 as of December 31, 2016 and March 31, 2016, respectively	58,166	58,493
Inventories, net	38,953	40,645
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	6,375	7,605
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	8,187	8,231
Income tax receivable	209	209
Total current assets	190,884	199,753
Property, plant and equipment, net	41,669	41,617
Goodwill	121,766	121,510
Intangible assets, net	88,661	103,998
Deferred income taxes	2,502	1,476
Other long term assets	390	323
Total assets	\$ 445,872	\$468,677
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 14,633	\$19,458
Accrued liabilities	10,347	18,238
Current portion of long term debt	18,563	13,500
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	2,633	3,438
Income taxes payable	1,114	2,937
Total current liabilities	47,290	57,571
Long-term debt, net of current maturities and deferred debt issuance costs of \$609 and \$888 as of December 31, 2016 and March 31, 2016, respectively	65,203	80,112
Deferred income taxes	25,700	29,114
Other non-current liabilities	3,401	3,179
Total liabilities	141,594	169,976
Equity		
Common stock: \$.001 par value; 150,000,000 authorized; 32,337,359 and 32,222,720 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2016 and March 31, 2016, respectively	32	32
Preferred stock: \$.001 par value; 10,000,000 authorized; no shares issued and outstanding	—	—
Additional paid in capital	218,916	216,701
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(52,843	) (44,569)
Retained earnings	133,648	122,258
Total Thermon Group Holdings, Inc. shareholders' equity	299,753	294,422
Non-controlling interests	4,525	4,279
Total equity	304,278	298,701

Total liabilities and equity	\$ 445,872	\$468,677
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements

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Thermon Group Holdings, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) (Unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands, except share and per share data)

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2016	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2015
Sales	\$ 64,340	\$ 74,427	\$ 196,548	\$ 209,584
Cost of sales	35,721	39,298	112,891	110,364
Gross profit	28,619	35,129	83,657	99,220
Operating expenses:				
Marketing, general and administrative and engineering	18,357	20,167	57,689	59,021
Amortization of intangible assets	2,963	3,135	8,804	8,979
Income from operations	7,299	11,827	17,164	31,220
Other income/(expenses):				
Interest income	131	91	366	309
Interest expense	(862)	(918)	(2,671)	(3,227)
Other income	(6)	(377)	(156)	(664)
Income before provision for income taxes	6,562	10,623	14,703	27,638
Income tax expense	1,245	1,954	3,068	7,462
Net income	\$ 5,317	\$ 8,669	\$ 11,635	\$ 20,176
Income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	(41)	189	245	371
Net income available to Thermon Group Holdings, Inc.	\$ 5,358	\$ 8,480	\$ 11,390	\$ 19,805
Comprehensive income (loss):				
Net income available to Thermon Group Holdings, Inc.	\$ 5,358	\$ 8,480	\$ 11,390	\$ 19,805
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(8,069)	(6,047)	(8,929)	(13,337)
Derivative valuation, net of tax	495	373	655	237
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (2,216)	\$ 2,806	\$ 3,116	\$ 6,705
Net Income per common share:				
Basic	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.62
Diluted	0.16	0.26	0.35	0.61
Weighted-average shares used in computing net income per common share:				
Basic	32,330,392	32,210,081	32,280,539	32,162,800
Diluted	32,651,930	32,596,747	32,619,285	32,575,757

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Thermon Group Holdings, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2016	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2015
Operating activities		
Net income	\$ 11,635	\$ 20,176
Adjustment to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	13,202	12,971
Amortization of deferred debt issuance costs	298	629
Stock compensation expense	2,658	2,764
Deferred income taxes	(2,794	) (1,658)
Other	(621	) 939
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(724	) 10,806
Inventories	1,177	(3,183)
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	437	(952)
Other current and noncurrent assets	(52	) (1,627)
Accounts payable	(4,168	) 954
Accrued liabilities and noncurrent liabilities	(6,161	) (4,266)
Income taxes payable and receivable	(2,432	) (2,505)
Net cash provided by operating activities	12,455	35,048
Investing activities		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(5,426	) (9,464)
Sale of rental equipment at net book value	312	1,726
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	811	—
Cash paid for acquisitions (net of cash acquired)	—	(31,180)
Purchases of investments	(36,972) —
Net cash used in investing activities	(41,275	) (38,918)
Financing activities		
Proceeds from revolving credit facility	—	5,000
Payments on long term debt	(10,125	) (10,125)
Issuance costs associated with revolving line of credit and long term debt	—	(341)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	129	204
Repurchase of employee stock units on vesting	(571	) (1,265)
Benefit from excess tax deduction from option exercises	—	133
Lease financing	(156	) (148)
Net cash used in financing activities	(10,723	) (6,542)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(3,005	) (4,261)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(42,548	) (14,673)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	84,570	93,774
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 42,022	\$ 79,101

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Thermon Group Holdings, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Dollars in Thousands, Except Share and Per Share Data)

1. Basis of Presentation and Accounting Policy Information

Thermon Group Holdings, Inc. and its direct and indirect subsidiaries are referred to collectively as “we,” “our,” or the “Company” herein. We are a provider of highly engineered thermal solutions for process industries. Our thermal solutions, also referred to as heat tracing, provide an external heat source to pipes, vessels and instruments for the purposes of freeze protection, temperature and flow maintenance, environmental monitoring, and surface snow and ice melting. As a manufacturer, we provide a suite of products (heating cables, tubing bundles and control systems) and services (design optimization, engineering, installation and maintenance services) required to deliver comprehensive solutions to complex projects. In addition to our thermal solution offerings, we offer temporary power products that are designed to provide a safe and efficient means of supplying temporary electrical power distribution and lighting at energy infrastructure facilities for new construction and during maintenance and turnaround projects at operating facilities.

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended March 31, 2016. In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring items) considered necessary to present fairly our financial position at December 31, 2016 and March 31, 2016, and the results of our operations for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

Use of Estimates

Generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported period. While our management has based their assumptions and estimates on the facts and circumstances existing at December 31, 2016, actual results could differ from those estimates and affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities and the corresponding revenues and expenses as of the date of the financial statements. The operating results for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2016 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be achieved for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2017.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made within these consolidated financial statements to conform prior periods to current year presentation.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Revenue Recognition - In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-09 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” (Topic 606), which amends the existing revenue recognition requirements and guidance. Under the new guidance, revenue is recognized when promised goods or services are transferred to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration that is expected to be received for those goods or services. The new revenue standard may be applied retrospectively to each prior period presented or retrospectively with the cumulative effect recognized as of the date of adoption. The Company will adopt the standard on April 1, 2018. We have not selected a transition method and we are currently evaluating the effect that the updated standard will have on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Stock Compensation - In March 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standards Update 2016-09 “Compensation-Stock Compensation” (Topic 718), which changes the accounting for certain aspects of share-based payments to employees. The new guidance requires excess tax benefits and tax deficiencies to be recorded in the income statement when the awards vest or are settled. Additionally, cash flows related to excess tax

benefits will no longer be separately classified as a financing activity and will be included as an operating activity on the consolidated statements of cash flows. The guidance allows for an accounting policy election to account for forfeitures as they occur. The standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the requirements of the standard and have not yet determined its impact on our consolidated financial statements.

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Inventory- In July 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standards Update 2015-11 “Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory” (Topic 330). Under the new guidance, inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value, and the new guidance eliminates the use of replacement cost and net realizable value less a normal profit margin as techniques to value inventory. Net realizable value is defined as the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal and transportation. The new guidance will be applied prospectively for annual periods and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016. We do not anticipate the adoption of this standard will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Financial Instruments- In January 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standards Update 2016-01 “Financial Instruments-Overall” (Subtopic 825-10), which amends the guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments. The amendment requires all equity investments to be measured at fair value with changes in the fair value recognized through earnings. The amendment also requires an entity to present separately in other comprehensive income the portion of the total change in the fair value of a liability resulting from a change in the credit risk when an entity has elected the fair value option. The guidance eliminates the requirement to disclose the methods and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value that is required to be disclosed for financial instruments measured at amortized cost on the balance sheet. The new guidance is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted for certain provisions of the accounting standards update. Upon adoption of the standard, an entity will be required to make a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of such reporting period. We are currently evaluating when to adopt this standard. Upon adoption, we do not anticipate this standard will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Leases - In February 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standards Update 2016-02 “Leases” (Topic 842), which provides guidance on the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure on leases. Under the standard, substantially all leases will be reported on the balance sheet as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities. The new guidance is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the requirements of the standard and have not yet determined its impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Financial Instruments- In June 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standards Update 2016-13 “Financial Instruments-Credit Losses” (Topic 326), which amends the guidance on the impairment of financial instruments. The standard adds an impairment model, referred to as current expected credit loss, which is based on expected losses rather than incurred losses. The standard applies to most debt instruments, trade receivables, lease receivables, reinsurance receivables, financial guarantees and loan commitments. Under the guidance, companies are required to disclose credit quality indicators disaggregated by year of origination for a five-year period. The new guidance is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. We do not anticipate this will have a material impact to our consolidated financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows- In August 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standards Update 2016-15 “Statement of Cash Flows” (Topic 230), which amends Topic 230 of the accounting standards codification (ASC) to add or clarify guidance on the classification of certain cash receipts and payments in the statement of cash flows. The standard addresses eight types of cash flows, some of which we believe could or will impact our financial statements upon adoption, including debt prepayment or debt extinguishment costs, contingent consideration payments made after a business combination, and proceeds from the settlement of insurance claims. Under the guidance, cash payments for debt prepayment or extinguishment costs must be classified as cash outflows from financing activities. Contingent consideration payments that were not made soon after a business combination must be separated and classified in operating and financing activities. Cash payments up to the amount of the

contingent consideration liability recognized as of the acquisition dates, including any measurement-period adjustments, should be classified in financing activities, while any excess cash payments should be classified in operating activities. Cash proceeds from the settlement of insurance claims should be classified on the basis of the nature of the loss. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those years. Early adoption is permitted for all entities. Entities must apply the guidance retrospectively to all periods presented but may be applied prospectively if retrospective application would be impracticable. We do not anticipate this will have a material impact to our consolidated financial statements.

2. Fair Value Measurements

Fair Value. We measure fair value based on authoritative accounting guidance, which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands on required disclosures regarding fair value measurements.

Inputs are referred to as assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. The uses of inputs in the valuation process are categorized into a three-level fair value hierarchy.

Level 1 — uses quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities we have the ability to access.

Level 2 — uses observable inputs other than quoted prices in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 — uses one or more significant inputs that are unobservable and supported by little or no market activity, and that reflect the use of significant management judgment.

Financial assets and liabilities with carrying amounts approximating fair value include cash, trade accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities. The carrying amount of these financial assets and liabilities approximates fair value because of their short maturities. At December 31, 2016 and March 31, 2016, no assets or liabilities were valued using Level 3 criteria.

Information about our investments and long-term debt that is not measured at fair value is as follows:

	December 31, 2016		March 31, 2016		Valuation Technique
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value	
Financial Assets					
Certificates of deposits with maturities greater than 90 days	\$36,972	\$36,972	\$—	\$—	Level 2 - Market Approach
Financial Liabilities					
Outstanding principal amount of senior secured credit facility	\$84,375	\$84,375	\$94,500	\$94,500	Level 2 - Market Approach

At December 31, 2016 and March 31, 2016, the fair value of our variable rate term loan approximates its carrying value as we pay interest based on the current market rate. As the quoted price is only available for similar financial assets, the Company concluded the pricing is indirectly observable through dealers and has been classified as Level 2.

Investments

During the three months ended December 31, 2016, the Company transferred certain cash deposits to term deposit accounts at several foreign financial institutions with whom we have an established relationship. Maturities on these deposits are greater than 90 days and less than one year and accordingly are classified as investments. The Company concluded that since the interest rates for these term deposits are based on the quoted rates from the various financial institutions that the pricing is indirectly observable and has been classified as a Level 2 market approach.

