

GLOBAL POWER EQUIPMENT GROUP INC.

Form 10-Q

December 19, 2017

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UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

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FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2017

or

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

For the transition period from                      to

Commission File No. 001-16501

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Global Power Equipment Group Inc.

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(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Delaware	73-1541378
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

400 E. Las Colinas Blvd., Suite 400

Irving, TX 75039

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip code)

(214) 574-2700

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (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, a smaller reporting company or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company" and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

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 December 14, 2017, there were 17,926,019 shares of common stock of Global Power Equipment Group Inc. outstanding.

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GLOBAL POWER EQUIPMENT GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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## Part I—FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## Item 1. Financial Statements.

## GLOBAL POWER EQUIPMENT GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (UNAUDITED)

(in thousands, except share data)	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8,509	\$ 2,805
Restricted cash	14,685	8,765
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$1,636 and \$1,634, respectively	55,776	59,280
Inventories:		
Raw material	4,872	4,210
Finished goods	753	699
Inventory reserve	(1,070)	(981)
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings	47,948	52,696
Assets held for sale	—	22,832
Other current assets	6,189	7,936
Total current assets	137,662	158,242
Property, plant and equipment, net	11,819	12,596
Goodwill	36,456	36,456
Intangible assets, net	23,457	24,801
Other long-term assets	641	747
Total assets	\$ 210,035	\$ 232,842
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 19,868	\$ 19,076
Accrued compensation and benefits	12,146	10,640
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings	11,977	6,754
Accrued warranties	4,572	5,806
Liabilities related to assets held for sale	—	1,151
Other current liabilities	36,231	33,915
Total current liabilities	84,794	77,342
Long-term debt, net	43,500	45,341
Deferred tax liabilities	15,264	15,499
Other long-term liabilities	7,742	7,526
Total liabilities	151,300	145,708
Commitments and contingencies (Note 9)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 170,000,000 shares authorized and 18,947,127 and 18,855,409 shares issued, respectively, and 17,587,751 and 17,485,941 shares	189	188

outstanding, respectively		
Paid-in capital	78,079	76,708
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(7,417)	(9,513)
Retained earnings	(12,103)	19,764
Treasury stock, at par (1,359,376 and 1,369,468 common shares, respectively)	(13)	(13)
Total stockholders' equity	58,735	87,134
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 210,035	\$ 232,842

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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## GLOBAL POWER EQUIPMENT GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (UNAUDITED)

(in thousands, except per share data)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2017	2016	June 30, 2017	2016
Revenue				
Services	\$ 57,981	\$ 55,809	\$ 99,213	\$ 124,538
Electrical Solutions	10,532	22,202	24,079	39,839
Mechanical Solutions	17,901	28,776	34,579	65,132
Total revenue	86,414	106,787	157,871	229,509
Cost of revenue				
Services	51,227	50,345	98,414	109,470
Electrical Solutions	12,560	20,223	27,730	37,877
Mechanical Solutions	14,963	26,933	28,493	58,065
Total cost of revenue	78,750	97,501	154,637	205,412
Gross profit	7,664	9,286	3,234	24,097
Selling and marketing expenses	1,858	2,639	3,694	5,217
General and administrative expenses	11,820	14,194	24,763	30,166
(Gain) loss on sale of business and net assets held for sale	—	8,193	(239)	8,193
Depreciation and amortization expense(1)	1,228	2,193	2,502	4,409
Total operating expenses	14,906	27,219	30,720	47,985
Operating income (loss)	(7,242)	(17,933)	(27,486)	(23,888)
Interest expense, net	2,108	1,997	3,816	4,657
Foreign currency (gain) loss	301	(129)	457	179
Other (income) expense, net	1	64	—	59
Total other (income) expenses, net	2,410	1,932	4,273	4,895
Loss before income tax	(9,652)	(19,865)	(31,759)	(28,783)
Income tax expense (benefit)	541	247	(95)	1,114
Net loss	\$ (10,193)	\$ (20,112)	\$ (31,664)	\$ (29,897)
Basic loss per common share	\$ (0.58)	\$ (1.16)	\$ (1.81)	\$ (1.73)
Diluted loss per common share	\$ (0.58)	\$ (1.16)	\$ (1.81)	\$ (1.73)

(1) Excludes depreciation and amortization expense for the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 of \$0.4 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, and for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 of \$0.7 million and \$1.2 million, respectively, included in cost of revenue.

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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GLOBAL POWER EQUIPMENT GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS (UNAUDITED)

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2017	2016	June 30, 2017	2016
Net loss	\$ (10,193)	\$ (20,112)	\$ (31,664)	\$ (29,897)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	1,507	(1,093)	2,096	11
Comprehensive loss	\$ (8,686)	\$ (21,205)	\$ (29,568)	\$ (29,886)

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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## GLOBAL POWER EQUIPMENT GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (UNAUDITED)

(in thousands, except share data)	Common Shares \$0.01 Per Share		Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Retained Earnings	Treasury Shares		Total
	Shares	Amount				Shares	Amount	
Balance, December 31, 2016	18,855,409	\$ 188	\$ 76,708	\$ (9,513)	\$ 19,764	(1,369,468)	\$ (13)	\$ 8
Issuance of restricted stock units	91,718	1	(1)	—	—	—	—	—
Tax withholding on restricted stock units	—	—	(223)	—	—	10,092	—	(2)
Share-based compensation	—	—	1,401	—	—	—	—	1
Dividends	—	—	—	—	(9)	—	—	(9)
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(31,664)	—	—	(3)
Adoption of ASU 2016-09 (Note 3)	—	—	194	—	(194)	—	—	—
Foreign currency translation	—	—	—	2,096	—	—	—	2
Balance, June 30, 2017	18,947,127	\$ 189	\$ 78,079	\$ (7,417)	\$ (12,103)	(1,359,376)	\$ (13)	\$ 5

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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## GLOBAL POWER EQUIPMENT GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)

(in thousands)	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (31,664)	\$ (29,897)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	(234)	465
Depreciation and amortization on plant, property and equipment and intangible assets	3,170	5,638
Amortization of deferred financing costs	81	116
Loss on disposals of property, plant and equipment	45	39
(Gain) loss on sale of business and net assets held for sale	(239)	8,193
Bad debt expense	(9)	(233)
Stock-based compensation	1,858	1,366
Payable-in-kind interest	531	—
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of business sold:		
Accounts receivable	3,974	17,624
Inventories	(508)	(250)
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings	6,553	(11,749)
Other current assets	5,940	(132)
Other assets	244	145
Accounts payable	446	(2,365)
Accrued and other liabilities	168	6,744
Accrued warranties	(1,251)	(1,423)
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings	5,136	(4,538)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(5,759)	(10,257)
Investing activities:		
Proceeds from sale of business, net of restricted cash and transaction costs	20,206	—
Net transfers of restricted cash	(2,608)	(3,129)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	14	5
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(583)	(508)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	17,029	(3,632)
Financing activities:		
Repurchase of stock-based awards for payment of statutory taxes due on stock-based compensation	(223)	(153)
Debt issuance costs	(1,704)	—
Dividends paid	(9)	—
Proceeds from long-term debt	161,599	—
Payments of long-term debt	(165,515)	(1,000)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(5,852)	(1,153)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	286	219
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	5,704	(14,823)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	2,805	22,239
Cash and cash equivalents, end of quarter	\$ 8,509	\$ 7,416

Supplemental Disclosures:

Cash paid for interest	\$ 3,416	\$ 3,343
Cash paid for income taxes, net of refunds	\$ 992	\$ 789
Noncash repayment of revolving credit facility	\$ (36,224)	\$ —
Noncash upfront fee related to senior secured term loan facility	\$ (3,150)	\$ —

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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## GLOBAL POWER EQUIPMENT GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

## NOTE 1—BASIS OF PRESENTATION

## Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“U.S. GAAP”) on a basis consistent with that used in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 filed by Global Power Equipment Group Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries (“Global Power,” “we,” “us,” “our” or the “Company”) with the United States (the “U.S.”) Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) on September 12, 2017 (the “2016 Form 10-K”) and include all normal recurring adjustments necessary to present fairly the unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets and statements of operations, comprehensive loss, cash flows and stockholders’ equity for the periods indicated. All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated. These notes should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements included in the 2016 Form 10-K. Accounting measurements at interim dates inherently involve greater reliance on estimates than at year-end. The results of operations for the three and six month periods are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

The Company reports on a fiscal quarter basis utilizing a “modified” 4-4-5 calendar (modified in that the fiscal year always begins on January 1 and ends on December 31). However, the Company has continued to label its quarterly information using a calendar convention. The effects of this practice are modest and only exist when comparing interim period results. The reporting periods and corresponding fiscal interim periods are as follows:

Reporting Interim Period	Fiscal Interim Period 2017	2016
Three Months Ended March 31	January 1, 2017 to April 2, 2017	January 1, 2016 to April 3, 2016
Three Months Ended June 30	April 3, 2017 to July 2, 2017	April 4, 2016 to July 3, 2016
Three Months Ended September 30	July 3, 2017 to October 1, 2017	July 4, 2016 to October 2, 2016

## NOTE 2—LIQUIDITY

The Company’s condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that it will be able to meet its obligations and continue its operations during the next year. These financial statements do not include any adjustments to reflect the possible future effects on the recoverability and classification of assets or the amounts and classifications of liabilities that may result should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, the Company had a net loss of \$10.2 million and \$31.7 million, respectively, and negative cash flows from operations of \$5.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017. Historically, the Company has funded its operations through cash on hand, asset sales and draws against its \$150.0 million revolving credit facility (as amended or supplemented from time to time, the “Revolving Credit Facility”), as necessary. As a result of the Company’s continued non-compliance with the financial and certain other covenants under the Revolving Credit Facility, in July 2016, the administrative agent exercised its rights and assumed control

over certain of the Company's accounts by implementing a cash dominion process that used receipts of collateral to directly pay down debt, while allowing the Company to continue to borrow, subject to certain restrictions. As a result of this action, the Company's liquidity under the Revolving Credit Facility was severely constrained from that time until its termination in June 2017. Since June 2017, the Company's liquidity has remained very constrained as a result of continued losses, inconsistent cash flows from operations and its inability to borrow additional amounts for short-term working capital needs or issue additional standby letters of credit.

During 2017, the following series of significant events occurred:

- During the first four months of 2017, the Company repatriated \$10.0 million in cash from its Netherlands subsidiary.
- In June 2017, the Company refinanced the Revolving Credit Facility and entered into a \$45.0 million, 4.5-year senior secured term loan facility (the "Initial Centre Lane Facility") with an affiliate of Centre Lane Partners, LLC ("Centre Lane").

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- In August 2017, the Company entered into an amendment to the Initial Centre Lane Facility (the “Centre Lane Amendment” and, together with the Initial Centre Lane Facility, the “Centre Lane Facility”) to provide for a \$10.0 million first-out term loan (the “First-Out Loan”), which matures on September 30, 2018. The remaining balance on the Centre Lane Facility does not mature until 2021.
- After repayment of the Revolving Credit Facility and fees associated with both the Initial Centre Lane Facility and the Centre Lane Amendment, the Company’s net cash proceeds were \$15.3 million.
- On October 11, 2017, the Company sold substantially all of the operating assets and liabilities of its Mechanical Solutions segment for \$43.3 million in cash, resulting in net proceeds of \$40.9 million. The net proceeds were used to pay down \$34.0 million of the Company’s outstanding debt, including full repayment of the First-Out Loan. In addition, this payment removed the minimum liquidity requirements under the Centre Lane Facility and satisfied the criteria necessary to avoid a payable-in-kind (“PIK”) rate increase on January 1, 2018.
- On October 31, 2017, the Company completed the sale of its manufacturing facility in Mexico and auctioned the remaining production equipment and other assets for net proceeds of \$3.6 million. Net proceeds of \$1.9 million from the sale of the facility and equipment were used to reduce outstanding debt under the Centre Lane Facility. The manufacturing facility was included in the Company’s Mechanical Solutions reporting segment.
- The remaining proceeds of \$8.6 million from the sale of Mechanical Solutions and the sale of the Mexican manufacturing facility and equipment were used to fund working capital requirements.

Management, in conjunction with the Board of Directors of the Company, continues to assess and implement steps in its liquidity plan, which currently consists of the following:

- Focusing on shortening the collection cycle time on the Company’s accounts receivables and lengthening the payment cycle time on its accounts payables;
- Reducing ongoing operating expenses wherever possible, including workforce reductions and curtailments at underutilized facilities;
- Seeking an asset-based lending facility that will enable the Company to issue letters of credit, as well as supplement its working capital needs and potentially reduce our outstanding term debt; and
- Assessing strategic alternatives, including the potential complete divestiture of the Electrical Solutions segment in an effort to reduce our outstanding term debt.

**NOTE 3—RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS**

New accounting pronouncements implemented by the Company during the first quarter of 2017 or requiring implementation in future periods are discussed below.

In the first quarter of 2017, the Company adopted Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2016-09, “Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting.” This ASU is intended to simplify various aspects of accounting for share-based payment transactions, including income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, classification on the statement of cash flows and forfeiture rate calculations. As a result of the adoption of ASU 2016-09, excess tax benefits and tax deficiencies associated with option exercises and vested share awards are now recognized as income tax benefit or expense in the consolidated statement of operations instead of in additional paid-in capital. The previously unrecognized excess tax benefits as of December 31, 2016 were recorded as a decrease to deferred tax assets. However, given the valuation allowance placed on the Company’s deferred tax assets, the recognition of excess tax benefits and tax deficiencies upon adoption did not have an impact on the Company’s retained earnings. As a result of adopting the new standard utilizing the modified retrospective approach, the Company’s deferred tax assets increased \$2.6 million, with a corresponding increase in its valuation allowance. Additionally, the excess tax benefits are now presented as an operating activity on the consolidated statement of cash flows, rather than as a financing activity. The adoption of the guidance affecting the cash flow presentation did not have an impact on the Company’s consolidated statements of cash flows. The Company also elected to account for forfeitures as they occur, rather than estimate expected forfeitures. The adoption of this new guidance resulted in a cumulative-effect adjustment of \$0.2 million decrease to retained earnings as of January 1, 2017, related to the

accounting for forfeitures

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using the modified retrospective method.

In the first quarter of 2017, the Company adopted ASU 2015-11, “Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory.” This ASU requires an entity to measure inventory, other than that measured using last-in-first-out or the retail inventory method, at the lower of cost or net realizable value, which is defined as the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal and transportation. The adoption of ASU 2015-11 did not have a material impact on the Company’s financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In August 2017, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued ASU 2017-12, “Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities,” which is intended to better align an entity’s risk management activities and financial reporting for hedging relationships through changes to both the designation and measurement guidance for qualifying hedging relationships and the presentation of hedge results. ASU 2017-12 is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2018 and should be applied on a retrospective basis for cash flow and net investment hedges existing on the date of adoption. The amendments to the presentation and disclosure guidance should be applied on a prospective basis. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2017-12 to have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-18, “Restricted Cash (a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force).” ASU 2016-18 requires an entity to include in its cash and cash-equivalent balances in the statement of cash flows those amounts that are deemed to be restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents. ASU 2016-18 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. We do not expect the adoption of ASU 2016-18 to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations. We are currently evaluating the impact adoption will have on our statement of cash flows.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, “Leases.” The primary difference between the current requirement under generally accepted accounting principles in the U.S. and ASU 2016-02 is the recognition of lease assets and lease liabilities by lessees for those leases classified as operating leases. ASU 2016-02 requires that a lessee recognize in the statement of financial position a liability to make lease payments (the lease liability) and a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term (other than leases that meet the definition of a short-term lease). The liability will be equal to the present value of lease payments. The asset will be based on the liability, subject to adjustment, such as for initial direct costs. For income statement purposes, the FASB retained a dual model, requiring leases to be classified as either operating or finance. Operating leases will result in straight-line expense (similar to current operating leases), while finance leases will result in a front-loaded expense pattern (similar to current capital leases). Classification will be based on criteria that are largely similar to those applied in current lease accounting. ASU 2016-02 is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2018, and early adoption is permitted. ASU 2016-02 must be adopted using a modified retrospective transition, and provides for certain practical expedients. The Company has not determined the potential impact of the adoption of ASU 2016-02 on its financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers,” which provides new guidance for revenue recognized from contracts with customers and will replace the existing revenue recognition guidance. ASU 2014-09 requires that revenue is recognized at an amount the Company is entitled to upon transferring control of goods or services to customers, as opposed to when risks and rewards transfer to a customer. In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-14, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Deferral of the Effective Date,” which deferred the effective date of ASU 2014-09 by one year, making it effective for the interim reporting periods within the annual reporting period beginning after December 15, 2017. This standard may be applied on a retrospective basis to all prior periods presented or on a modified retrospective basis with a cumulative adjustment to retained earnings in the year of adoption. The Company anticipates adopting the standard using the modified retrospective method. The Company has begun initial discussions on significant differences and scoping; however, it has not determined the

impact the adoption will have on its consolidated financial statements, related disclosures and internal controls.

The FASB has issued several additional ASUs to provide implementation guidance on ASU 2014-09, including ASU 2016-08, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Principal versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Revenue Gross versus Net)” issued in March 2016 and ASU 2016-10, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing” issued in April 2016. The Company will consider this guidance in evaluating the impact of ASU 2014-09.