Foreign Currency Forward Contracts

We transact business in various foreign currencies and have established a program that primarily utilizes foreign currency forward contracts to offset the risk associated with the effects of certain foreign currency exposures. Under this program, increases or decreases in our foreign currency exposures are intended to be offset by gains or losses on the forward contracts to mitigate foreign currency transaction gains or losses. These foreign currency exposures arise from intercompany transactions as well as third party accounts receivable or payable that are denominated in foreign currencies. Our forward contracts generally have terms of 30 days. We do not use forward contracts for trading purposes or designate these forward contracts as hedging instruments pursuant to ASC 815. We adjust the carrying amount of all contracts to their fair value at the end of each reporting period and unrealized gains and losses are included in our results of operations for that period. These gains and losses are designed to offset gains and losses resulting from settlement of receivables or payables by our foreign operations which are settled in currency other than the local transactional currency. The fair value is determined by quoted prices from active foreign currency markets (Level 2 fair value). The condensed consolidated balance sheets reflect unrealized gains within accounts receivable, net and unrealized losses within accrued liabilities. Our ultimate realized gain or loss with respect to currency fluctuations will depend on the currency exchange rates and other factors in effect as the contracts mature. As of December 31, 2016 and March 31, 2016, the notional amounts of forward contracts were as follows:

Notional amount of foreign currency
forward contracts by currency

	December 31, 2016	March 31, 2016
Russian Ruble	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,237
Euro	1,450	4,224
Canadian Dollar	—	534
South Korean Won	4,100	3,050
Mexican Peso	375	837
Australian Dollar	660	1,042
Chinese Renminbi	—	334
Brazilian Real	—	336
South African Rand	—	317
Total notional amounts	\$ 7,785	\$ 11,911

The following table represents the fair value of our foreign currency forward contracts:

	December 31, 2016	March 31, 2016
	Fair Value	Fair Value
	Assets	Liabilities
Foreign currency forward contracts	\$ 236	\$ 525

Foreign currency gains or losses related to our forward contracts in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss) was a loss of \$476 and a gain of \$245 in the three months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and losses of \$622 and \$415 for the nine months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Gains and losses from our forward contracts were offset by transaction gains or losses incurred with the settlement of transactions denominated in foreign currencies. For the three months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, our net foreign currency losses were \$34 and \$357 and losses of \$432 and \$614 for the nine months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. All outstanding foreign currency forward contracts are marked to market at the end of the period with unrealized gains and losses included in other income and expense, within our condensed consolidated statements of operations.

Interest Rate Swaps

The Company has entered into two interest rate swap contracts to reduce the exposure to interest rate fluctuations associated with its variable rate term loan. Under the swap agreements, we pay a fixed amount and receive or make payments based on a variable rate. The Company designated the interest rate swap contracts as cash flow hedges pursuant to ASC 815. The Company formally documents all relationships between the hedging instrument and hedged item, its risk management objective and strategy, as well as counterparty creditworthiness. At each reporting period our interest rate swap contracts are adjusted to fair value based on dealer quotes, which consider forward yield curves and volatility levels (Level 2 fair value). Unrealized gains, representing derivative assets, are reported within accounts receivable, net and unrealized losses, representing derivative liabilities, are reported within accrued liabilities on the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets. As of December 31, 2016 and March 31, 2016, the fair values of the interest rate swap contracts were unrealized losses of \$204 and \$1,178, respectively. The change in fair value of the derivative instruments is recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to the extent the derivative instruments are deemed effective. Ineffectiveness is measured based on the changes in fair value of the interest rate swap contracts and the change in fair value of the hypothetical derivative and is recognized in earnings in the period in which ineffectiveness is realized. Based on the criteria established by ASC 815, the interest rate swap contracts are deemed to be highly effective. Any realized gains or losses resulting from the interest rate swap contract are recognized within interest expense. Gains and losses from our interest rate swap contract are offset by changes in the variable interest rate on our term loan. During the three months ended December 31, 2016, our interest rate on outstanding principal amounts averaged approximately 3.21%. As of December 31, 2016, 100% of our interest payments on our variable rate term loan are hedged through its maturity in April 2019.

The following table summarizes the aggregate unrealized loss in accumulated other comprehensive loss, and the losses reclassified into earnings for the three months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015:

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	Three Months Ended December 31, 2016			Three Months Ended December 31, 2015		
	Before Tax Amount	Tax Expense (Benefit)	Other Comprehensive loss, net	Before Tax Amount	Tax Expense (Benefit)	Other Comprehensive loss, net
Unrealized loss at beginning of the period	\$(1,023)	\$ (358)	\$ (665)	\$(956)	\$ (335)	\$ (621)
Add: gain from change in fair value of cash flow hedge	626	219	407	340	119	221
Less: loss reclassified into earnings from effective hedge	(125)	(44)	(81)	(222)	(78)	(144)
Less: ineffective portion of hedge transferred into earnings	(11)	(4)	(7)	(11)	(4)	(7)
Unrealized loss at end of the period	\$(261)	\$ (91)	\$ (170)	\$(383)	\$ (134)	\$ (249)

The following table summarizes the aggregate unrealized loss in accumulated other comprehensive loss, and the losses reclassified into earnings for the nine months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015:

	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2016			Nine Months Ended December 31, 2015		
	Before Tax Amount	Tax Expense (Benefit)	Other Comprehensive loss, net	Before Tax Amount	Tax Expense (Benefit)	Other Comprehensive loss, net
Unrealized loss at beginning of the period	\$(1,269)	\$ (444)	\$ (825)	\$(746)	\$ (261)	\$ (485)
Add: gain (loss) from change in fair value of cash flow hedge	551	192	359	(380)	(133)	(247)
Less: loss reclassified into earnings from effective hedge	(424)	(149)	(275)	(710)	(248)	(462)
Less: ineffective portion of hedge transferred into earnings	(33)	(12)	(21)	(33)	(12)	(21)
Unrealized loss at end of the period	\$(261)	\$ (91)	\$ (170)	\$(383)	\$ (134)	\$ (249)

Transfers out of accumulated other comprehensive loss

During the three and nine months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, there were no transfers out of accumulated other comprehensive loss except for realized losses from our interest rate swap contract presented in the preceding tables, which were recorded within interest expense in our statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss).

3. Net Income per Common Share

Basic net income per common share is computed by dividing net income available to Thermon Group Holdings, Inc. by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during each period. Diluted net income per common share is computed by dividing net income available to Thermon Group Holdings, Inc. by the weighted average number of common shares and common share equivalents outstanding (if dilutive) during each period. The number of common share equivalents, which includes options and both restricted and performance stock units, is computed using the treasury stock method. With regard to the performance stock units, we assumed that the target number of shares would be issued within the calculation of diluted net income per common share.

The reconciliations of the denominators used to calculate basic and diluted net income per common share for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, are as follows:

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	Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2016	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2015
Basic net income per common share				
Net income available to Thermon Group Holdings, Inc.	\$ 5,358	\$ 8,480	\$ 11,390	\$ 19,805
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	32,330,392	32,210,081	32,280,539	32,162,800
Basic net income per common share	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.62
	Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2016	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2015
Diluted net income per common share				
Net income available to Thermon Group Holdings, Inc.	\$ 5,358	\$ 8,480	\$ 11,390	\$ 19,805
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	32,330,392	32,210,081	32,280,539	32,162,800
Common share equivalents:				
Stock options	222,152	230,490	224,291	248,639
Restricted and performance stock units	99,386	156,176	114,455	164,318
Weighted average shares outstanding – dilutive (1)	32,651,930	32,596,747	32,619,285	32,575,757
Diluted net income per common share	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.61

(1) For the three and nine months ended December 31, 2016, 45,140 and 44,368 equity awards, respectively, were not included in the calculation of diluted net income per common share, as they would have had an anti-dilutive effect. For the three and nine months ended December 31, 2015, 69,224 and 48,232 equity awards were not included in the calculation of diluted net income per common share as they would have had an anti-dilutive effect.

4. Inventories

Inventories consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2016	March 31, 2016
Raw materials	\$ 13,080	\$ 13,322
Work in process	1,695	3,065
Finished goods	25,575	25,545
	40,350	41,932
Valuation reserves (1,397)	(1,397)	(1,287)
Inventories, net	\$ 38,953	\$ 40,645

5. Acquisitions, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Industrial Process Insulators (“IPI”) Transaction

On July 31, 2015, a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of the Company acquired 100% of the capital stock of Industrial Process Insulators (“IPI”) for \$21,750, subject to a customary working capital adjustment. The results of IPI's operations have been included in the consolidated financial statements since that date. IPI is an insulation contractor serving the refining, petrochemical, power and energy, marine and pulp and paper industries in the United States, with a significant presence in the Texas and Louisiana Gulf Coast region. Prior to the acquisition, IPI was formerly a customer and subcontractor to the Company for the past 17 years. The acquisition is expected to enhance our turn-key product offerings and strengthen our presence and relationships in the Gulf Coast region as IPI serves many of the same end-markets as those served by our core thermal solutions business. We recognized \$13,249 in goodwill

associated with the IPI acquisition.

Consideration to or on behalf of sellers at close \$21,750

Fair value of total consideration transferred \$21,750

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The following table summarizes the fair value of the assets and liabilities assumed:

Assets acquired:

Cash	\$1,526
Accounts receivable	3,723
Inventories	474
Other current assets	204
Property, plant and equipment	119
Identifiable intangible assets	9,026
Goodwill	13,249
Total assets	28,321

Liabilities assumed:

Current liabilities	2,203
Uncertain tax position liability	1,119
Noncurrent deferred tax liability	3,249
Total liabilities	6,571
Total consideration	\$21,750

The fair value of accounts receivable represents IPI's gross outstanding receivables as of the acquisition date, all of which were fully collected.

Our identifiable intangible assets at December 31, 2016 and March 31, 2016 that were related to the IPI transaction consisted of the following:

	Amortization period	Gross Carrying Amount at December 31, 2016	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount at December 31, 2016	Gross Carrying Amount March 31, 2016	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount at March 31, 2016
Customer relationships	8 years	\$ 5,962	\$ 1,056	\$ 4,906	\$ 10,720	\$ 715	\$ 10,005
Trademark	8 years	1,820	322	1,498	1,820	152	1,668
Non-compete agreement	3 years	807	381	426	\$ 807	\$ 179	\$ 628
Total		\$ 8,589	\$ 1,759	\$ 6,830	\$ 13,347	\$ 1,046	\$ 12,301

The weighted average useful life of acquired finite lived intangible assets related to the IPI transaction is 7.2 years.

During the nine months ended December 31, 2016, we finalized our provisional purchase accounting for the IPI transaction. The table below summarizes our provisional estimates of the fair value of assets and liabilities assumed as well as the final fair value of assets and liabilities assumed:

	Provisional Fair Value	Final Fair Value
Customer relationships	\$ 10,720	\$5,962
Goodwill	10,204	13,249
Noncurrent deferred tax liability	4,962	3,249

We determined the useful lives of our customer relationships were 8 years, where we originally estimated the useful life to be 10 years. As a result of the change in the estimated fair value and useful life of our customer relationships, we recorded a cumulative reduction of amortization of intangible asset expense of \$299 during the nine months ended December 31, 2016.

At December 31, 2016, approximately \$4,006 of the purchase price was held in escrow to secure the sellers' indemnification obligations in the event of any breaches of representations and warranties contained in the definitive agreements.

Sumac Transaction

On April 1, 2015, Thermon Canada, Inc. ("TCI"), a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of the Company, acquired a 75% controlling interest in the business previously operated by Sumac Fabrication Company Limited ("Sumac") for \$10,956, (based on the Canadian Dollar to U.S. Dollar exchange rate on April 1, 2015) in cash, plus a non-interest bearing note ("performance based note") with a principal amount of \$5,905 (based on the Canadian Dollar to U.S. Dollar exchange rate on April 1, 2015) that matured on April 1, 2016, with the actual amount payable at maturity ranging from zero up to a maximum of \$7,500 Canadian Dollars, subject to the achievement of certain performance metrics during the 12 month period ended April 1, 2016. During the nine months ended December 31, 2016, we paid Sumac's principals \$5,805 to satisfy all of the Company's obligations under the performance based note.

Sumac is located in Fort McMurray, Alberta, Canada. Sumac's line of products and solutions are designed to provide a safe and efficient means of supplying temporary electrical power distribution and lighting at energy infrastructure facilities for new construction and during maintenance and turnaround projects at operating facilities. Sumac products include power distribution panels, master/slave sub-panels, power cords and lighting fixtures. Sumac products are sold to end-users operating in many of the same markets as our core thermal solutions, including heavy industrial settings, oil and gas refining and upgrading, power generation plants, petrochemical production facilities and mining operations. We believe we will be able to leverage our existing global sales force to further expand the reach of Sumac's product offerings. At the acquisition date, we recognized \$7,992 of goodwill in connection with the Sumac acquisition that we expect will be partially deductible for Canadian taxation purposes.

Consideration to or on behalf of sellers at close	\$ 10,956
Fair value of total consideration transferred	\$ 10,956

The following table summarizes the fair value of the assets and liabilities assumed:

Assets acquired:

Accounts receivable	\$ 1,693
Inventories	1,299
Other current assets	33
Property, plant and equipment	1,316
Identifiable intangible assets	3,085
Goodwill	7,992
Deferred tax asset	111
Total assets	15,529

Liabilities assumed:

Current liabilities	935
Total liabilities	935
Non-controlling interests	3,638
Total consideration	\$ 10,956

The fair value of accounts receivable represents Sumac's gross outstanding receivables as of the acquisition date, all of which were fully collected.

Our identifiable intangible assets at December 31, 2016 and March 31, 2016 that were related to the Sumac transaction consisted of the following:

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	Amortization period	Gross Carrying Amount at December 31, 2016	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount at December 31, 2016	Gross Carrying Amount March 31, 2016	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount at March 31, 2016
Customer relationships	4 years	2,526	1,105	1,421	2,612	653	1,959
Non-compete agreement	2 years	188	164	24	194	97	97
Total		\$ 2,714	\$ 1,269	\$ 1,445	\$ 2,806	\$ 750	\$ 2,056

The weighted average useful life of acquired finite lived intangible assets related to Sumac transaction is 3.6 years.

At December 31, 2016, approximately \$531 of the purchase price was held in escrow to secure the sellers' indemnification obligations in the event of any breaches of representations and warranties contained in the definitive agreements.

Our total intangible assets consisted of the following (including Sumac and IPI):

	Gross Carrying Amount at December 31, 2016	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount at December 31, 2016	Gross Carrying Amount March 31, 2016	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount at March 31, 2016
Trademarks	\$ 44,294	\$ 450	\$ 43,844	\$ 45,234	\$ 237	\$ 44,997
Developed technology	9,734	3,305	6,429	9,950	2,988	6,962
Customer relationships	99,197	61,697	37,500	105,720	54,913	50,807
Certification	438	—	438	449	—	449
Other	2,625	2,175	450	2,631	1,848	783
Total	\$ 156,288	\$ 67,627	\$ 88,661	\$ 163,984	\$ 59,986	\$ 103,998

Goodwill

The carrying amount of goodwill by operating segment as of December 31, 2016 is as follows:

	United States	Canada	Europe	Asia	Total
Balance as of March 31, 2016	\$48,971	\$44,488	\$19,427	\$8,624	\$121,510
Adjustments to purchase price allocation	3,045	—	—	—	3,045
Foreign currency translation impact	—	(1,458)	(1,331)	—	(2,789)
Balance as of December 31, 2016	\$52,016	\$43,030	\$18,096	\$8,624	\$121,766

The excess purchase price over the fair value of assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis, and between annual tests if indicators of potential impairment exist. We perform a qualitative analysis to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, including goodwill. In addition to the qualitative analysis, we also perform a quantitative analysis using the income approach, based on discounted future cash flows, which are derived from internal forecasts and economic expectations, and the market approach based on market multiples of guideline public companies. The most significant inputs in the Company's goodwill impairment tests are projected financial information, the weighted average cost of capital and market multiples for similar transactions. Our annual impairment test is performed during the fourth quarter of our fiscal year.

During the year ended March 31, 2016, revenue from our Canadian operations (excluding our Sumac acquisition) decreased by approximately 54% as compared to the year ended March 31, 2015. During the nine months ended

December 31, 2016, we experienced a further revenue decline of 21% as compared to the nine months ended December 31, 2015. We consider the recent decline in our Canadian business, which management believes is attributable to lower oil prices and the reduction of capital investments in the Canadian oil sands region, to be an indicator of potential asset impairments in our Canadian reporting unit. The goodwill balance in the Canadian reporting unit at December 31, 2016 is \$43,030 and the net

intangible assets are \$24,485. As of December 31, 2016, we determined it was more likely than not that there is no impairment of goodwill or other intangible assets, based on our prior quantitative tests performed during the year ended March 31, 2016, which concluded the fair value of the reporting unit was in excess of the carrying value. The results of the Canadian reporting unit for the nine months ended December 31, 2016 are lower than our cash flow forecasts that were made at the beginning of our fiscal year. The decline in revenue was partially mitigated by operating cost reductions. Changes in estimates and assumptions used to determine whether impairment exists or future declines in actual and forecasted operating results and/or market conditions in Canada, especially in energy markets, could indicate a need to reevaluate the fair value of our Canadian reporting unit and may ultimately result in an impairment to goodwill and/or indefinite-lived intangible assets of our Canadian reporting unit in future periods.

6. Accrued Liabilities

Accrued current liabilities consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2016	March 31, 2016
Accrued employee compensation and related expenses	\$ 6,361	\$ 6,906
Accrued employee compensation related to acquisition	—	5,775
Customer prepayment	245	200
Warranty reserve	349	460
Professional fees	1,267	1,088
Sales tax payable	1,058	1,358
Other	1,067	2,451
Total accrued current liabilities	\$ 10,347	\$ 18,238

7. Short-Term Revolving Credit Facilities

The Company's subsidiary in the Netherlands has a revolving credit facility in the amount of Euro 4,000 (equivalent to \$4,215 at December 31, 2016). The facility is collateralized by such subsidiary's receivables, inventory, equipment, furniture and real estate. No amounts were outstanding under this facility at December 31, 2016 or March 31, 2016.

The Company's subsidiary in India has a revolving credit facility in the amount of 80,000 Rupees (equivalent to \$1,177 at December 31, 2016). The facility is collateralized by such subsidiary's receivables, inventory, real estate, a letter of credit and cash. No amounts were outstanding under this facility at December 31, 2016 or March 31, 2016.

The Company's subsidiary in Australia has a revolving credit facility in the amount of \$325 Australian Dollars (equivalent to \$235 at December 31, 2016). The facility is collateralized by such subsidiary's real estate. No amounts were outstanding under this facility at December 31, 2016 or March 31, 2016.

The Company's subsidiary in Japan has a revolving credit facility in the amount of 45,000 Japanese Yen (equivalent to \$386 at December 31, 2016). No amounts were outstanding under this facility at December 31, 2016 or March 31, 2016.

Under the Company's senior secured revolving credit facility described below in Note 8, "Long-Term Debt," there were no outstanding borrowings at December 31, 2016 or March 31, 2016.

8. Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2016	March 31, 2016
Variable Rate Term Loan, due April 2019, net of deferred debt issuance costs of \$609 and \$888 as of December 31, 2016 and March 31, 2016, respectively	\$ 83,766	\$ 93,612
Less current portion	(18,563)	(13,500)
Total long-term debt	\$ 65,203	\$ 80,112

Senior Secured Credit Facility

In April 2013, we entered into an amended and restated credit agreement that provided for a \$135,000 variable rate term loan and \$60,000 senior secured asset-based revolving credit facility, which we refer to collectively as our “credit facility.” We have entered into two amendments to our credit facility, most recently in August 2015 (the “Amendment”). The maturity date of our credit facility is April 19, 2019. Under the Amendment, the fixed portion of our interest rate, which is dictated by our leverage ratio, was reduced by 0.25% and our fee on undrawn amounts on our senior secured revolving credit facility was reduced by 0.05%. The maximum leverage ratio permitted for each fiscal quarter remained at 2.75 to 1.0. In connection with the Amendment, we incurred \$341 of fees, which were deferred and are recognized as interest expense over the life of the credit facility.

Under our credit facility, in no case shall availability exceed commitments thereunder. Any credit facility borrowings will bear interest, at our option, at a rate equal to either (i) a base rate determined by reference to the greatest of (a) JPMorgan Chase Bank's prime rate in New York City, (b) the federal funds effective rate in effect on such day plus ½ of 1% and (c) the adjusted LIBOR rate for a one month interest period on such day plus 1%, in each case plus an applicable margin dictated by our leverage ratio, or (ii) the LIBOR rate, plus an applicable margin dictated by our leverage ratio. Borrowings denominated in Canadian Dollars under the Canadian sub-facility bear interest at our option, at a rate equal to either (i) a base rate determined by reference to the greater of (a) JPMorgan Chase Bank, Toronto branch's prime rate and (b) the sum of (x) the yearly interest rate to which the one-month Canadian deposit offered rate is equivalent plus (y) 1.0%, in each case plus an applicable margin dictated by our leverage ratio, or (ii) a Canadian deposit offered rate determined by the sum of (a) the annual rate of interest determined with reference to the arithmetic average of the discount rate quotations of all institutions listed in respect of the relevant period for Canadian dollar-denominated bankers' acceptances plus (b) 0.10% per annum, plus an applicable margin dictated by our leverage ratio. In addition to paying interest on outstanding borrowings under our credit facility, we are currently required to pay a 0.30% per annum commitment fee to the lenders in respect of the unutilized commitments thereunder, which commitment fee could change based on our leverage ratio, and letter of credit fees equal to the LIBOR margin or the Canadian deposit offered rate, as applicable, on the undrawn amount of all outstanding letters of credit, in addition to a 0.125% annual fronting fee.

At December 31, 2016, we had no outstanding borrowings under our senior secured revolving credit facility. The interest rate on outstanding borrowings as of December 31, 2016 was 2.81%. As of December 31, 2016, we had \$58,177 of capacity available under our senior secured revolving credit facility after taking into account the borrowing base and letters of credit outstanding. The variable rate term loan bears interest at the LIBOR rate plus an applicable margin dictated by our leverage ratio. As of December 31, 2016, our interest rate was 2.81%. The term loan includes monthly principal payments of \$1,125 through March 31, 2017, increasing to \$1,688 through the maturity date. The remaining \$40,500 is due in April 2019.

Interest rate swaps. The Company entered into two interest rate swap contracts to reduce the exposure to interest rate fluctuations associated with its variable rate secured term loan interest payments. Under the interest rate swap agreements, we pay a fixed amount and receive payments based on a variable interest rate. Under the terms of the Amendment and our interest rate swaps, our interest rate on outstanding principal amounts averaged approximately 3.21% during the three months ended December 31, 2016. As of December 31, 2016, 100% of our interest payments on our variable rate secured term loan are hedged through its maturity in April 2019.

Guarantees; security. The obligations under our credit facility are guaranteed on a senior secured basis by each of our existing and future domestic restricted subsidiaries, including Thermon Industries, Inc., the U.S. borrower under our credit facility. The obligations under our credit facility are secured by a first priority perfected security interest in substantially all of our assets, subject to certain exceptions, permitted liens and encumbrances reasonably acceptable to the administrative agent under our credit facility.

Restrictive covenants. The credit facility contains various restrictive covenants that, among other things, restrict or limit our ability to (subject to certain negotiated exceptions): incur additional indebtedness or issue disqualified capital stock unless certain financial tests are satisfied; pay dividends, redeem subordinated debt or make other restricted payments; make certain investments or acquisitions; issue stock of subsidiaries; grant or permit certain liens on our assets; enter into certain transactions with affiliates; merge, consolidate or transfer substantially all of our assets; incur dividend or other payment restrictions affecting certain of our subsidiaries; transfer or sell assets, including capital

stock of our subsidiaries; and change the business we conduct. As of December 31, 2016, we were in compliance with all financial covenants of the credit facility.

9. Related-Party Transactions

In connection with the Sumac transaction, one of the former Sumac principals retained 25% of the ownership of the Sumac business unit. This individual is employed by the Company and serves as the general manager of the Sumac business unit. During the nine months ended December 31, 2016, this individual, together with the two other former principals of

Sumac, who are not employed by the Company were paid \$5,805 in the aggregate in full satisfaction of the Company's obligations under the \$5,905 non-interest bearing performance-based note issued in connection with the Sumac transaction.

10. Commitments and Contingencies

At December 31, 2016, the Company had in place letter of credit guarantees and performance bonds securing performance obligations of the Company. These arrangements totaled approximately \$9,983. Of this amount, \$1,418 is secured by cash deposits at the Company's financial institutions and an additional \$1,823 represents a reduction of the available amount of the Company's short and long term revolving lines of credit. Included in prepaid expenses and other current assets at December 31, 2016 and March 31, 2016 was approximately \$1,418 and \$1,408, respectively, of cash deposits pledged as collateral on performance bonds and letters of credit. Our Indian subsidiary also has \$5,342 in customs bonds outstanding to secure the Company's customs and duties obligations in India. We are involved in various legal and administrative proceedings that arise from time to time in the ordinary course of doing business. Some of these proceedings may result in fines, penalties or judgments being assessed against us, which may adversely affect our financial results. In addition, from time to time, we are involved in various disputes, which may or may not be settled prior to legal proceedings being instituted and which may result in losses in excess of accrued liabilities, if any, relating to such unresolved disputes. Expenses related to litigation and other such proceedings or disputes reduce operating income. As of December 31, 2016, management believes that adequate reserves have been established for any probable and reasonably estimable losses. We do not believe that the outcome of any of these proceedings or disputes would have a significant adverse effect on our financial position, long-term results of operations, or cash flows. It is possible, however, that charges related to these matters could be significant to our results of operations or cash flows in any one accounting period.

The Company has no outstanding legal matters outside of matters arising in the ordinary course of business. We can give no assurances we will prevail in any of these matters.

11. Stock-Based Compensation Expense

Our board of directors has adopted and the shareholders have approved two stock option award plans. The 2010 Thermon Group Holdings, Inc. Restricted Stock and Stock Option Plan ("2010 Plan") was approved on July 28, 2010. The 2010 Plan authorized the issuance of 2,767,171 stock options or restricted shares (on a post-stock split basis). On April 8, 2011, the board of directors approved the Thermon Group Holdings, Inc. 2011 Long-Term Incentive Plan ("2011 LTIP"). The 2011 LTIP made available 2,893,341 shares of the Company's common stock that may be awarded to employees, directors or non-employee contractors as compensation in the form of stock options, restricted stock awards or restricted stock units.

At December 31, 2016, there were 407,998 options outstanding. For the three months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, stock compensation expense was \$837 and \$890, respectively, and \$2,658 and \$2,764 for the nine months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

During the nine months ended December 31, 2016, 121,520 restricted stock units were issued to our employees with an aggregate grant date fair value as determined by the closing price of our stock on the respective grant dates of \$2,255. The awards will be expensed on a straight-line basis over the three-year service period. At each anniversary of the restricted stock units' grant date, a proportionate number of stock units will become vested for the employees and the shares will become issued and outstanding.