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## NOTE 4—ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND DISPOSITION

## Assets Held for Sale

In June 2016, the Company engaged a financial advisor to assist with the sale of its wholly owned subsidiary, Hetsco, Inc. (“Hetsco”), in order to pay down debt. Hetsco was previously included in the Services segment. In connection with the Company’s decision to sell Hetsco, the net assets were adjusted to estimated fair value less estimated selling expenses which resulted in a write-down of \$8.3 million in 2016. The assets and liabilities of Hetsco were reclassified to “assets held for sale” and “liabilities related to assets held for sale,” respectively, in the consolidated balance sheet for December 31, 2016. The significant assets and liabilities of Hetsco as of December 31, 2016 were as follows:

(in thousands)	December 31, 2016
Accounts receivable	\$ 4,739
Other assets	642
Property and equipment	1,230
Goodwill and other intangible assets	16,221
Assets held for sale	\$ 22,832
Accounts payable	\$ 355
Accrued liabilities	796
Liabilities related to assets held for sale	\$ 1,151

## Disposition of Hetsco

On January 13, 2017, the Company sold the stock of Hetsco for \$23.2 million in cash, inclusive of working capital adjustments. After transaction costs and an escrow withholding of \$1.5 million, the net proceeds of \$20.2 million were used to reduce debt. In the first quarter of 2017, the Company recorded a \$0.2 million adjustment, which reduced the \$8.3 million loss recorded in 2016. A summary of Hetsco’s income (loss) before income taxes for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 is as follows:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ —	\$ (7,929)	\$ 489	\$ (8,039)

## NOTE 5—EARNINGS PER SHARE

As of June 30, 2017, the Company’s 17,587,751 shares outstanding included 19,362 shares of contingently issued but unvested restricted stock. As of June 30, 2016, the Company’s 17,425,095 shares outstanding included 36,073 shares of contingently issued but unvested restricted stock. Restricted stock is excluded from the calculation of basic weighted average shares outstanding, but its impact, if dilutive, is included in the calculation of diluted weighted average shares outstanding.

Basic earnings per common share are calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per common share are based on the weighted average common shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for the potential dilutive effect of common shares that would be issued upon the vesting and release of restricted stock awards and units.

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Basic and diluted loss per common share are calculated as follows:

(in thousands, except per share data)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net loss	\$ (10,193)	\$ (20,112)	\$ (31,664)	\$ (29,897)
Basic loss per common share:				
Weighted average common shares outstanding	17,551,664	17,338,255	17,511,232	17,280,866
Basic loss per common share	\$ (0.58)	\$ (1.16)	\$ (1.81)	\$ (1.73)
Diluted loss per common share:				
Weighted average common shares outstanding	17,551,664	17,338,255	17,511,232	17,280,866
Diluted effect:				
Unvested portion of restricted stock units and awards	—	—	—	—
Weighted average diluted common shares outstanding	17,551,664	17,338,255	17,511,232	17,280,866
Diluted loss per common share	\$ (0.58)	\$ (1.16)	\$ (1.81)	\$ (1.73)

The weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share does not include the effect of the following potential outstanding common stock. The effects of these potentially outstanding shares were not included in the calculation of diluted earnings (loss) per share because the effect would have been anti-dilutive.

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,	June 30,	June 30,	June 30,
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Unvested service-based restricted stock units and awards	215,854	369,154	228,905	264,137
Unvested performance and market-based restricted stock units	861,758	38,267	861,758	38,267
Stock options	122,000	122,000	122,000	122,000

## NOTE 6—INCOME TAXES

The overall effective income tax rate for continuing operations during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 was as follows:

	Three Months		Six Months	
	Ended June 30,		Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Effective income tax rate	(5.6)%	(1.2)%	0.3%	(3.9)%

The effective income tax rate differs from the statutory federal income tax rate of 35% primarily because of the full valuation allowances recorded on the Company's U.S. and certain foreign deferred tax assets and the income tax rate differential between the Company's foreign jurisdictions in which the Company has taxable presences and the U.S.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, we recorded income tax expense of \$0.5 million, or (5.6)% of pretax income, and income tax benefit of \$0.1 million, or 0.3% of pretax income, respectively, compared with \$0.2 million of income tax expense, or (1.2)% of pretax income and \$1.1 million, or (3.9)% of pretax income, respectively, in the corresponding periods of 2016. The increase in income tax provision for the three months ended June 30, 2017 compared with the corresponding period in 2016 was related to an increase in our foreign tax provision. The decrease in income tax provision for the six months ended June 30, 2017 compared with the corresponding period in 2016 was related to a reduction in net deferred tax liabilities primarily from a \$2.2 million decrease in indefinite-lived intangibles deferred tax liabilities that cannot be used to offset deferred tax assets subject to valuation allowance as a result of the disposition of Hetsco in the first quarter of 2017. This decrease for the six months ended June 30, 2017 was partially offset by a \$0.6 million increase in foreign tax provision and a \$0.4 million decrease in the release of uncertain tax liabilities related to expiring statutes of limitations compared with

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the corresponding period in 2016.

As of June 30, 2017 and 2016, the Company would have needed to generate approximately \$237.6 million and \$195.6 million, respectively, of future financial taxable income to realize its deferred tax assets.

The Company withdrew the permanent reinvestment assertion of its foreign earnings from its Netherlands-based operations in the third quarter of fiscal 2015; therefore, the Company provided for U.S. income taxes on the earnings generated by its Netherlands-based operations, as well as recognition of a corresponding deferred tax liability. As of June 30, 2017, the Company does not have any undistributed earnings in any of its other foreign subsidiaries because all of their earnings were taxed as deemed dividends.

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company provided for a liability of \$4.0 million and \$4.2 million, respectively, for unrecognized tax benefits related to various federal, foreign and state income tax matters, which was included in long-term deferred tax assets and other long-term liabilities. If recognized, the entire amount of the liability would affect the effective tax rate. As of June 30, 2017, the Company accrued approximately \$1.8 million in other long-term liabilities for potential payment of interest and penalties related to uncertain income tax positions.

NOTE 7—DEBT

Revolving Credit Facility: In February 2012, the Company entered into a \$100.0 million Revolving Credit Facility with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent, U.S. Bank National Association, as Syndication Agent, and the various lending institutions party thereto. In December 2013, the Revolving Credit Facility was increased from \$100.0 million to \$150.0 million. The Company gave a first priority lien on substantially all of its assets as security for the Revolving Credit Facility, which was in place until the Company refinanced its debt with Centre Lane in June 2017.

As a result of the refinancing, there were no amounts outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility as of June 30, 2017. As of December 31, 2016, the Company had \$45.3 million of revolving credit loans outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility, and it was not in compliance with the financial and certain other covenants. As a result of the Company's non-compliance under the Revolving Credit Facility, on a number of occasions in 2016 and 2017, prior to refinancing the Revolving Credit Facility, the Company entered into amendments and limited waivers with its lenders, which were in effect until the Company refinanced the outstanding debt balance on the Revolving Credit Facility in June 2017.

Pursuant to the terms of such amendments and limited waivers, immediately prior to refinancing, the Revolving Credit Facility provided total commitments available to the Company of \$45.1 million and only allowed for borrowings up to a maximum of \$31.6 million, exclusive of outstanding standby letters of credit, as well as other restrictions. Until the Company refinanced its debt in June 2017, the Revolving Credit Facility had a reduced revolving letter of credit facility of up to \$13.5 million and no longer provided access to multi-currency funds. The Company paid an unused line fee of 0.75% pursuant to the terms of the Revolving Credit Facility.

The Company was subject to interest rate changes on its London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") based borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility. During the first half of 2017, the Company borrowed \$152.8 million on the Revolving Credit Facility, and it repaid \$165.5 million. As a result of the subsequent refinancing, the outstanding debt balance was classified as long-term debt on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets as of both June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016. During the first half of 2016, the Company had no incremental borrowings on the Revolving Credit Facility, and it repaid \$1.0 million.

Centre Lane Term Facility: In June 2017, funds affiliated with Centre Lane purchased and assumed the outstanding debt from the Company's then-existing lenders under the Revolving Credit Facility. The Company replaced the Revolving Credit Facility with a 4.5-year senior secured term loan facility with an affiliate of Centre Lane as Administrative Agent and Collateral Agent, and the other lenders from time to time party thereto (collectively, the "Lenders"). The Centre Lane Facility is governed by the terms of the Senior Security Credit Agreement, dated June 16, 2017, as amended by the Centre Lane Amendment on August 17, 2017. While not a party to the Centre Lane Facility, entities associated with Wynnefield Capital, Inc., the Company's largest equity investor, funded \$6.0 million of the Centre Lane Facility. After payment of the Revolving Credit Facility and fees associated with both the Initial Centre Lane Facility and the Centre Lane Amendment, net cash proceeds were \$15.3 million.

The Initial Centre Lane Facility provides for an initial loan in an aggregate principal amount of \$45.0 million, and the Centre Lane Amendment provides for the First-Out Loan, for an additional aggregate principal amount of \$10.0 million. The

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Initial Centre Lane Facility has a maturity date of December 16, 2021. The First-Out Loan has a maturity date of September 30, 2018.

The Initial Centre Lane Facility requires payment of an annual administration fee of \$25,000 and an upfront fee equal to 7% of the aggregate commitments provided under the Centre Lane Facility. The upfront fee bears interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 19% annual PIK interest. The upfront fee is payable upon the earlier of maturity or the occurrence of certain events, including significant debt prepayments or asset sales that may occur prior to maturity. In addition to those fees, the Centre Lane Amendment also requires the Company to pay an upfront fee equal to 7% of the First-Out Loan commitments, which bears interest at the same rate as the initial upfront fee, and an exit fee equal to 7% of the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the First-Out Loan commitments, which is payable upon the maturity date of the First-Out Loan.

Borrowings under the Centre Lane Facility initially bear interest at LIBOR plus the sum of 9% per year, payable in cash, plus 10% PIK interest. Cash interest is payable monthly, and the PIK interest accrues to and increases the principal balance on a monthly basis. Starting on January 1, 2018, the PIK interest rate will increase to 15% per year, unless the Company elects to make a prepayment on the principal of \$25.0 million. The cash interest rate will remain unchanged.

On October 11, 2017, the Company sold substantially all of the operating assets and liabilities of its Mechanical Solutions segment and used a portion of the proceeds to pay down \$34.0 million of the Company's outstanding debt and related fees, including full repayment of the First-Out Loan. This payment satisfied the criteria necessary to avoid the PIK rate increase on January 1, 2018. Additionally, on October 31, 2017, the Company completed the sale of its manufacturing facility in Mexico and auctioned the remaining production equipment and other assets for net proceeds of \$3.6 million, of which \$1.9 million was used to reduce the principal amount of the Initial Centre Lane Facility. The remainder was used to fund working capital requirements.

The Company's obligations under the Centre Lane Facility are guaranteed by all of its wholly owned domestic subsidiaries, subject to customary exceptions. The Company's obligations are secured by first priority security interests on substantially all of its assets and those of its wholly owned domestic subsidiaries. This includes 100% of the voting equity interests of the Company's domestic subsidiaries and certain specified foreign subsidiaries and 65% of the voting equity interests of other directly owned foreign subsidiaries, subject to customary exceptions.

The Company may voluntarily prepay the Centre Lane Facility at any time or from time to time, in whole or in part, in a minimum amount of \$1.0 million of the outstanding principal amount, plus any accrued but unpaid interest on the aggregate amount of the term loans being prepaid, plus a prepayment premium, to be calculated as follows (the "Prepayment Premium"):

Period	Prepayment Premium as a Percentage of Aggregate Outstanding Principal Prepaid
June 16, 2017 to June 16, 2018	3%
June 17, 2018 to June 16, 2019	2%
June 17, 2019 to June 16, 2020	1%
After June 16, 2020	0%

Subject to certain exceptions, the Company must prepay an aggregate principal amount equal to 100% of its Excess Cash Flow (as defined in the Centre Lane Facility), minus the sum of all voluntary prepayments, within five business

days after the date that is 90 days following the end of each fiscal year. The Centre Lane Facility also requires mandatory prepayment of certain amounts in the event the Company or its subsidiaries receive proceeds from certain events and activities, including, among others, asset sales, casualty events, the issuance of indebtedness and equity interests not otherwise permitted under the Centre Lane Facility and the receipt of tax refunds or extraordinary receipts in excess of \$500,000, plus, in certain instances, the applicable Prepayment Premium, calculated as set forth above.

The Centre Lane Facility contains customary representations and warranties, as well as customary affirmative and negative covenants. The Centre Lane Facility contains covenants that may, among other things, limit the Company's ability to incur additional debt, incur liens, make investments or capital expenditures, declare or pay dividends, engage in mergers, acquisitions and dispositions, engage in new lines of business or certain transactions with affiliates and change accounting policies or fiscal year.

The Centre Lane Facility also requires the Company to regularly provide financial information to the Lenders, as well as maintain certain total leverage ratios, fixed charge coverage ratios and minimum levels of liquidity, beginning on September

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30, 2018. The Company's capital expenditures are limited.

Events of default under the Centre Lane Facility include, but are not limited to, a breach of any of the financial covenants or any representations or warranties, failure to timely pay any amounts due and owing, the commencement of any bankruptcy or other insolvency proceeding, judgments in excess of certain acceptable amounts, the occurrence of a change in control, certain events related to ERISA matters and impairment of security interests in collateral or invalidity of guarantees or security documents.

If an event of default occurs, the Lenders may, among other things, declare all borrowings to be immediately due and payable, together with accrued interest and fees, and exercise remedies under the collateral documents related to the Centre Lane Facility. As of June 30, 2017, the Company was in compliance with the covenants under the Centre Lane Facility.

The following table summarizes the Company's long-term debt with Centre Lane:

(in thousands)	As of June 30, 2017
Term loan, due 2021	\$ 48,393
Unamortized deferred financing costs	(4,893)
Long-term debt, net	\$ 43,500

The weighted average interest rate on borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility and the Centre Lane Facility was 17.4% for the six months ended June 30, 2017.

European Credit Facility: On June 13, 2008, Braden-Europe B.V., Global Power Professional Services Netherlands B.V. and Global Power Netherlands B.V. (collectively, "Global Power Netherlands") entered into a EUR 14,000,000 Credit Facility (as continued, amended or supplemented from time to time, the "ABN AMRO Credit Facility") with ABN AMRO Bank N.V. ("Original ABN AMRO"). In 2010, Original ABN AMRO transferred its claims, rights and obligations under the ABN AMRO Credit Facility to a new entity also known as ABN AMRO Bank N.V. ("New ABN AMRO"), as confirmed by the Amendment to Existing Credit Agreement (the "ABN AMRO Amendment"), dated July 25, 2011, among Global Power Netherlands and New ABN AMRO. The ABN AMRO Amendment incorporated the standard ABN AMRO General Credit Provisions. The ABN AMRO Credit Facility automatically renews each year on the same terms and conditions, so long as certain financial conditions are satisfied.

The ABN AMRO Credit Facility is a Euro-denominated facility with an overdraft facility of EUR 1,000,000 and a contingent liability facility of EUR 13,000,000, under which letters of credit may be issued. Global Power Netherlands' interest rate was 2.0% per annum at June 30, 2017, and it pays a facility fee of 0.25% per quarter. Proceeds of borrowings under the ABN AMRO Credit Facility may be used for Global Power Netherlands' business activities. Global Power Netherlands has, by a right of pledge, given a first priority lien on substantially all of its assets as security for the ABN AMRO Credit Facility. The three entities that comprise Global Power Netherlands are jointly and severally liable under the ABN AMRO Credit Facility.

The ABN AMRO Credit Facility imposes a number of covenant requirements on Global Power Netherlands. Global Power Netherlands' tangible net worth must at all times represent at least 35% of Global Power Netherlands' adjusted balance sheet total. The adjusted balance sheet total is defined as total assets minus the sum of intangible assets, deferred tax assets, participating interests, receivables from shareholders and/or directors and shares held in the

company, as shown in the annual accounts, as well as any off-balance sheet guarantee exposure. Global Power Netherlands may not make profit distributions without the prior written consent of New ABN AMRO or if Global Power Netherlands' tangible net worth is less than 35% of Global Power Netherlands' adjusted balance sheet total. Global Power Netherlands will not have a current account with its mother or sister companies. Global Power Netherlands will inform New ABN AMRO in advance of any future guarantees. Global Power Netherlands' annual accounts shall be prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards Board standards. New ABN AMRO retains the right to revise the ABN AMRO Credit Facility and related security package if Global Power Professional Services Netherlands B.V. and Global Power Netherlands B.V. begin to conduct business outside the Netherlands. Global Power Netherlands is restricted from granting any second-ranking right of pledge to other parties.

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, no overdraft amounts were outstanding under this facility, and Global Power Netherlands was in compliance with all covenants under the ABN AMRO Credit Facility.

In connection with the sale of substantially all of the operating assets and liabilities of the Company's Mechanical

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Solutions segment on October 11, 2017, the ABN AMRO Credit Facility was assumed by the purchaser.

Letters of Credit and Bonds: In line with industry practice, the Company is often required to provide letters of credit and surety and performance bonds to customers. These letters of credit and bonds provide credit support and security for the customer if the Company fails to perform its obligations under the applicable contract with such customer.

The interest rate on letters of credit issued under the Revolving Credit Facility letter of credit sublimit was 8.5% per annum at the time the Company refinanced its debt.