We maintain a plan to issue our directors awards of fully vested common stock every three months for a total award over a twelve-month period of approximately \$385. During the three and nine months ended December 31, 2016, 4,788 and 14,924 fully vested common shares, respectively, were issued to our directors. The aggregate grant date fair value as determined by the closing price of our common stock on the grant date was \$96 and \$287 for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2016, respectively. The fair value of the awards is expensed on each grant date.

During the nine months ended December 31, 2016, a target amount of 15,141 performance stock units were issued to certain members of our senior management that had a total grant date fair value of \$300. The performance indicator for these performance stock units is based on the market performance of our stock price, from the date of grant through March 31, 2019, relative to the market price performance of a pre-determined peer group of companies. Since

the performance indicator is market-based, we used a Monte-Carlo valuation model to calculate the probable outcome of the performance measure to arrive at the fair value. The requisite service period required to earn the awards is through March 31, 2019. We will expense the fair value of the performance stock units over the service period on a straight-line basis whether or not the stock price performance condition is met. At the end of the performance period, the performance stock units will be evaluated with the requisite number of shares being issued. The possible number of shares that could be issued ranges from zero to 30,282 in the aggregate. Shares that are not awarded at the measurement date will be forfeited.

In addition to the market-based performance stock units issued to certain members of senior management, we also granted these individuals, during the nine months ended December 31, 2016, a target amount of 32,345 performance stock units based on the Company's Adjusted EBITDA performance over a three-year period ending March 31, 2019. The total grant date fair value, as determined by the closing price of our common stock on the date of the grant, was \$600. At each reporting period, we will estimate how many awards senior management may achieve and adjust our stock compensation expense accordingly. At the end of the performance period, the performance stock units will be evaluated with the requisite number of shares issued. The possible number of shares that could be issued under such performance stock units ranges from zero to 64,690, in the aggregate. Shares that are not awarded after the end of the measurement period will be forfeited.

12. Income Taxes

For the nine month periods ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company recorded tax expense of \$3,068 on pre-tax income of \$14,703 and tax expense of \$7,462 on pre-tax income of \$27,638, respectively. The Company had discrete tax items during the respective reporting periods. During the nine months ended December 31, 2016, the Company had a \$379 discrete tax benefit related to the release of deferred tax liabilities that were associated with the final purchase price accounting of its Unitemp acquisition. Since the purchase price was finalized during the year ended March 31, 2016, the tax benefit was recorded as an out-of-period correction. During the nine months ended December 31, 2015, the Company accrued an additional deferred tax liability of \$455 due to an increase in the provincial tax rate in Alberta, Canada. The deferred tax liability relates primarily to amortizing and indefinite life intangible assets allocated to our Canadian subsidiary. Our anticipated annual effective tax rate before discrete events is approximately 24.2% and has been applied to our consolidated pre-tax income for the nine months ended December 31, 2016. For the nine months ended December 31, 2015, our tax provision reflected an annual effective tax rate before discrete events of 29.9%.

We have adopted a permanent reinvestment position whereby we expect to reinvest our foreign earnings for most of our foreign subsidiaries and do not expect to repatriate future earnings. As a result of the adoption of a permanent reinvestment position, we do not accrue a tax liability in anticipation of future dividends from most of our foreign subsidiaries. The estimated annual effective tax rate for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2017 reflects the estimated taxable earnings of our various foreign subsidiaries and the applicable local tax rates, after accounting for certain permanent differences, such as non-deductible compensation expense.

As of December 31, 2016, we have established a long-term liability for uncertain tax positions in the amount of \$522, all of which is related to the IPI acquisition. During the three months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, we reduced our liabilities for uncertain tax positions in the amount of \$176 and \$1,281, respectively, as a portion of our uncertain tax positions related to periods which are no longer subject to audit. During the nine months ended December 31, 2016, the Company recognized related accrued interest and penalties of \$38 as income tax expense related to our current uncertain tax positions.

As of December 31, 2016, the tax years for fiscal 2013 through fiscal 2016 remain open to examination by the major taxing jurisdictions to which we are subject.

13. Segment Information

We operate in four reportable segments based on four geographic countries or regions in which we operate: the United States, Canada, Europe and Asia. Within our four reportable segments, our primary products and services are focused on thermal solutions primarily related to the electrical heat tracing industry. Each of our reportable segments serves a similar class of customers, including engineering, procurement and construction ("EPC") companies, international and regional oil and gas companies, commercial sub-contractors, electrical component distributors and direct sales to existing plant or industrial applications. Profitability within our segments is measured by operating income.

Profitability can vary in each of our reportable segments based on the competitive environment within the region, the level of corporate overhead, such as the salaries of our senior executives, and the level of research and development and marketing activities in the region, as well as the mix of products and services. Over the last 23 months, we

acquired Unitemp, IPI and Sumac. Both Unitemp and IPI offer thermal solutions and have been included in our Europe and United States reportable segments, respectively. Sumac provides temporary power products that differ from our core thermal solutions business. As we anticipate that our full year operating results from Sumac will comprise less than 10% of our total sales and operating income, Sumac has been aggregated in our Canada segment. For purposes of this note, revenue is attributed to individual countries or regions on the basis of the physical location and jurisdiction of organization of the subsidiary that invoices the material and services.

Total sales to external customers, inter-segment sales, depreciation expense, amortization expense, income from operations, property, plant and equipment, net and total assets for each of our four reportable segments are as follows:

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	Three Months Ended December 31, 2016	Three Months Ended December 31, 2015	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2016	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2015
Sales to External Customers:				
United States	\$ 28,945	\$ 32,461	\$ 88,937	\$ 95,570
Canada	9,126	16,013	32,286	41,715
Europe	18,100	15,257	50,417	46,853
Asia	8,169	10,696	24,908	25,446
	\$ 64,340	\$ 74,427	\$ 196,548	\$ 209,584
Inter-Segment Sales:				
United States	11,355	14,509	\$ 35,090	\$ 38,823
Canada	1,345	920	2,370	2,532
Europe	267	809	1,273	1,551
Asia	129	86	762	289
	13,096	16,324	\$ 39,495	\$ 43,195
Depreciation Expense:				
United States	905	843	2,656	2,281
Canada	467	310	1,418	808
Europe	74	95	216	211
Asia	39	45	108	133
	1,485	1,293	\$ 4,398	\$ 3,433
Amortization Expense:				
United States	1,505	1,869	\$ 4,355	\$ 4,793
Canada	870	867	2,661	2,872
Europe	322	352	990	1,076
Asia	266	266	798	797
	2,963	3,354	\$ 8,804	\$ 9,538
Income from operations:				
United States	\$ 3,848	\$ 6,561	\$ 4,311	\$ 18,362
Canada (a)	1,343	2,802	5,787	5,337
Europe	2,344	2,047	6,908	7,207
Asia	914	1,677	3,797	4,146
Unallocated:				
Stock compensation	(837)	(890)	(2,658)	(2,764)
Public company costs	(313)	(370)	(981)	(1,068)
	\$ 7,299	\$ 11,827	\$ 17,164	\$ 31,220

	December 31, 2016	March 31, 2016
Property, plant and equipment, net:		
United States	\$ 34,697	\$34,528
Canada	3,761	3,754
Europe	2,670	2,769
Asia	541	566
	\$ 41,669	\$41,617
Total Assets:		
United States	\$ 186,854	\$196,400
Canada	133,693	145,301
Europe	75,897	76,754
Asia	49,428	50,222
	\$ 445,872	\$468,677

(a) During the three and nine months ended December 31, 2015, the Canadian segment's operating income was negatively impacted by \$1,270 and \$3,936 due to acquisition related contingent consideration accounted for as compensation. As part of the Sumac transaction, we issued the sellers a \$5,905 non-interest bearing note that matured on April 1, 2016. The terms of the performance-based note assume the continued employment of Sumac's principals, and as a result, the performance note payment was accounted for as compensation expense. The performance note was settled during the nine months ended December 31, 2016.

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

Introduction and Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Management's discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is provided as a supplement to the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes thereto for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 to help provide an understanding of our financial condition, changes in our financial condition and results of our operations. In this quarterly report, we refer to the three month periods ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 as Interim 2017 and Interim 2016, respectively, and the nine month periods ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 as YTD 2017 and YTD 2016, respectively. The following discussion should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes included in Item 1 above.

This quarterly report includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of the U.S. federal securities laws in addition to historical information. These forward-looking statements include, without limitation, statements regarding our industry, business strategy, plans, goals and expectations concerning our market position, future operations, margins, profitability, capital expenditures, liquidity and capital resources and other financial and operating information. When used in this discussion, the words "anticipate," "assume," "believe," "budget," "continue," "could," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may," "plan," "potential," "predict," "project," "will," "future" and similar terms and phrases are intended forward-looking statements in this quarterly report.

Forward-looking statements reflect our current expectations regarding future events, results or outcomes. These expectations may or may not be realized. Some of these expectations may be based upon assumptions, data or judgments that prove to be incorrect. In addition, our business and operations involve numerous risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control, which could result in our expectations not being realized or otherwise materially affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. The forward-looking statements include but are not limited to statements regarding: (i) our plans to strategically pursue emerging growth opportunities in diverse regions and across industry sectors; (ii) our plans to secure more new facility, or Greenfield, project bids; (iii) our ability to generate more facility maintenance, repair and operations or upgrades or expansions, or MRO/UE, revenue from our existing and future installed base; (iv) our ability to timely deliver backlog; (v) our ability to respond to new market developments and technological advances; (vi) our expectations regarding energy consumption and demand in the future and its impact on our future results of operations; (vii) our plans to develop

strategic alliances with major customers and suppliers; (viii) our expectations that our revenues will continue to increase; and (ix) our belief in the sufficiency of our cash flows to meet our needs for the next year.

Actual events, results and outcomes may differ materially from our expectations due to a variety of factors. Although it is not possible to identify all of these factors, they include, among others, (i) general economic conditions and cyclicity in the markets we serve; (ii) future growth of energy and chemical processing capital investments; (iii) our ability to deliver existing orders within our backlog; (iv) our ability to bid and win new contracts; (v) competition from various other sources providing similar heat tracing products and services, or alternative technologies, to customers; (vi) changes in relevant currency exchange rates; (vii) potential liability related to our products as well as the delivery of products and services; (viii) our ability to comply with the complex and dynamic system of laws and regulations applicable to international operations; (ix) a material disruption at any of our manufacturing facilities; (x) our dependence on subcontractors and suppliers; (xi) our ability to obtain standby letters of credit, bank guarantees or performance bonds required to bid on or secure certain customer contracts; (xii) our ability to attract and retain qualified management and employees, particularly in our overseas markets; (xiii) our ability to continue to generate sufficient cash flow to satisfy our liquidity needs; and (xiv) the extent to which federal, state, local, and foreign governmental regulations of energy, chemical processing and power generation products and services limits or prohibits the operation of our business. See also Item 1A, "Risk Factors" for information regarding the additional factors that have impacted or may impact our business and operations in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 filed with the SEC on May 31, 2016 and in any subsequent Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q that we may file with the SEC. Any one of these factors or a combination of these factors could materially affect our future results of operations and could influence whether any forward-looking statements contained in this quarterly report ultimately prove to be true.

Our forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance, and actual results and future performance may differ materially from those suggested in any forward-looking statements. We do not intend to update these statements unless we are required to do so under applicable securities laws.

Overview

We are one of the largest providers of highly engineered thermal solutions for process industries. For more than 60 years, we have served a diverse base of thousands of customers around the world in attractive and growing markets, including energy, chemical processing and power generation. We are a global leader and one of the few thermal solutions providers with a global footprint and a full suite of products and services required to deliver comprehensive solutions to complex projects. We serve our customers locally through a global network of sales and service professionals and distributors in more than 30 countries and through our four manufacturing facilities on three continents. These global capabilities and longstanding relationships with some of the largest multinational energy, chemical processing, power and EPC companies in the world have enabled us to diversify our revenue streams and opportunistically access high growth markets worldwide. During YTD 2017 and YTD 2016, approximately 55% and 54% of our revenues were generated outside of the United States, respectively. Over the last 23 months, we have acquired three companies, Unitemp Close Corporation ("Unitemp"), Sumac Fabrication Co. Ltd. ("Sumac") and Industrial Process Insulators, Inc. ("IPI"), that offer complementary products and services to our core thermal solution offerings. We are actively pursuing strategic opportunities to further expand our product and service offerings through strategic acquisitions.

Revenue. Our revenues are derived from providing customers with a full suite of innovative and reliable heat tracing solutions, including electric and steam heat tracing, tubing bundles, control systems, design optimization, engineering services, installation services and portable power solutions. Our sales are primarily to industrial customers for petroleum and chemical plants, oil and gas production facilities and power generation facilities. Our petroleum customers represent a significant portion of our business. We serve all three major categories of customers in the petroleum industry - upstream exploration/production, midstream transportation and downstream refining. Overall, demand for industrial heat tracing solutions falls into two categories: (i) new facility construction, which we refer to as Greenfield projects, and (ii) recurring maintenance, repair and operations and facility upgrades or expansions, which we refer to as MRO/UE. Greenfield construction projects often require comprehensive heat tracing solutions. We believe that Greenfield revenue consists of sales revenues by a customer in excess of \$1 million annually (excluding sales to resellers), and typically includes most orders for projects related to facilities that are new or that are built independent of existing facilities. We refer to sales revenues by a customer of less than \$1 million annually, which we

believe are typically derived from MRO/UE, as MRO/UE revenue. Based on our experience, we believe that \$1 million in annual sales is an appropriate threshold for distinguishing between Greenfield revenue and MRO/UE revenue. However, we often sell our products to intermediaries or subcontract our services; accordingly, we have limited visibility into how our products or services may ultimately be used and can provide no assurance that our categorization may accurately reflect the sources of such revenue. Furthermore, our customers do not typically enter into long-term forward maintenance contracts with us. In any given year, certain of our smaller Greenfield projects may generate less than \$1 million in annual sales, and certain of our larger plant expansions or upgrades may generate in excess of \$1 million in annual sales, though we believe that such exceptions are few in number and insignificant to our overall results of operations.

We believe that our pipeline of planned projects, in addition to our backlog of signed purchase orders, provides us with visibility into our future revenue, as historically we have experienced few order cancellations, and the cancellations that have

occurred in the past have not been material compared to our total contract volume or total backlog. The small number of order cancellations is attributable in part to the fact that a large portion of our solutions are ordered and installed toward the end of Greenfield project construction. Our backlog at December 31, 2016 was \$105.0 million as compared to \$81.2 million at March 31, 2016. The timing of recognition of revenue out of backlog is not always certain, as it is subject to a variety of factors that may cause delays, many of which are beyond our control (such as customers' delivery schedules and levels of capital and maintenance expenditures). When delays occur, the recognition of revenue associated with the delayed project is likewise deferred.

Cost of sales. Our cost of revenues includes primarily the cost of raw material items used in the manufacture of our products, cost of ancillary products that are sourced from external suppliers and construction labor cost. Additional costs of revenue include contract engineering cost directly associated to projects, direct labor cost, shipping and handling costs, and other costs associated with our manufacturing/fabrication operations. The other costs associated with our manufacturing/fabrication operations are primarily indirect production costs, including depreciation, indirect labor costs, and the costs of manufacturing support functions such as logistics and quality assurance. Key raw material costs include polymers, copper, stainless steel, insulating material, and other miscellaneous parts related to products manufactured or assembled as part of our heat tracing solutions. Historically, our primary raw materials have been readily available from multiple suppliers and raw material costs have been stable, and we have been generally successful with passing along raw material cost increases to our customers. Therefore, increases in the cost of key raw materials of our products have not generally affected our gross margins. We cannot provide any assurance that we may be able to pass along such cost increases to our customers in the future, and if we are unable to do so, our results of operations may be adversely affected.

Operating expenses. Our marketing, general and administrative and engineering expenses are primarily comprised of compensation and related costs for sales, marketing, pre-sales engineering and administrative personnel, as well as other sales related expenses and other costs related to research and development, insurance, professional fees, the global integrated business information system, provisions for bad debts and warranty expense.

Key drivers affecting our results of operations. Our results of operations and financial condition are affected by numerous factors, including those described under the caption "Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on May 31, 2016 and elsewhere in this quarterly report and those described below:

Timing of Greenfield projects. Our results of operations in recent years have been impacted by the various construction phases of large Greenfield projects. On our large Greenfield projects, we are typically designated as the heat tracing provider of choice by the project owner. We then engage with multiple contractors to address incorporating various heat tracing solutions throughout the overall project. Our largest Greenfield projects may generate revenue for several quarters. In the early stages of a Greenfield project, our revenues are typically realized from the provision of engineering services. In the middle stages, or the material requirements phase, we typically experience the greatest demand for our heat tracing cable, at which point our revenues tend to accelerate. Revenues tend to decrease gradually in the final stages of a project and are generally derived from installation services and demand for electrical panels and other miscellaneous electronic components used in the final installation of heat tracing cable, which we frequently outsource from third-party manufacturers. Therefore, we typically provide a mix of products and services during each phase of a Greenfield project, and our margins fluctuate accordingly.

Cyclical nature of end-users' markets. Demand for our products and services depends in large part upon the level of capital and maintenance expenditures of our customers and end users, in particular those in the energy, chemical processing and power generation industries, and firms that design and construct facilities for these industries. These customers' expenditures historically have been cyclical in nature and vulnerable to economic downturns. Greenfield projects, and in particular large Greenfield projects (i.e., new facility construction projects generating in excess of \$5 million in annual sales), historically have been a substantial source of revenue growth in recent years, and Greenfield revenues tend to be more cyclical than MRO/UE revenues. In recent years we have experienced particular cyclicity in the capital spending for new facilities in Canada, Eastern Europe and the Middle East. During fiscal year 2016, we experienced a 54% year-over-year revenue decline in our Canadian operations (excluding revenue contributed from

the acquired Sumac business), where the decline in the price of oil resulted in the postponement or suspension of a number of significant upstream exploration and production projects. In YTD 2017, our Canadian operations, excluding Sumac, experienced a further revenue decline of 21% as compared to YTD 2016. A sustained decrease in capital and maintenance spending or in new facility construction by our customers could have a material adverse effect on the demand for our products and services and our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Acquisition strategy. We have begun executing on a strategy to grow the Company through the acquisition of businesses that are either in the heat tracing solutions industry or provide complementary products and solutions for the markets and customers we serve.

On March 2, 2015, we acquired substantially all of the operating assets and assumed certain operating liabilities of Unitemp located in Cape Town, South Africa. Prior to the acquisition, Unitemp was a distributor of our thermal solutions for the South African market. In addition, Unitemp offers heating, sensing, portable instruments, monitoring and control solutions to industrial customers throughout Sub-Saharan Africa.

On April 1, 2015, we acquired a 75% controlling interest in the business previously operated by Sumac. Based in Fort McMurray, Alberta, Canada, Sumac is a designer and fabricator of temporary electrical power distribution equipment that is used in hazardous-location and general purpose areas within industrial facilities.

On July 31, 2015, we acquired 100% of the capital stock of IPI. IPI is an insulation contractor located in Port Neches, Texas serving the refining, petrochemical, power and energy, marine, and pulp and paper industries in the United States, with a significant presence in the Texas and Louisiana Gulf Coast region.

Impact of product mix. Typically, both Greenfield and MRO/UE customers require our products as well as our engineering and construction services. The level of service and construction needs will affect the profit margin for each type of revenue. We tend to experience lower margins from our design optimization, engineering, installation and maintenance services than we do from sales of our heating cable, tubing bundle and control system products. We also tend to experience lower margins from our outsourced products, such as electrical switch gears and transformers, than we do from our manufactured products. Accordingly, our results of operations are impacted by our mix of products and services.

We estimate that Greenfield and MRO/UE related revenues have each made the following contribution as a percentage of total revenue in the periods listed:

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2016		Nine Months Ended December 31, 2015	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Greenfield	33%	38%	38%	37%
MRO/UE	67%	62%	62%	63%

We believe that our analysis of Greenfield and MRO/UE is an important measure to explain the trends in our business to investors. Greenfield revenue is an indicator of both our ability to successfully compete for new capital projects as well as the economic health of the industries we serve. Furthermore, Greenfield revenue is an indicator of potential MRO/UE revenue in future years.

For MRO/UE orders, the sale of our manufactured products typically represents a higher proportion of the overall revenues associated with such orders than the provision of our services. Greenfield projects, on the other hand, require a higher level of our services than MRO/UE orders and often require us to purchase materials from third party vendors. Therefore, we typically realize higher margins from MRO/UE revenues than Greenfield revenues.

Large and growing installed base. Customers typically use the incumbent heat tracing provider for MRO/UE projects to avoid complications and compatibility problems associated with switching providers. With the significant Greenfield activity we have experienced in recent years, our installed base has continued to grow, and we expect that such installed base will continue to generate ongoing high margin MRO/UE revenues. For YTD 2017 and YTD 2016, MRO/UE sales comprised approximately 62% and 63% of our consolidated revenues, respectively.

Seasonality of MRO/UE revenues. Revenues realized from MRO/UE orders tend to be less cyclical than Greenfield projects and more consistent quarter over quarter, although MRO/UE revenues are impacted by seasonal factors.

MRO/UE revenues are typically highest during the second and third fiscal quarters, as most of our customers perform preventative maintenance prior to the winter season.

Canadian operations. During the year ended March 31, 2016, revenue from our Canadian operations (excluding our recent Sumac acquisition) decreased by approximately 54% compared to the year ended March 31, 2015. During the nine months ended December 31, 2016, we experienced a further revenue decline of 21% as compared to the nine months ended December 31, 2015. Lower crude oil prices have had a significant adverse impact on capital spending, particularly in the Canadian oil sands region, which in turn resulted in the recent decline in revenue in Canada. We believe that the recent revenue decline in our Canadian reporting unit is cyclical in nature and that our long term business model is sound. We cannot, however, provide any assurances regarding a recovery in the financial performance of our Canadian operations.

We consider the recent decline in our Canadian business to be an indicator of potential asset impairments in our Canadian reporting unit. The goodwill balance in the Canadian reporting unit at December 31, 2016 is \$43.0 million and the net intangible assets are \$24.5 million. As of December 31, 2016, we determined it was more likely than not that there is no impairment of goodwill or other intangible assets, based on our prior quantitative tests performed during the year ended March 31, 2016, which concluded the fair value of the reporting unit was in excess of the carrying value. We note that the results of the Canadian reporting unit for the nine months ended December 31, 2016 are lower than our cash flow forecasts that were made at the beginning of our fiscal year. The decline in revenue was partially mitigated by operating cost reductions that we implemented to address the reduced demand in Canada. As a result, income from operations as a percentage of revenue in Canada has improved in YTD 2017 to 18% as compared to 13% in YTD 2016. We also note that recent increases in the price of oil have generated some optimism for near term demand for renewed maintenance spending in the Canadian oil sands region and we remain optimistic that the region will rebound economically over the long term. We will continue to monitor our Canadian reporting unit's goodwill and other intangible asset valuations and test for potential impairments until the overall market conditions in the region improve.

Changes in estimates and assumptions used to determine whether impairment exists or future declines in actual and forecasted operating results and/or market conditions in Canada, especially in energy markets, could indicate a need to reevaluate the fair value of our Canadian reporting unit and may ultimately result in an impairment to goodwill and/or indefinite-lived intangible assets of our Canadian reporting unit in future periods.

Recent Developments-Sumac operations and fire in Fort McMurray, Alberta, Canada. Our Sumac operations are located in Fort McMurray, Alberta, Canada. Beginning in early May 2016, a forest fire swept through the town of Fort McMurray and the surrounding area causing significant damage to homes and businesses. None of our personnel located in Fort McMurray was injured nor were our facilities damaged. However, the entire city of Fort McMurray, including all of our personnel, was evacuated for approximately one month ending the first week of June 2016. As a result of the shutdown of our business operations in Fort McMurray during this period, we incurred business interruption costs and approximately \$21 thousand for temporary relocation of our employees. We have made a claim under our business interruption insurance for these costs and are in the process of negotiating the claim with our insurer; however, we provide no assurance that any recovery under our insurance policies will offset our lost sales or increased costs related to this incident.

Results of Operations (Three-month periods ended December 31, 2016 and 2015)

The following table sets forth our consolidated statements of operations data for the three months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 and indicates the amount of change and percentage change between periods.

	Three Months Ended December 31, (dollars in thousands)		Increase/ (Decrease)	
	2016	2015	\$	%
Consolidated Statements of Operations Data:				
Sales	\$64,340	\$74,427	\$(10,087)	(14)%
Cost of sales	35,721	39,298	(3,577)	(9)%
Gross profit	\$28,619	\$35,129	\$(6,510)	(19)%
Gross margin %	44.5%	47.2%		
Operating expenses:				
Marketing, general and administrative and engineering	\$17,520	\$18,007	\$(487)	(3)%
Acquisition related contingent consideration accounted for as compensation (1)	—	1,270	(1,270)	(100)%
Stock compensation expense	837	890	(53)	(6)%
Amortization of intangible assets	2,963	3,135	(172)	(5)%
Income from operations	\$7,299	\$11,827	\$(4,528)	(38)%
Interest expense, net:				
Interest income	131	91	40	44%
Interest expense	(765)	(811)	46	(6)%
Amortization of debt costs	(97)	(107)	10	(9)%
Interest expense, net	(731)	(827)	96	(12)%
Other expense	(6)	(377)	371	(98)%
Income before provision for income taxes	\$6,562	\$10,623	\$(4,061)	(38)%
Income tax expense	1,245	1,954	(709)	(36)%
Net income	\$5,317	\$8,669	\$(3,352)	(39)%
Income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests (2)	(41)	189	\$(230)	(122)%
Net income available to Thermon Group Holdings, Inc.	\$5,358	\$8,480	\$(3,122)	(37)%

(1) As part of the Sumac transaction, we issued the sellers a \$5.9 million non-interest bearing note (“performance-based note”) that matured on April 1, 2016, with the actual amount payable at maturity ranging from zero up to a maximum of \$7.5 million Canadian dollars subject to the achievement of certain performance metrics during the twelve month period ended April 1, 2016. The terms of the performance-based note included continued employment by Sumac's principals. This employment obligation results in the estimated payout being accounted for as compensation expense. During the nine months ended December 31, 2016, we paid \$5.8 million to settle the performance-based note.