As of June 30, 2017, the Company had \$11.7 million outstanding standby letters of credit that were originally issued under the Revolving Credit Facility and \$11.2 million outstanding under the ABN AMRO Facility. As of June 30, 2017, there were no amounts drawn upon these letters of credit. In addition, as of June 30, 2017, the Company had outstanding surety bonds on projects of \$38.9 million. The Centre Lane Facility does not provide for letters of credit; therefore, the Company is currently unable to obtain new letters of credit.

Deferred Financing Costs: Deferred financing costs are amortized over the terms of the related debt facilities using the effective yield method. The Company did not incur any interest expense associated with the amortization of deferred financing costs on the Revolving Credit Facility for the three months ended June 30, 2017 and incurred less than \$0.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017. For each of the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, total interest expense associated with the amortization of deferred financing costs on the Company's Revolving Credit Facility was \$0.1 million. Total interest expense associated with the amortization of deferred financing costs on the Centre Lane Facility was less than \$0.1 million for each of the three and six months ended June 30, 2017.

As of June 30, 2017, the Company did not have any unamortized deferred financing costs related to the Revolving Credit Facility. The Company had unamortized deferred financing costs of \$4.9 million related to the Centre Lane Facility, which were included in long-term debt on the accompanying June 30, 2017 condensed consolidated balance sheet. The Company had unamortized deferred financing costs of less than \$0.1 million related to the Revolving Credit Facility, which were included in other long-term assets on the accompanying December 31, 2016 condensed consolidated balance sheet.

NOTE 8—FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Derivative Financial Instruments: The Company selectively uses financial instruments in the management of its foreign currency exchange exposures. These financial instruments are considered derivatives under Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 815—Derivatives and Hedging and are analyzed at the individual contract level to determine whether a contract qualifies for hedge accounting. As discussed below, the Company did not hold any foreign currency forward exchange contracts at June 30, 2017 and held seven at December 31, 2016. The Company measured fair value and recorded the associated change in value using available market rates for forward contracts of the same duration to mark the contracts to market.

As of June 30, 2017, the Company did not have any foreign currency contract commitments related to Euro-denominated engineering and construction obligations. As of December 31, 2016, the Company had a total gross notional amount of \$10.0 million of foreign currency contract commitments, none of which extended beyond April 2017.

The Company designates only those contracts that closely match the underlying transactions as hedges for accounting purposes. These hedges resulted in substantially no ineffectiveness in the Company's condensed consolidated statements of operations, and there were no components excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017. All of the instruments were highly liquid and were not entered into for

trading purposes.

Derivative instruments are presented on a gross basis on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheet. The assets and liabilities in the table below reflect the gross amount of derivative instruments at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

The fair value of the Company's derivatives designated as hedging instruments on the condensed consolidated balance sheet was as follows:

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(in thousands)	Asset Derivatives Balance Sheet Location	June	
		30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Foreign exchange contracts	Other current assets	\$ —	\$ 748

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company did not have any derivative assets or liabilities not designated as hedging instruments.

The following table shows the impact of derivatives on the Company's condensed consolidated statements of operations:

(in thousands)	Location	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
		2017	2016	2017	2016
Foreign exchange contracts designated as hedging instruments	Other (income) expense, net	\$ (39)	\$ 72	\$ (92)	\$ (71)

The gains and losses recognized in earnings on hedging instruments for the fair value hedges offset the amount of gains and losses recognized in earnings on the hedged item in the same location in the condensed consolidated statements of operations.

**Fair Value of Financial Instruments:** ASC 820—Fair Value Measurement defines fair value as the exit price, which is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. ASC 820 also establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which categorizes the inputs used in measuring fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in the active markets for identical assets and liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs.

The Company's financial instruments as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 consisted primarily of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, receivables, payables and debt instruments. The carrying values of these financial instruments approximate their respective fair values, as they are either short-term in nature or carry interest rates that are periodically adjusted to market rates.

The following table shows the Company's financial instruments measured at fair value on its condensed consolidated balance sheets as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, and the related fair value input categories:

(in thousands)	Total Fair Value Assets June 30, 2017	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets	Significant Other Observable Inputs	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)

		for Identical Assets (Level 1)	(Level 2)	
Foreign exchange contracts	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
		Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
(in thousands)	Total Fair Value Assets December 31, 2016			
Foreign exchange contracts	\$ 748	\$ —	\$ 748	\$ —

## NOTE 9—COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

**Litigation and Claims:** The Company is from time to time party to various lawsuits, claims and other proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of its business. With respect to all such lawsuits, claims and proceedings, the Company records a reserve when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. The Company does not believe that the resolution of any currently pending lawsuits, claims and proceedings, either individually or in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on its financial position, results of operations or liquidity. However, the outcomes of any currently pending lawsuits, claims and proceedings cannot be predicted, and therefore, there can be no assurance that this will be the case.

A putative shareholder class action, captioned *Budde v. Global Power Equipment Group Inc.*, is pending in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas naming the Company and certain former officers as defendants. This action and another action were filed in May and June of 2015, and in July of 2015 the court consolidated the two actions. On May 1,

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2017, the lead plaintiff filed a second consolidated amended complaint that names the Company and three of its former officers as defendants. It alleges violations of the federal securities laws arising out of matters related to the Company's restatement of certain financial periods and claims that the defendants made material misrepresentations and omissions of material fact in certain public disclosures during the putative class period in violation of Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), and Rule 10b-5, as promulgated thereunder. The plaintiffs seek class certification on behalf of persons who acquired the Company's stock between September 7, 2011 and May 6, 2015, monetary damages of "more than \$200 million" on behalf of the putative class and an award of costs and expenses, including attorneys' fees and experts' fees. The Company intends to defend against this action. On June 26, 2017, the Company and the individual defendants filed a motion to dismiss the complaint. On August 23, 2017, the lead plaintiff filed its opposition to that motion. On September 22, 2017, defendants filed their reply brief in further support of their motion to dismiss. Oral argument has been requested; however, the court has not yet granted that request or set a date. Litigation is subject to many uncertainties, and the outcome of this action is not predictable with assurance. At this time, the Company is unable to predict the possible loss or range of loss, if any, associated with the resolution of this litigation, or any potential effect such may have on the Company or its business or operations.

The Division of Enforcement of the SEC is conducting a formal investigation into possible securities law violations by the Company relating to disclosures it made concerning certain financial information, including its cost of sales and revenue recognition, as well as related accounting issues. The Company is cooperating with the SEC in its investigation, including through the production of documents to, and the sharing of information with, the SEC Enforcement Staff. At this time, the Company cannot predict the outcome or the duration of the SEC investigation or any other legal proceedings or any enforcement actions or other remedies that may be imposed on it arising out of the SEC investigation.

A former operating unit of Global Power has been named as a defendant in a limited number of asbestos personal injury lawsuits. Neither the Company nor its predecessors ever mined, manufactured, produced or distributed asbestos fiber, the material that allegedly caused the injury underlying these actions. The bankruptcy court's discharge order issued upon the Company's emergence from bankruptcy in January 2008 extinguished the claims made by all plaintiffs who had filed asbestos claims against it before that time. The Company believes the bankruptcy court's discharge order should serve as a bar against any later claim filed against it, including any of its subsidiaries, based on alleged injury from asbestos at any time before emergence from bankruptcy. In any event, in all of the asbestos cases finalized post-bankruptcy, the Company has been successful in having such cases dismissed without liability. Moreover, during 2012, the Company secured insurance coverage that will help to reimburse the defense costs and potential indemnity obligations of its former operating unit relating to these claims. The Company intends to vigorously defend all currently active actions, all without liability, and it does not anticipate that any of these actions will have a material adverse effect on its financial position, results of operations or liquidity. However, the outcomes of any legal action cannot be predicted and, therefore, there can be no assurance that this will be the case.

Contingencies: During 2014, the Company entered into an agreement with a partner in connection with a power plant equipment installation project. The agreement contains certain performance liquidated damage clauses in favor of the customer. While the Company believes its performance in the project met its direct contractual obligations, it nonetheless has joint and several liability for other aspects of the overall project performance. Therefore, it is possible, though unlikely, that the Company will not incur any liability for performance related issues under the contract. The Company currently estimates that the most likely range of potential liability arising from the contractual provisions described above will be between \$4.9 million to \$31.3 million. The maximum liability under the terms of the agreement is \$33.0 million less the \$1.7 million in liquidated damages that the Company has already incurred. The minimum liability per the agreement is 20 percent of the total contract value less the \$1.7 million in liquidated damages that the Company has already incurred. Because the Company does not believe any amount in that \$4.9 million to \$31.3 million range is a better estimate than any other amount, it had accrued the minimum amount in the

range as of both June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

In an effort to provide uninterrupted customer service, the Company has from time to time performed additional work under contracts without first obtaining the requisite customer approvals for change orders per the contract terms. In the event the customer subsequently disputes the change orders, they become claims under U.S. GAAP with strict criteria which must be met prior to recognizing revenue. Therefore, the Company defers recognizing revenue related to unsigned disputed change orders until the dispute is resolved. Since U.S. GAAP requires the Company to recognize the cost of performing the work covered by the change orders at the time of incurrence, to the extent the Company is able to resolve the disputes and recognize revenue in a future period, that revenue will have a 100% gross margin associated with it in that future period. As of June 30, 2017, the Company has deferred recognizing revenue on \$22.9 million of unsigned, disputed change orders. The amount which the Company will ultimately be able to recognize in revenue is not reasonably estimable at this point in time and the amount recognized, if any, could be substantially less than the amount of the unsigned, disputed change orders.