(2) Represents income attributable to the 25% non-controlling equity interest in the Sumac business that was retained by sellers in the Sumac transaction.

Three Months Ended December 31, 2016 (“Interim 2017”) Compared to the Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 (“Interim 2016”)

Revenues. Revenues for Interim 2017 were \$64.3 million compared to \$74.4 million in Interim 2016, a decrease of \$10.1 million, or 14%, due mostly to a \$6.9 million decrease in sales in Canada, offset in part by increased sales in Europe. Our sales mix in Interim 2017 was 33% Greenfield and 67% MRO/UE, as compared to 38% Greenfield and 62% MRO/UE in Interim 2016.

Interim 2017 revenue increased in our European segment and declined in our Canada, United States and Asia segments. We are experiencing continued pricing pressure within most industries we serve. While there have been some recent increases in the price of oil, we are experiencing a continued deferral of capital and maintenance spending from our customers, particularly in the United States and Canada. Europe has been the recent exception to this trend. As compared to Interim 2016, Interim 2017 revenues in Europe grew by \$2.8 million, which was driven by increased demand within the downstream energy market in Russia, Eastern Europe and the Middle East, as well as contributions from several large projects that were completed in Interim 2017. In the near term, we see this trend in Europe as continuing.

Revenues within our United States segment declined \$3.5 million or 11%. While Greenfield and upgrade and expansion (“UE”) demand in the U.S. gulf coast region remains relatively strong, we have encountered weakening demand in MRO sales related to the cycle of deferred maintenance spending we see in North America. Canadian revenues continue to be negatively impacted by the low crude oil prices. Interim 2017 revenues in our Canada segment declined \$6.9 million or 43%. Within our Canadian segment, Sumac's portable power supply business decreased \$1.9 million or 62% in Interim 2017, while the legacy Thermon Canada operations decreased \$5.0 million or 39% during the same period. Revenues from our Asia segment declined \$2.5 million or 24%. The decline in Asia is mostly due to the timing of orders shipped during the quarter as well as a strong comparable period in Interim 2016.

Gross profit and margin. Gross profit totaled \$28.6 million in Interim 2017 compared to \$35.1 million in Interim 2016, a decrease of \$6.5 million or 19%. The decrease in gross profit is due to decreased overall revenue, as well as a reduced gross margin percentage, which decreased from 47.2% in Interim 2016 to 44.5% in Interim 2017. Our Interim 2016 gross margins were within our expected historical range of 45%-50%, whereas our Interim 2017 gross margins were below this range due to lower margins related to our Greenfield sales, which were due mostly to competitive pricing pressure. During Interim 2017, Greenfield and MRO/UE revenue totaled 33% and 67% of revenue, respectively, compared to 38% and 62% in Interim 2016, respectively. Our MRO sales include the greatest concentration of sales of our higher margin heat tracing cable. UE revenue has lower gross margins than our MRO revenue due to a higher mix of third-party manufactured products and installation labor-related costs.

Marketing, general and administrative and engineering. Marketing, general and administrative and engineering costs were \$17.5 million in Interim 2017, compared to \$18.0 million in Interim 2016, a decrease of \$0.5 million or 3%. Marketing, general and administrative and engineering costs represented 27.2% of total revenues in Interim 2017 as compared to 24.2% in Interim 2016. The decrease in marketing, general and administrative and engineering expense is mostly attributable to a net decrease in overall compensation expense which includes salaries and estimated annual incentive bonus.

Acquisition related contingent consideration accounted for as compensation. During Interim 2016, we recorded \$1.3 million of acquisition related contingent consideration costs related to Sumac's \$5.9 million performance based note. Since the performance based note required continued employment by Sumac's principals, the estimated cost was expensed as compensation. The performance period of the note ended March 31, 2016, and, as a result, we did not incur any additional expense in Interim 2017. See Note 5. “Acquisitions, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets” to our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this quarterly report for further discussion.

Stock compensation expense. Stock compensation expense was \$0.8 million and \$0.9 million in Interim 2017 and Interim 2016, respectively. In Interim 2016, one member of senior management was granted a \$0.4 million equity award with a one-year vesting period, which added incremental stock compensation expense of \$0.1 million during Interim 2016. For the remainder of fiscal 2017, we estimate our stock compensation expense will approximate \$0.9 million.

Amortization of intangible assets. Amortization of intangible assets was \$3.0 million in Interim 2017 remaining relatively flat as compared to \$3.1 million in Interim 2016.

Interest expense, net. Interest expense, net, was \$0.7 million in Interim 2017, compared to \$0.8 million in Interim 2016, a decrease of \$0.1 million. Interest expense on outstanding principal decreased \$0.1 million in Interim 2017 as compared to Interim 2016 due to a \$13.5 million scheduled reduction of outstanding principal on our senior secured credit facility over the last twelve months. Based on the terms of our interest rate swaps, we anticipate our interest rate

on outstanding principal payments will be approximately 3.25% through March 2017. We have hedged 100% of future interest payments on our senior secured credit facility through maturity in April 2019.

Other expense. We incurred \$0.0 million and \$0.4 million of other expense in Interim 2017 and Interim 2016, respectively, a decrease of \$0.4 million which was primarily attributable to a decline in foreign currency losses by \$0.3 million. In Interim 2017, foreign currency losses were mitigated to near zero. In Interim 2016, other expense was primarily attributable to foreign currency transaction losses and losses on our foreign currency forward contracts. We incur foreign exchange gains and losses on the settlement of intercompany transactions as well as third party accounts receivable or payable that are denominated in foreign currencies. We utilize foreign currency forward contracts to mitigate the risk of foreign exchange gains

and losses on these transactions; however, we cannot provide assurance that these forward contracts will offset any gains or losses incurred on the settlement of intercompany transactions. See Item 3. "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risks" for further discussion of the foreign currency forward contracts.

Income taxes. We reported an income tax expense of \$1.2 million in Interim 2017 on pre-tax income of \$6.6 million, compared to an income tax expense of \$2.0 million in Interim 2016 on pre-tax income of \$10.6 million, a decrease of \$0.7 million. Our effective tax rate was 19.0% and 18.4% in Interim 2017 and Interim 2016, respectively. We had discrete tax benefits of \$0.2 million and \$1.3 million in Interim 2017 and 2016, respectively. The tax benefits were from the release of reserves for uncertain tax positions in which the audit periods had expired.

Our effective income tax rate before discrete events was 24.2% and 29.9% in Interim 2017 and 2016, respectively. The anticipated annual effective tax rate is established by estimating anticipated tax rates in each of the countries where we earn taxable income, as adjusted for known differences, as well as our ability to apply any jurisdictional tax losses to prior or future periods. See Note 12, "Income Taxes," to our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, included elsewhere in this quarterly report, for further detail on income taxes.

Net income available to Thermon. Net income available to the Company, after non-controlling interest, was \$5.4 million in Interim 2017 as compared to \$8.5 million in Interim 2016, a decrease of \$3.1 million or 37%. The decrease in Interim 2017 net income is primarily due to our decreased gross profit of \$6.5 million as a result of our revenue decline and our reduced gross margin percentage, which were offset in part by a \$0.5 million decrease in marketing, general and administrative and engineering expense, \$1.3 million reductions in acquisition related contingent consideration accounted for as compensation, a reduction of \$0.7 million of income tax expense due to reduced pre-tax net income, a \$0.1 million decrease in stock compensation expense and a \$0.4 million decrease in other expense. Additionally, income attributable to non-controlling interests decreased \$0.2 million due to a decrease in Sumac's net income.

Results of Operations (Nine-month periods ended December 31, 2016 and 2015)

The following table sets forth our consolidated statements of operations data for the nine months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 and indicates the amount of change and percentage change between periods.

	Nine Months Ended December 31, (dollars in thousands)		Increase/ (Decrease)	
	2016	2015	\$	%
Consolidated Statements of Operations Data:				
Sales	\$ 196,548	\$ 209,584	\$(13,036)	(6)%
Cost of sales	112,891	110,364	2,527	2 %
Gross profit	\$83,657	\$99,220	\$(15,563)	(16)%
Gross margin %	42.6 %	47.3 %		
Operating expenses:				
Marketing, general and administrative and engineering	\$55,031	\$52,321	\$2,710	5 %
Acquisition related contingent consideration accounted for as compensation (1)	—	3,936	(3,936)	(100)%
Stock compensation expense	2,658	2,764	(106)	(4)%
Amortization of intangible assets	8,804	8,979	(175)	(2)%
Income from operations	\$ 17,164	\$ 31,220	\$(14,056)	(45)%
Interest expense, net:				
Interest income	366	309	57	18 %
Interest expense	(2,372)	(2,598)	226	(9)%
Accelerated amortization of debt costs	—	(302)	302	(100)%
Amortization of debt costs	(299)	(327)	28	(9)%
Interest expense, net	(2,305)	(2,918)	613	(21)%
Other expense	(156)	(664)	508	(77)%
Income before provision for income taxes	\$ 14,703	\$ 27,638	\$(12,935)	(47)%
Income tax expense	3,068	7,462	(4,394)	(59)%
Net income	\$ 11,635	\$ 20,176	\$(8,541)	(42)%
Income attributable to non-controlling interests (2)	245	371	(126)	(34)%
Net income available to Thermon Group Holdings, Inc.	\$ 11,390	\$ 19,805	\$(8,415)	(42)%

(1) As part of the Sumac transaction, we issued the sellers a \$5.9 million non-interest bearing note (“performance-based note”) that matured on April 1, 2016, with the actual amount payable at maturity ranging from zero up to a maximum of \$7.5 million Canadian dollars subject to the achievement of certain performance metrics during the twelve month period ended April 1, 2016. The terms of the performance-based note included continued employment by Sumac's principals. This employment obligation results in the estimated payout being accounted for as compensation expense. During the nine months ended December 31, 2016, we paid \$5.8 million to settle the performance-based note.

(2) Represents income attributable to the 25% non-controlling equity interest in the Sumac business that was retained by sellers in the Sumac transaction.

Nine Months Ended December 31, 2016 (“YTD 2017”) Compared to the Nine Months Ended December 31, 2015 (“YTD 2016”)

Revenues. Revenues for YTD 2017 were \$196.5 million, compared to \$209.6 million for YTD 2016, a decrease of \$13.0 million or 6%, due mostly to decreases in sales in Canada and the United States, offset in part by increased sales in Europe. Our sales mix in YTD 2017 was 38% Greenfield and 62% MRO/UE, as compared to 37% Greenfield and 63% MRO/UE in YTD 2016.

In YTD 2017, revenue grew in our Europe segment and declined in our Canada, United States and Asia segments. We are experiencing continued pricing pressure within most industries we serve. While there have been some recent increases in the price of oil, we are experiencing a continued deferral of capital and maintenance spending from our customers, particularly in the United States and Canada. Europe has been the recent exception to this trend. YTD 2017 revenue increased by \$3.6 million in our Europe segment or 8% as compared to YTD 2016. Within our Europe segment, we are beginning to see increased demand in the downstream energy market, particularly in Russia, Eastern Europe and the Middle East. YTD 2017 revenues in Canada declined \$9.4 million or 23%. Canadian revenues continue to be impacted by the low crude oil prices, which has resulted in the postponement or suspension of upstream exploration and production projects, particularly in the Canadian oil sands region, where the cost to extract oil is high. To a lesser degree, our YTD 2017 Canada segment's revenues were also negatively impacted by the evacuation of Fort McMurray and the related suspension of oil sands facility projects (as discussed above under "Recent Developments"). YTD 2017 revenue in the United States declined by \$6.6 million or 7%. Our IPI business contributed revenue of \$11.0 million and \$6.8 million in revenue in YTD 2017 and YTD 2016, respectively, representing an increase of \$4.2 million. We acquired IPI on July 31, 2015; therefore, YTD 2016 only contains five months of IPI revenue, whereas YTD 2017 contains nine months of IPI revenue. Within the United States segment, excluding IPI, our revenue declined \$10.2 million or 12% in YTD 2017 as compared to YTD 2016. Greenfield and upgrade and expansion ("UE") demand in the U.S. gulf coast region remains relatively strong. However, we have encountered weakening demand in MRO sales related to the cycle of deferred maintenance spending we see in North America. Our Asia segment revenue declined by \$0.5 million or 2% in YTD 2017 as compared to YTD 2016.

Gross profit and margin. Gross profit totaled \$83.7 million in YTD 2017, compared to \$99.2 million in YTD 2016, a decrease of \$15.6 million or 16%. The decline in gross profit is partly due to the decline in revenue, but primarily attributable to the decline in our gross margins which were 42.6% and 47.3% in YTD 2017 and YTD 2016, respectively. Our YTD 2016 gross margins were within our historical range of 45%-50%, whereas our YTD 2017 gross margins were below this range. Our gross margin percentage in YTD 2017 has been impacted by pricing pressure on Greenfield projects as well as UE projects. Our YTD 2017 gross margins were negatively impacted by an unfavorable product mix. In YTD 2017, we experienced a higher concentration of UE revenue, as well as a higher concentration of construction services in YTD 2017 as compared to YTD 2016. Our MRO sales include the greatest concentration of sales of our higher margin heat tracing cable. UE revenue has lower gross margins than our MRO revenue due to a higher mix of third-party manufactured products and installation labor related costs.

Marketing, general and administrative and engineering. Marketing, general and administrative and engineering costs were \$55.0 million in YTD 2017, compared to \$52.3 million in YTD 2016, an increase of \$2.7 million or 5%. As a percentage of total revenue, marketing, general and administrative and engineering costs represented 28.0% and 25.0% in YTD 2017 and YTD 2016, respectively. YTD 2017 contains four additional months of on-going expenses from our IPI business that we acquired on July 31, 2015. As a result, YTD 2017 reflects approximately \$1.0 million of additional marketing, general and administrative and engineering expense attributable to IPI, with the remaining increase attributable mostly to salary and benefit costs.

Acquisition related contingent consideration accounted for as compensation. During YTD 2016, we recorded \$3.9 million of acquisition related contingent consideration costs related to Sumac's \$5.9 million performance based note. Since the performance based note required continued employment by Sumac's principals, the estimated cost was expensed as compensation. The performance period of the note ended March 31, 2016, and, as a result, we did not incur any additional expense in YTD 2017. See Note 5. "Acquisitions, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" to our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this quarterly report for further discussion.

Stock compensation expense. Stock compensation expense was \$2.7 million and \$2.8 million in YTD 2017 and YTD 2016, respectively. For the remainder of fiscal 2017, we estimate our stock compensation expense will approximate \$0.9 million.

Amortization of intangible assets. Amortization of intangible assets was \$8.8 million in YTD 2017 and \$9.0 million in YTD 2016. During YTD 2017, we finalized the provisional purchase price accounting for IPI and determined that the fair value of the customer relationships was less than originally estimated. As a result of the reduction of the fair value

of the customer relationships, our amortization of intangible assets was reduced by \$0.3 million during YTD 2017. The reduction was offset in part by increased amortization expense associated with foreign currency translation. Interest expense. Interest expense, net, was \$2.3 million in YTD 2017, compared to \$2.9 million in YTD 2016, a decrease of \$0.6 million. Interest expense on outstanding principal decreased \$0.3 million in YTD 2017 as compared to YTD 2016. The decrease is attributed to a \$13.5 million scheduled reduction of outstanding principal on our senior secured credit facility over the last twelve months. During YTD 2016, we entered into the second amendment (“the Amendment”) to our amended and restated credit agreement, which resulted in the accelerated amortization of debt costs of \$0.3 million, which is

included in YTD 2016 interest expense. Based on the terms of our interest rate swaps, we anticipate our interest rate on outstanding principal payments will be approximately 3.25% through March 2017. We have hedged 100% of future interest payments on our senior secured credit facility through maturity in April 2019.

Other expense. Other expense was \$0.2 million and \$0.7 million in YTD 2017 and YTD 2016, a decrease of \$0.5 million which was primarily attributable to a gain on asset sale and decreased foreign exchange losses. In YTD 2017, we recognized a gain of \$0.2 million from sales of land and buildings which we were not utilizing. Losses on our foreign currency transactions were \$0.4 million and \$0.6 million in YTD 2017 and YTD 2016, respectively. We incur foreign exchange gains and losses on the settlement of intercompany transactions as well as third party accounts receivable or payable that are denominated in foreign currencies. We utilize foreign currency forward contracts to mitigate the risk of foreign exchange gains and losses on these transactions; however, we cannot provide assurance that these forward contracts will offset any gains or losses incurred on the settlement of intercompany transactions. See Item 3. “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risks” for further discussion of the foreign currency forward contracts.

Income taxes. Income tax expense was \$3.1 million in YTD 2017 on pre-tax income of \$14.7 million compared to an income tax expense of \$7.5 million in YTD 2016 on pre-tax net income of \$27.6 million, a decrease of \$4.4 million which is mostly attributable to lower pre-tax income. Our effective tax rate was 20.9% and 27.0% in YTD 2017 and YTD 2016, respectively. We had discrete tax benefits, net, of \$0.6 million and \$0.8 million in YTD 2017 and 2016, respectively. The discrete tax items were related to the release of reserves for uncertain tax positions in which the audit periods had expired, the release of certain deferred tax liabilities related to our purchase price allocation of Unitemp and were offset in YTD 2016 by the accrual of additional deferred tax expense related to a tax rate increase within our Canadian subsidiary.

Our effective income tax rate before discrete events was 24.2% and 29.9% in YTD 2017 and YTD 2016, respectively. The anticipated annual effective tax rate is established by estimating anticipated tax rates in each of the countries where we earn taxable income as adjusted for known differences as well as our ability to apply any jurisdictional tax losses to prior or future periods. The estimated income tax rate before discrete events is lower in YTD 2017 than in YTD 2016 due primarily to lower estimated taxable income in the United States where the income tax rate is 35%. See Note 12, “Income Taxes,” to our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this quarterly report, for further detail on income taxes.

Net income available to Thermon. Net income available to the Company, after non-controlling interest, was \$11.4 million in YTD 2017 as compared to \$19.8 million in YTD 2016, a decrease of \$8.4 million or 42%. The decrease in YTD 2017 net income is primarily due to our decreased gross profit of \$15.6 million as a result of our revenue decline and our reduced gross margin percentage. Our net income was also negatively impacted by a \$2.7 million increase in marketing, general and administrative and engineering expense, due to increased personnel costs. These reductions and expenses were offset in part by a \$3.9 million decrease in acquisition related contingent consideration accounted for as compensation, a \$4.4 million decrease in income tax expense due to reduced pre-tax net income, a \$0.6 million reduction in interest expense net, a \$0.1 million decrease in stock compensation expense and a \$0.5 million decrease in other expense. Additionally, income attributable to non-controlling interests decreased \$0.1 million due to a decrease in Sumac’s net income.

Contractual Obligations and Contingencies

Contractual Obligations. The following table summarizes our significant contractual payment obligations as of December 31, 2016 and the effect such obligations are expected to have on our liquidity position assuming all obligations reach maturity.

	TOTAL	Payment due by period (dollars in thousands)		
		Less than 1 Year	3 - 5 Years	More than 5 Years
Variable rate term loan(1)	\$84,375	\$18,563	\$65,812	\$—
Interest payments on variable rate term loan(2)	4,920	2,416	2,504	—

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Operating lease obligations(3)	8,672	3,020	3,066	1,943	643
Information technology services agreements(4)	1,065	1,014	51	—	—
Total	\$99,032	\$25,013	\$71,433	\$1,943	\$ 643

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Consists of monthly scheduled principal payments under our credit facility of \$1.1 million through March 31, (1)2017, increasing in April 2017 to \$1.7 million through maturity with a lump-sum payment of \$40.5 million due in April 2019.

(2) Consists of estimated future term loan interest payments under our credit facility. Based on our current interest rate as of December 31, 2016, and after giving effect to our two interest rate swap contracts, we expect our interest rate will range from 3.25% to 3.81% throughout the remaining term of the credit facility.

(3) We enter into operating leases in the normal course of business. Our operating leases include the leases on certain of our manufacturing and warehouse facilities and offices.

(4) Represents the future annual service fees associated with certain information technology service agreements with several vendors.

Contingencies. We are involved in various legal and administrative proceedings that arise from time to time in the ordinary course of doing business. Some of these proceedings may result in fines, penalties or judgments being assessed against us, which may adversely affect our financial results. In addition, from time to time, we are involved in various disputes, which may or may not be settled prior to legal proceedings being instituted and which may result in losses in excess of accrued liabilities, if any, relating to such unresolved disputes. As of December 31, 2016, management believes that adequate reserves have been established for any probable and reasonably estimable losses. Expenses related to litigation reduce operating income. We do not believe that the outcome of any of these proceedings or disputes would have a significant adverse effect on our financial position, long-term results of operations, or cash flows. It is possible, however, that charges related to these matters could be significant to our results of operations or cash flows in any one accounting period.

The Company has no outstanding legal matters outside of matters arising in the ordinary course of business. We can give no assurances we will prevail in any of these matters.

To bid on or secure certain contracts, we are required at times to provide a performance guaranty to our customers in the form of a surety bond, standby letter of credit or foreign bank guaranty. At December 31, 2016, we had in place standby letters of credit, bank guarantees and performance bonds totaling \$10.0 million to support our various customer contracts. Our Indian subsidiary also has \$5.3 million in customs bonds outstanding to secure the Company's customs duties obligations in India.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary sources of liquidity are cash flows from operations and funds available under our revolving credit facility and other revolving lines of credit. Our primary liquidity needs are to finance our working capital, capital expenditures, debt service needs and potential future acquisitions.

Cash and cash equivalents. At December 31, 2016, we had \$42.0 million in cash and cash equivalents. We maintain cash and cash equivalents at various financial institutions located in many countries throughout the world.

Approximately \$6.8 million, or 16%, of these amounts were held in domestic accounts with various institutions and approximately \$35.2 million, or 84%, of these amounts were held in accounts outside of the United States with various financial institutions.

Investments. At December 31, 2016, we had \$37.0 million in short term certificates of deposits which are classified as investments. All of these amounts were held in accounts outside of the United States with various financial institutions.

Senior secured credit facility. See Note 8, "Long-Term Debt—Senior Secured Credit Facility" to our unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes thereto included above in Item 1. Financial Statements (Unaudited) of this quarterly report for information on our senior secured term loan and revolving credit facility, which is hereby incorporated by reference into this Item 2. At December 31, 2016, we had no outstanding borrowings under our revolving credit facility and \$58.2 million of available capacity thereunder, after taking into account the borrowing base and letters of credit outstanding, which totaled \$1.8 million. From time to time, we may choose to utilize our revolving credit facility to fund operations, acquisitions or other investments despite having cash available within our consolidated group in light of the cost, timing and other business considerations.

As of December 31, 2016, we had \$84.4 million of outstanding principal on our variable rate term loan. The credit agreement, as amended by the first and second amendments, requires monthly principal payments of \$1.1 million

through March 31, 2017. Thereafter, monthly principal payments increase to \$1.7 million through the remaining term of the loan with a lump-sum payment of \$40.5 million due at maturity in April 2019.

Interest rate swaps. We have entered into two interest rate swap contracts to reduce exposure to interest rate fluctuations associated with our variable rate term loan interest payments. Under the interest rate swap agreements, we pay a fixed amount and receive payments based on a variable interest rate. Under the terms of our interest rate swaps, our interest rate on outstanding principal amounts averaged approximately 3.21% during the three months ended December 31, 2016. As of

December 31, 2016, 100% of our interest payments on our variable rate term loan are hedged through its maturity in April 2019.

Guarantees; security. The obligations under our credit facility are guaranteed on a senior secured basis by each of our existing and future domestic restricted subsidiaries, including Thermon Industries, Inc., the U.S. borrower under our credit facility. The obligations under our credit facility are secured by a first priority perfected security interest in substantially all of our assets, subject to certain exceptions, permitted liens and encumbrances reasonably acceptable to the administrative agent under our credit facility.

Restrictive covenants. The credit facility contains various restrictive covenants that, among other things, restrict, subject to certain negotiated exceptions, our ability to: incur additional indebtedness or issue disqualified capital stock unless certain financial tests are satisfied; pay dividends, redeem subordinated debt or make other restricted payments; make certain investments or acquisitions; issue stock of subsidiaries; grant or permit certain liens on our assets; enter into certain transactions with affiliates; merge, consolidate or transfer substantially all of our assets; incur dividend or other payment restrictions affecting certain of our subsidiaries; transfer or sell assets, including capital stock of our subsidiaries; and change the business we conduct.

Repatriation considerations. A substantial portion of our cash flows are generated by our non-U.S. subsidiaries. In general, when an entity in a foreign jurisdiction repatriates cash to the United States, the amount of such cash is treated as a dividend taxable at current U.S. tax rates. Accordingly, upon the distribution of cash to us from our non-U.S. subsidiaries, we will be subject to U.S. income taxes. Although foreign tax credits may be available to reduce the amount of the additional tax liability, these credits may be limited based on our tax attributes.

We have estimated that domestic U.S. cash flow will be sufficient to service our future debt service obligations and therefore we have adopted a permanent reinvestment position whereby we expect to permanently reinvest our foreign earnings for most of our foreign subsidiaries and do not expect to repatriate future earnings generated by our foreign operations. As a result of this policy, we will not accrue a tax liability in anticipation of future dividends from most of our foreign subsidiaries. If we were to repatriate foreign earnings, we would incur additional income tax expense. Since we have established a permanent reinvestment policy on foreign earnings, we have not established a deferred tax liability for the U.S. tax associated with potential repatriation of most foreign earnings. At the end of our last fiscal year on March 31, 2016, we had not provided for U.S. federal income taxes and foreign withholding taxes on approximately \$123 million of available earnings in our foreign subsidiaries that are expected to be indefinitely invested. Future tax law changes or changes in the needs of our foreign subsidiaries could cause us to reconsider our policy and repatriate such earnings to the U.S. in the form of dividends. Any such dividends would be limited to the actual cash or assets available at our foreign subsidiaries, which are also subject to foreign currency fluctuations.