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Warranty: Estimated costs related to product warranty are accrued using the specific identification method. Estimated costs related to service warranty are accrued as revenue is recognized and included in the cost of revenue. Estimated costs are based upon past warranty claims, sales history, the applicable contract terms and the remaining warranty periods. Warranty terms vary by contract but generally provide for a term of four years or less. The Company manages its exposure to warranty claims by having its field service and quality assurance personnel regularly monitor projects and maintain ongoing and regular communications with the customer.

A reconciliation of the changes to the Company's warranty reserve during the six month period ended June 30, 2017 is as follows:

(in thousands)	June 30, 2017
Balance at the beginning of the period	\$ 5,806
Provision for the period	916
Settlements made (in cash or in kind) for the period	(1,439)
Other adjustments	(711)
Balance at the end of the period	\$ 4,572

## NOTE 10—STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION PLANS

During the second quarter of 2017, service-based restricted stock units totaling 295,376 were granted to employees at a grant date fair value of \$4.30 per share. Restricted stock units granted to employees in 2017 generally vest over a period of two years. The fair value of restricted stock units represents the closing price of the Company's common stock on the date of grant. No restricted stock units were granted to employees during the second quarter of 2016.

In the second quarter of 2017, performance-based restricted stock units totaling 332,469 were awarded to employees at a grant date fair value of \$4.67. The 2017 units contain performance conditions based on either a two year relative total shareholder return goal or a stock price goal. These restricted stock units will vest at the end of the two year relative total shareholder return performance period. However, if the relative total shareholder return goal is not met, then the restricted stock units will vest on the later of the last day of the performance period or the date that the stock price is achieved. The share price goal will be met if the Company's common stock price per share equals or exceeds \$6.00 for any period of 30 consecutive trading days during the three-year period ending on March 31, 2020. The fair value of the performance-based restricted stock units is estimated using the Monte Carlo simulation model. No performance-based restricted stock units were awarded to employees during the second quarter of 2016.

The 2017 service-based and performance-based restricted stock units discussed above have the potential to be settled in cash or other assets if our shareholders do not approve additional shares under the Company's 2015 Equity Incentive Plan. Therefore, the fair value of these units is re-measured each reporting period. As of June 30, 2017, the Company had a \$0.8 million liability related to these units which was included in other long-term liabilities on the Company's balance sheet.

In the second quarter of 2017, cash-based awards totaling \$0.9 million were awarded to employees. The cash-based awards granted to employees generally vest over a period of two years and are accounted for as liability awards. No cash-based awards were issued to employees during the second quarter of 2016.

During the second quarter of 2017, performance-based and service-based restricted stock units of 46,600 and 27,000, respectively, were granted to certain employees outside of the 2015 Equity Incentive Plan. These restricted stock units generally vest over a period of two years and will be settled in common stock. Therefore, these restricted stock units are accounted for as equity awards. No restricted stock units were granted to employees outside the 2015 Equity Incentive Plan during the second quarter of 2016.

Total stock-based compensation expense for the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 was \$0.9 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, and \$1.9 million and \$1.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and was included in general and administrative expenses on the Company's condensed consolidated statement of operations.

#### NOTE 11—SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company's operating segments engage in business activities from which they may earn revenues and incur expenses and for which discrete information is available. Operating results for the operating segments are regularly reviewed by the Company's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and to

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assess performance. Operating segments are aggregated for reporting purposes when the operating segments are identified as similar in accordance with the basic principles and aggregation criteria in the accounting standards. The Company's reporting segments are based primarily on product lines. The reporting segments have different lines of management responsibility as each business requires different marketing strategies and management expertise.

As of June 30, 2017, the Company structured its business into the following three reporting segments: Services, Electrical Solutions and Mechanical Solutions. See "Item 1. Business" in the Company's 2016 Form 10-K for more information about the reporting segments, including types of products and services from which each reporting segment derives its revenue. Corporate includes expenses related to the Company's corporate headquarters and interest expense related to its long-term debt.

The Company uses operating income (loss) to compare and evaluate the financial performance of its reporting segments. The accounting policies for the Company's reporting segments are the same as those described in "Note 3—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" of the audited consolidated financial statements included in the Company's 2016 Form 10-K.

The following tables present certain financial information by reportable segment:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
External Revenue (in thousands)				
Services	\$ 57,981	\$ 55,809	\$ 99,213	\$ 124,538
Electrical Solutions	10,532	22,202	24,079	39,839
Mechanical Solutions	17,901	28,776	34,579	65,132
Total external revenue	\$ 86,414	\$ 106,787	157,871	229,509

For each of the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, the Company had no inter-segment revenue.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Depreciation and Amortization (1) (in thousands)				
Services	\$ 127	\$ 805	\$ 246	\$ 1,610
Electrical Solutions	928	1,052	1,855	2,108
Mechanical Solutions	307	702	652	1,413
Corporate	201	245	417	507
Total depreciation and amortization	\$ 1,563	\$ 2,804	\$ 3,170	\$ 5,638

(1) Depreciation and amortization included in cost of revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 was \$0.4 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, and for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 was \$0.7 million and \$1.2 million, respectively.

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A reconciliation of total segment operating income (loss) to loss before income tax is as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
Operating Income (Loss) (in thousands)	2017	2016	2017	2016
Services	\$ 3,085	\$ (8,732)	\$ (6,121)	\$ (5,181)
Electrical Solutions	(4,313)	(473)	(8,337)	(3,189)
Mechanical Solutions	(207)	(1,813)	(442)	(339)
Corporate	(5,807)	(6,915)	(12,586)	(15,179)
Operating (loss) income	(7,242)	(17,933)	(27,486)	(23,888)
Interest expense, net	2,108	1,997	3,816	4,657
Foreign currency (gain) loss	301	(129)	457	179
Other (income) expense, net	1	64	—	59
Loss before income tax	\$ (9,652)	\$ (19,865)	\$ (31,759)	\$ (28,783)

A reconciliation of segment assets to total assets is as follows:

	June 30,	December 31,
Assets (in thousands)	2017	2016
Services	\$ 88,313	\$ 111,792
Electrical Solutions	39,024	38,435
Mechanical Solutions	57,448	67,360
Corporate	25,250	15,255
Total assets	\$ 210,035	\$ 232,842

Total assets in the Services segment as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 included amounts related to subcontracts with Westinghouse Electric Company, LLC (“Westinghouse”) for two nuclear power plant projects. On March 29, 2017, Westinghouse filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court, Southern District of New York.

As of June 30, 2017, the Company was due \$8.7 million for pre-petition services rendered to Westinghouse on the two projects. In November 2017, pursuant to agreements with the owners of both projects, the Company received a partial payment of \$6.4 million for pre-petition services. Based on the Company’s evaluation of available information, it expects the remaining amount outstanding for pre-petition services of \$2.3 million to be recoverable. The Company has filed mechanic’s liens in Georgia against the property of the owners of the project for the remainder of the amount due for pre-petition services rendered to Westinghouse.

On July 31, 2017, one of the projects was cancelled by the owner of the project, and the Company demobilized from the site. The Company continues to provide services to the remaining project site at the request of the owner of the project. The amounts for post-petition services have been billed to the owners of the projects and, to the extent not already collected, are expected to be recoverable.

## NOTE 12—SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In November 2017, the Company received a payment of \$6.4 million for amounts due from Westinghouse. See “Note 11—Segment Information” for additional information.

In October 2017, the Company sold substantially all of the operating assets and liabilities of its Mechanical Solutions segment for approximately \$43.3 million in cash, subject to certain customary working capital adjustments. Approximately \$0.2 million was withheld and placed in escrow to satisfy certain indemnification obligations. The full amount is eligible for release after one year. The Company used \$34.0 million of the net proceeds to repay debt under the Centre Lane Facility. The remaining proceeds were used for general working capital requirements. In addition, On October 31, 2017, the Company completed the sale of its manufacturing facility in Mexico and auctioned the remaining production equipment and other assets for net proceeds of \$3.6 million. Net proceeds of \$1.9 million from the sale of the facility and equipment were used to reduce debt, and the remainder was used to fund working capital requirements. The facility was included in the Company’s Mechanical

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Solutions reporting segment. As a result of these disposals, the Mechanical Solutions segment will be accounted for as a discontinued operation as of September 30, 2017.