Upon repatriation, the U.S. tax liability would be reduced by any foreign taxes already paid. We estimate that the ultimate tax liability for the repatriation of our foreign earnings would be in the range of \$11 million to \$13 million. This estimate is based on a U.S. corporate tax rate of 35% and a weighted average tax rate of approximately 25% for available foreign tax credits that would be applied against the repatriation of foreign earnings.

Future capital requirements. Based on our current level of operations, we believe that cash flow from operations and available cash, together with available borrowings under our credit facility, will be adequate to meet our liquidity needs for the next 12 months. We cannot assure you, however, that our business will generate sufficient cash flow from operations or that future borrowings will be available to us in an amount sufficient to enable us to service our indebtedness, including our credit facility borrowings, or to fund our other liquidity needs. In addition, upon the occurrence of certain events, such as a change of control, we could be required to repay or refinance our indebtedness. We cannot assure you that we will be able to refinance any of our indebtedness, including our credit facility, on commercially reasonable terms or at all.

For the remainder of fiscal year 2017, we expect to invest approximately \$1.9 million in property plant and equipment for our thermal solutions business and will continue to make investments in Sumac's rental equipment business (based on market demand). Key investments include the purchase of capital equipment used in our manufacturing facilities, land and building improvements and continued investments in our multi-year enterprise resource planning software (or ERP) upgrade. During YTD 2017, we invested \$1.2 million, net of dispositions, for temporary power products that

were or will be deployed to our customers on a rental basis.

Net cash provided by operating activities totaled \$12.5 million for YTD 2017, compared to \$35.0 million provided in YTD 2016, a decrease of \$22.6 million. The decline of \$22.6 million of net cash provided by operating activities is primarily due to our decline in net income of \$8.5 million as well as a \$5.8 million payment to settle our performance-based note related to the Sumac acquisition. Non-cash reconciling items such as depreciation and amortization, amortization of debt costs, stock

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compensation expense, changes in deferred taxes and other non-cash items were \$12.7 million in YTD 2017 and \$15.6 million in YTD 2016, a decrease of \$2.9 million.

In YTD 2017, we used \$1.3 million to increase our working capital assets in accounts receivable, inventory, costs and estimated earnings and billings on construction and other current assets. In YTD 2016 these assets decreased representing a source of cash of \$5.0 million, a comparative increase in the use of cash of \$3.7 million. During YTD 2017, accounts receivables increased representing a use of cash of \$0.7 million. During YTD 2016, accounts receivables decreased which provided \$10.8 million. In YTD 2017 our inventory balances declined due to the shipment of several large orders, representing a source of cash of \$1.2 million and in YTD 2016 our inventory increased by \$3.2 million, representing a use of cash. Cost and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts was a source of cash of \$0.4 million and a use of cash of \$1.0 million in YTD 2017 and YTD 2016, respectively, which is primarily attributed to timing of billings on our turnkey projects.

Our combined balance of accounts payable, accrued liabilities and other non-current liabilities represented uses of cash of \$10.3 million and \$3.3 million in YTD 2017 and YTD 2016, respectively, an increase of \$7.0 million. The increase in YTD 2017 is primarily due to the payment of \$5.8 million to settle our performance-based note related to the Sumac acquisition. Additionally, in YTD 2017 and YTD 2016, we made payments of our annual incentive bonus of \$2.2 million and \$5.5 million, respectively. Changes in our income taxes payable and receivable balances represented a use of cash of \$2.4 million and \$2.5 million in YTD 2017 and YTD 2016, respectively. The use of cash for tax payments is reflective of our decline in worldwide pre-tax income as we pay tax obligations from previously higher levels of taxable income.

Net cash used in investing activities totaled \$41.3 million and \$38.9 million for YTD 2017 and YTD 2016, respectively, an increase in the use of cash for investing activities of \$2.4 million, which is the net effect of the following items. During YTD 2017, we invested cash deposits of \$37.0 million in short term interest bearing certificates of deposits. In YTD 2016 we invested in the acquisitions of Sumac and IPI for a total purchase price paid of \$31.2 million, net of cash acquired. In YTD 2017 and YTD 2016, we purchased \$5.4 million and \$9.5 million, respectively, of property, plant and equipment. The investments during YTD 2016 were \$4.1 million higher primarily due to \$3.1 million of costs related to the expansion of our tube bundle facility and warehouse at our primary manufacturing location in San Marcos, Texas. Included in total property, plant and equipment are net investments of \$1.2 million and \$1.3 million for rental equipment for our Sumac business during YTD 2017 and 2016, respectively. During YTD 2017, we realized proceeds from the sale of land and buildings, which we were no longer utilizing, for \$0.8 million.

Net cash used in financing activities totaled \$10.7 million and \$6.5 million used in YTD 2017 and YTD 2016, respectively, reflecting an increase in the use of cash of \$4.2 million. In both periods, the use of cash is primarily attributable to payments made on our variable rate term loan, which was \$10.1 million in both periods. In YTD 2016, the use of cash was offset in part by \$5.0 million of borrowings under our revolving credit facility to help finance the IPI acquisition. In YTD 2017 and YTD 2016, \$0.6 million and \$1.3 million of stock was withheld upon vesting of certain equity awards to satisfy our employees' tax obligations, respectively. In YTD 2016, we incurred \$0.3 million in fees associated with the Amendment to our credit facility.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2016, we do not have any off balance sheet arrangements. In addition, we do not have any interest in entities referred to as variable interest entities, which includes special purpose entities and other structured finance entities.

Effect of Inflation

While inflationary increases in certain input costs, such as wages, have an impact on our operating results, inflation has had minimal net impact on our operating results during the last three years, as overall inflation has been offset by increased selling prices and cost reduction actions. We cannot assure you, however, that we will not be affected by general inflation in the future.

Critical Accounting Policies

See Part I, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 for a

discussion of the Company's critical accounting policies and estimates.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 1, "Basis of Presentation and Accounting Policy Information" to our unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes thereto included above in Item 1. Financial Statements (Unaudited)

of this quarterly report for information on recent accounting pronouncements, which is hereby incorporated by reference into this Item 2.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Our primary market risk exposures are the effect of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices.

Foreign currency risk relating to operations. We transact business globally and are subject to risks associated with fluctuating foreign exchange rates. Approximately 55% of our YTD 2017 consolidated revenue was generated by sales from our non-U.S. subsidiaries. Our non-U.S. subsidiaries generally sell their products and services in the local currency, but obtain a significant amount of their products from our manufacturing facilities located elsewhere, primarily from the United States, Canada or Europe. Significant changes in the relevant exchange rates could adversely affect our margins on foreign sales of products. Our non-U.S. subsidiaries incur most of their expenses (other than intercompany expenses) in their local functional currency. These currencies include the Canadian Dollar, Euro, British Pound, Russian Ruble, Australian Dollar, South Korean Won, Chinese Renminbi, Indian Rupee, Mexican Peso, Japanese Yen, South African Rand and Brazilian Real.

During YTD 2017, our largest exposures to foreign exchange rates consisted primarily of the Canadian Dollar and the Euro against the U.S. dollar. The market risk related to the foreign currency exchange rates is measured by estimating the potential impact of a 10% change in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the local currency exchange rates. The rates used to perform this analysis were based on a weighted average of the market rates in effect during the relevant period. A 10% appreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to the Canadian Dollar would result in a decrease in net income of \$0.3 million for YTD 2017. Conversely, a 10% depreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to the Canadian Dollar would result in an increase in net income of \$0.4 million for YTD 2017. A 10% appreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to the Euro would result in a decrease in net income of \$0.5 million for YTD 2017. Conversely, a 10% depreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to the Euro would result in an increase in net income of \$0.6 million for YTD 2017.

The geographic areas outside the United States in which we operate are generally not considered to be highly inflationary. Nonetheless, these foreign operations are sensitive to fluctuations in currency exchange rates arising from, among other things, certain intercompany transactions that are generally denominated in U.S. dollars rather than their respective functional currencies. The net impact of foreign currency transactions on our condensed consolidated statements of operations were losses of \$0.4 million and \$0.6 million in YTD 2017 and YTD 2016, respectively.

As of December 31, 2016, we had approximately \$7.8 million in notional forward contracts to reduce our exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations. These forward contracts were in place to offset in part the foreign currency exchange risk to intercompany payables due from our foreign operations to be settled in U.S. dollars. See Note 2, "Fair Value Measurements" to our unaudited interim condensed financial statements and accompanying notes thereto included above in Item 1. Financial Statements (Unaudited) of this quarterly report for further information regarding our foreign currency forward contracts, as described below.

Because our consolidated financial results are reported in U.S. dollars, and we generate a substantial amount of our sales and earnings in other currencies, the translation of those results into U.S. dollars can result in a significant decrease in the amount of those sales and earnings. In addition, fluctuations in currencies relative to the U.S. dollar may make it more difficult to perform period-to-period comparisons of our reported results of operations. In YTD 2017, we estimate that our sales were negatively impacted by \$0.9 million when compared to foreign exchange translation rates that were in effect in YTD 2016. Foreign currency impact on revenue is calculated by comparing actual current period revenue in U.S. dollars to the theoretical U.S. Dollar revenue we would have achieved based on the weighted-average foreign exchange rates in effect in the comparative prior periods for all applicable foreign currencies. In YTD 2017, we were mostly impacted by the appreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to the Canadian Dollar and several Asian currencies. At each balance sheet date, we translate our assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency to U.S. dollars. The balances of our foreign equity accounts are translated at their historical value. The difference between the current rates and the historical rates are posted to our currency translation account and reflected in the shareholders' equity section of our condensed consolidated balance sheets. The unrealized effects of foreign currency translations were losses of \$8.9 million and \$13.3 million in YTD 2017 and YTD 2016,

respectively, representing a comparative reduction in foreign currency translation losses of \$4.4 million. The comparative reduction in YTD 2017 foreign currency translation losses is primarily due to the fact that in YTD 2017 most foreign currency exchange rates remained relatively stable against the U.S. dollar, whereas in YTD 2016 nearly all applicable foreign currencies in the countries we operate depreciated relative to the U.S. dollar. Foreign currency translation gains or losses are reported as part of comprehensive income or loss which is after net income in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income (unaudited). As discussed above, foreign currency transactions gains and losses are the result of the settlement of payables and

receivables in foreign currency. These gains or losses are included in net income or loss as part of other income and expense in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss) (unaudited).

Interest rate risk and foreign currency risk relating to debt. The interest rate for the variable rate term loan was 2.81% as of December 31, 2016. We entered into two interest rate swap agreements which fixed our interest payments on outstanding principal. Based on the terms of our interest rate swaps and the Amendment, our interest rate will average approximately 3.25% through March 2017. We have hedged 100% of future interest payments on our credit facility through maturity in April 2019. Borrowings on our revolving credit facility will incur interest expense that is variable in relation to the LIBOR rate. Based on historical balances on our revolving credit facility, we do not anticipate that a one percent increase or decrease in our interest rate would have a significant impact on our operations. We cannot provide any assurances that historical revolver borrowings (if any) will be reflective of our future use of the revolving credit facility.

As of December 31, 2016, we had \$84.4 million of outstanding principal on our variable rate LIBOR-based term loan. Based on the outstanding borrowings, a one percent change in the interest rate would result in a \$0.8 million increase or decrease in our annual interest expense. Although we cannot provide assurance, we believe that the increase or decrease in interest rates will be largely offset by gains or losses from our variable to fixed interest rate swap agreements.

Commodity price risk. We use various commodity-based raw materials in our manufacturing processes. Generally, we acquire such components at market prices and do not typically enter into long-term purchase commitments with suppliers or hedging instruments to mitigate commodity price risk. As a result, we are subject to market risks related to changes in commodity prices and supplies of key components of our products. Historically, the costs of our primary raw materials have been stable and readily available from multiple suppliers. Typically, we have been able to pass on raw material cost increases to our customers. We cannot provide any assurance, however, that we may be able to pass along such cost increases to our customers or source sufficient amounts of key components on commercially reasonable terms or at all in the future, and if we are unable to do so, our results of operations may be adversely affected.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we have evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rule 13a-15(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report, these disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in the reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the last fiscal quarter 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

There have been no material changes from the legal proceedings previously disclosed in Item 1 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2016 filed with the SEC on May 31, 2016.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes from the risk factors previously disclosed in Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 filed with the SEC on May 31, 2016.

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

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There were no unregistered sales of our equity securities during the three months ended December 31, 2016.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

See Exhibit Index on the page immediately following the signature page hereto for a list of exhibits filed as part of this quarterly report, which Exhibit Index is incorporated herein by reference.

SIGNATURE

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.

THERMON GROUP HOLDINGS, INC. (registrant)

Date: February 8, 2017 By: /s/ Jay Peterson

Name: Jay Peterson

Title: Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description
31.1	Certification of Bruce Thames, Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*
31.2	Certification of Jay Peterson, Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*
32.1	Certification of Bruce Thames, Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*
32.2	Certification of Jay Peterson, Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*
101	Interactive Data Files Pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T: (i) Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income, (iii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and (iv) Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements *

* Filed herewith