In August 2017, the Company and Centre Lane entered into the Centre Lane Amendment, which provided the Company with further funds in the form of the First-Out Loan, which matures in September 2018. The Centre Lane Facility replaced the Revolving Credit Facility. See “Note 7—Debt” for further discussion.

Subsequent to June 30, 2017, the Company had three employees covered under its executive severance plan or employment agreements who ceased their employment with the Company. Therefore, the Company recognized approximately \$1.5 million in severance, which is to be paid out over the terms of the agreements, ranging from 12 to 18 months.

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

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (this "Form 10-Q") and its exhibits contain or incorporate by reference various forward-looking statements that express a belief, expectation or intention or are otherwise not statements of historical fact. Forward-looking statements generally use forward-looking words, such as "may," "will," "could," "project," "believe," "anticipate," "expect," "estimate," "continue," "potential," "plan," "forecast" and other words that convey the uncertainty of future events or outcomes. These forward-looking statements are not guarantees of our future performance and involve risks, uncertainties, estimates and assumptions that are difficult to predict. Therefore, our actual outcomes and results may differ materially from those expressed in these forward-looking statements. Investors should not place undue reliance on any of these forward-looking statements. Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to further update any such statements, or the risk factors described in our 2016 Form 10-K under the heading "Item 1A. Risk Factors," to reflect new information, the occurrence of future events or circumstances or otherwise. Forward-looking statements may include information concerning the following, among other items:

- our high level of indebtedness;
- our ability to make interest and principal payments on our debt and satisfy the other covenants contained in the Centre Lane Facility;
- our ability to enter into new lending facilities and to access letters of credit;
- our ability to generate sufficient cash resources to continue funding operations;
- our pending putative securities class action;
- the SEC Division of Enforcement's pending formal investigation into possible securities law violations by the Company;
- our material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting and our ability to maintain effective controls over financial reporting in the future;
- changes in our senior management, financial reporting and accounting teams;
- our ability to timely prepare and file our periodic reports;
- our ability to comply with certain financial covenants of our debt obligations;
- a failure to implement our business strategies;
- a failure to realize operating and growth initiatives and opportunities;
- our competitive position;
- market outlook and trends in our industry;
- the results of the bankruptcy filing of Westinghouse and the effects of such filing on the construction projects, including construction delays, abandonment, cost overruns and the advisability and feasibility of completing such units;
- our contract backlog and related amounts to be recognized as revenue;
- our expected financial condition;
- our future cash flows;
- our expected results of operations;
- future capital and other expenditures;
- availability of raw materials and inventories;
- the impact of Hurricane Harvey or other natural disasters;
- plans and objectives of management;
- future exposure to currency devaluations or exchange rate fluctuations;
- future income tax payments and utilization of net operating loss and foreign tax credit carryforwards;
  - future compliance with orders of and agreements with regulatory agencies;
- expected outcomes of legal or regulatory proceedings and their expected effects on our results of operations; and

- any other statements regarding future growth, future cash needs, future operations, business plans and future financial results.

These forward-looking statements represent our intentions, plans, expectations, assumptions and beliefs about future events and are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, including unpredictable or unanticipated factors that we have not discussed in this Form 10-Q. Many of those factors are outside of our control and could cause actual results to differ materially from the results expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements.

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In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the events described in the forward-looking statements might not occur or might occur to a different extent or at a different time than we have described. Investors should consider the areas of risk and uncertainty described above, as well as those discussed in our 2016 Form 10-K under the heading “Risk Factors.” Except as may be required by applicable law, we undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, and we caution investors not to rely upon them unduly.

The following discussion provides an analysis of the results of operations for each of our business segments, an overview of our liquidity and capital resources and other items related to our business. In October 2017, we sold substantially all of the operating assets and liabilities of our Mechanical Solutions segment, including our manufacturing facility in Mexico. Unless otherwise specified, the financial information and discussion in this Form 10-Q is as of June 30, 2017 and does not reflect the sale of our Mechanical Solutions segment, which will be reported as a discontinued operation as of September 30, 2017. See “Note 12—Subsequent Events” for additional information on the sale of our Mechanical Solutions segment. This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in this Form 10-Q and our audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in our 2016 Form 10-K.

## Backlog

Our backlog consists of firm orders or blanket authorizations from our customers. Backlog may vary significantly from reporting period to reporting period due to the timing of customer commitments. The time between receipt of an order and actual completion, or delivery, of our products and services varies from a few weeks to a year or more.

We add a booking to our backlog for Mechanical Solutions segment and Electrical Solutions segment orders when we receive a purchase order or other written contractual commitment from a customer. We reduce backlog for those segments as revenue is recognized or upon cancellation.

The services we provide through our Services segment are typically carried out under construction contracts, long-term maintenance contracts and master service agreements. Backlog related to fixed-price contracts represents the total amount of revenue we expect to record in the future as a result of performing work under contracts that have been awarded to us. With respect to multi-year maintenance contracts, we include in backlog the amount of revenue we expect to receive for the succeeding 12-month period, regardless of the remaining life of the contract. Revenue estimates included in our backlog can be subject to change as a result of project accelerations, cancellations or delays due to various factors, including, but not limited to, the customer’s budgetary constraints and adverse weather. These factors can also cause revenue amounts to be realized in different periods and at levels other than those originally projected. Additional work that is not identified under the original contract is added to our backlog when we reach an agreement with the customer as to the scope and pricing of that additional work. Capital project awards are typically defined in terms of scope and pricing at the time of a contractual commitment from the customer. Upon receipt of a customer commitment, we add capital project bookings to our backlog at full contract value, regardless of the time frame anticipated to complete the project. Maintenance services and capital project bookings are removed from our backlog as work is performed and revenue is recognized, or upon cancellation.

Backlog is not a measure defined by accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S., and our methodology for determining backlog may vary from the methodology used by other companies in determining their backlog amounts. Backlog may not be indicative of future operating results, and projects in our backlog may be cancelled, modified or otherwise altered by our customers.

The following table summarizes our backlog, by segment:

(in thousands)	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Services	\$ 122,778	138,567
Electrical Solutions	59,622	55,891
Mechanical Solutions	33,100	37,792
Total	\$ 215,500	232,250

Services. Backlog as of June 30, 2017 decreased \$15.8 million from December 31, 2016. The decline was driven primarily by the completion of the spring outage work related to a maintenance and modification contract, accounting for \$18.3 million of the decline. Additionally, we are currently performing services on a one-time non-nuclear industrial project, which resulted in a decline of \$4.5 million. The declines were partially offset by additional volume relating to our nuclear coatings

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contract for construction activities at Plant Vogtle Units 3 and 4, which accounted for \$7.8 million of incremental backlog. The owners of Plant Vogtle Units 3 and 4 have announced that they have decided to continue construction to complete the projects. The decision is contingent upon the approval of the Georgia Public Service Commission, which is scheduled to occur by the end of 2017.

Electrical Solutions. Backlog as of June 30, 2017 increased \$3.7 million from December 31, 2016 due to a delay in the production of multiple large control house projects that were originally expected to ship during the second quarter of 2017. This increase was partially offset by the cancellation of a multi-unit control house project during the first quarter of 2017.

Mechanical Solutions. Backlog as of June 30, 2017 decreased \$4.7 million from December 31, 2016 due to a slowdown in diverter product line orders with one of our key original equipment manufacturer customers in 2017.

## Results of Operations

Our summary financial results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 were as follows:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2017	2016	June 30, 2017	2016
Revenue:				
Services	\$ 57,981	\$ 55,809	\$ 99,213	\$ 124,538
Electrical Solutions	10,532	22,202	24,079	39,839
Mechanical Solutions	17,901	28,776	34,579	65,132
Total revenue	86,414	106,787	157,871	229,509
Cost of revenue:				
Services	51,227	50,345	98,414	109,470
Electrical Solutions	12,560	20,223	27,730	37,877
Mechanical Solutions	14,963	26,933	28,493	58,065
Total cost of revenue	78,750	97,501	154,637	205,412
Gross profit	7,664	9,286	3,234	24,097
Gross profit percentage	8.9%	8.7%	2.0%	10.5%
Selling and marketing expenses	1,858	2,639	3,694	5,217
General and administrative expenses	11,107	12,652	22,330	25,711
Restatement expenses	713	1,542	2,433	4,455
(Gain) loss on sale of business and net assets held for sale	—	8,193	(239)	8,193
Depreciation and amortization expense(1)	1,228	2,193	2,502	4,409
Total operating expenses	14,906	27,219	30,720	47,985
Operating (loss) income	(7,242)	(17,933)	(27,486)	(23,888)
Interest expense, net	2,108	1,997	3,816	4,657
Foreign currency (gain) loss	301	(129)	457	179
Other (income) expense, net	1	64	—	59
Loss before income tax	(9,652)	(19,865)	(31,759)	(28,783)
Income tax expense (benefit)	541	247	(95)	1,114
Net loss	\$ (10,193)	\$ (20,112)	\$ (31,664)	\$ (29,897)

- (1) .Excludes depreciation and amortization expense for the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 of \$0.4 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, and for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 of \$0.7 million and \$1.2 million, respectively, included in cost of revenue.

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## Segment Operating Data

## Services

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2017	2016	June 30, 2017	2016
Revenue	\$ 57,981	\$ 55,809	\$ 99,213	\$ 124,538
Gross profit	6,754	5,464	799	15,068
Operating income (loss)	3,085	(8,732)	(6,121)	(5,181)

Revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2017 increased \$2.2 million compared with the corresponding period in 2016 due to the timing of a scheduled outage related to a maintenance and modification contract. The timing of the scheduled outage resulted in an \$18.5 million increase in revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2017 compared with the corresponding period in 2016. Additionally, for the three months ended June 30, 2017, an increase in volume associated with a nuclear construction site contributed \$2.3 million of incremental revenue compared with the corresponding period in 2016. These increases in revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2017 compared with the corresponding period in 2016 were partially offset by decreases in revenue of \$5.6 million as a result of the divestiture of the Hetsco business, \$5.9 million as a result of the completion of construction and support services for the restart of a new build nuclear reactor and \$5.2 million as a result of non-recurring fixed-price projects.

Revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2017 decreased \$25.3 million compared with the corresponding period in 2016. The completion of construction and support services for the restart of a new build nuclear reactor in 2016 resulted in a \$25.7 million decrease in revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2017. Additionally, the divestiture of the Hetsco business resulted in an \$8.7 million decline in revenue and our large non-recurring fixed-price projects resulted in a \$13.0 million decrease in revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2017 compared with the corresponding period in 2016. These declines in revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2017 compared with the corresponding period in 2016 were partially offset by a \$20.7 million increase in revenue due to the timing of a scheduled outage related to a maintenance and modification contract. In addition, an increase in volume associated with a nuclear construction site contributed \$5.0 million of incremental revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2017 compared with the corresponding period in 2016.

Gross profit for the three months ended June 30, 2017 increased \$1.3 million compared with the corresponding period in 2016 due primarily to the non-recurrence of \$2.6 million of costs related to estimated loss contracts recorded in 2016, partially offset by a \$1.9 million decrease in gross profit as a result of the divestiture of Hetsco. Additionally, for the three months ended June 30, 2017, gross profit increased by \$0.7 million as a result of a decrease in our estimated workers compensation accrual compared with the corresponding period in 2016.

Gross profit for the six months ended June 30, 2017 decreased \$14.3 million compared with the corresponding period in 2016 due primarily to increases in estimated losses on certain contracts which resulted in a \$10.5 million decrease in gross profit (\$13.1 million of losses in 2017 compared with \$2.6 million in 2016). These losses arose from our performance of work under unsigned (and subsequently disputed) change orders. While we may be able to recognize revenue related to such amounts in future periods, we do not currently meet the criteria to do so. See “Note 9—Commitments and Contingencies” for further discussion of unsigned change orders. Additionally, gross profit decreased \$3.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017 as a result of the divestiture of Hetsco.

Operating income for the three months ended June 30, 2017 increased \$11.8 million compared with the corresponding period in 2016 on a \$1.3 million increase in gross profit. The additional increase in operating income for the three months ended June 30, 2017 was primarily due to the non-recurrence of an \$8.2 million loss recognized during the corresponding period in 2016 related to net assets held for sale on our Hetsco business. Additionally, operating income increased \$1.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2017 compared with the corresponding period in 2016 due to a reduction in operating expenses as a result of the divestiture of Hetsco. Furthermore, we reorganized the Williams business unit (which is comprised of Williams Industrial Services Group, LLC, Williams Plant Services, LLC, Williams Specialty Services, LLC and Williams Industrial Services, LLC), which resulted in a \$0.7 million decrease in operating expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2017 compared with the corresponding period in 2016.

Operating loss for the six months ended June 30, 2017 increased \$0.9 million compared with the corresponding period in 2016 as a result of the \$14.3 million decrease in gross profit, partially offset by an \$8.2 million decrease in operating expenses due to the non-recurrence of the loss recognized during the corresponding period in 2016 related to net assets held for sale on our Hetsco business. Additionally, operating expenses decreased \$3.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017, compared

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with the corresponding period in 2016 as a result of the divestiture of Hetsco. We also reorganized the Williams business unit, which resulted in a \$1.6 million decrease in operating expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2017 compared with the corresponding period in 2016.

## Electrical Solutions

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
(in thousands)	2017	2016	2017	2016
Revenue	\$ 10,532	\$ 22,202	\$ 24,079	\$ 39,839
Gross profit	(2,028)	1,979	(3,651)	1,962
Operating loss	(4,313)	(473)	(8,337)	(3,189)

Revenue for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 decreased \$11.7 million and \$15.8 million, respectively, compared with the corresponding periods in 2016. The decreases in revenue for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 were driven partially by the loss of a major customer following the closure of our Chattanooga, Tennessee plant in the second half of 2016. The closure of our Chattanooga, Tennessee plant and the loss of our customer there had a \$5.5 million and \$9.8 million negative impact on revenue for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, compared with the corresponding period in 2016. Additionally, revenue for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 declined \$6.2 million and \$6.0 million, respectively, due to a reduction in volume compared with the corresponding period in 2016. These reductions in volume were largely due to delays in completing projects at our Houston, Texas facility.

Gross profit for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 decreased \$4.0 million and \$5.6 million, respectively, compared with the corresponding periods in 2016. As a result of the decreases in revenue for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, gross profit for the related periods decreased \$2.0 million and \$2.4 million, respectively, compared with the corresponding periods in 2016. In addition, changes in estimated losses on certain contracts were recorded in the earliest open period impacted and resulted in decrease in gross profit of \$2.0 million and \$3.8 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, compared with the corresponding periods in 2016. We accrued \$3.1 million for loss contracts for the three months ended June 30, 2017 versus \$1.1 million in 2016, and \$6.5 million for loss contracts for the six months ended June 30, 2017 versus \$2.8 million in 2016. These losses were the result of incurring liquidated damages due to missing delivery dates as well as operating inefficiencies on certain projects – particularly in our Houston, Texas facility. The decrease in gross profit for the six months ended June 30, 2017 was partially offset by a \$0.6 million increase in gross profit as a result of targeted pricing changes, product mix and improvements in productivity (outside the Houston facility) compared with the corresponding period in 2016.

Operating loss for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 increased \$3.8 million and \$5.1 million, respectively, compared with the corresponding period in 2016 due primarily to the decrease in gross profit discussed above.

## Mechanical Solutions.

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
(in thousands)	2017	2016	2017	2016
Revenue	\$ 17,901	\$ 28,776	\$ 34,579	\$ 65,132
Gross profit	2,938	1,843	6,086	7,067

Operating loss	(207)	(1,813)	(442)	(339)
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Revenue for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 decreased \$10.9 million and \$30.6 million, respectively, compared with the corresponding periods in 2016 due to large air intake system projects from the Middle East region in 2016 that did not recur in 2017. In addition, revenue for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 included \$1.4 million and \$3.3 million, respectively, of revenue from TOG Manufacturing Company, Inc. which, along with TOG Holdings, Inc. (collectively, "TOG"), was sold in July 2016.

Gross profit for the three months ended June 30, 2017 increased \$1.1 million, while gross margin percentage improved to 16.4% compared with 6.4% for the corresponding period in 2016. The increase in gross profit for the three months ended June 30, 2017 was due to \$2.0 million in loss contract accruals that were recorded in the corresponding period in 2016. This increase in gross profit for the three months ended June 30, 2017 was partially offset by the decrease in revenue and a \$0.3 million decline in gross profit as a result of the sale of TOG.

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Gross profit for the six months ended June 30, 2017 decreased \$1.0 million while gross margin percentage improved to 17.6% compared with 10.9% for the corresponding period in 2016. The decrease in gross profit for the six months ended June 30, 2017 resulted from a decrease in revenue and a \$0.6 million decline in gross profit as a result of the sale of TOG in July 2016. Gross margin percentage for the six months ended June 30, 2017 increased as a result of \$2.6 million of loss contract accruals that were recorded in the corresponding period in 2016.

Operating loss for the three months ended June 30, 2017 decreased \$1.6 million. The increase in gross profit of \$1.1 million accounted for most of the decrease in the operating loss. Operating expenses decreased by \$0.5 million in 2017 as a result of the sale of TOG and lower wage expense partially offset by a \$0.5 million increase in severance expense due to a reduction in our U.S. work force compared with the corresponding period in 2016.

Operating loss for the six months ended June 30, 2017 increased \$0.1 million. Lower gross profit of \$1.0 million was largely offset by a \$0.9 million decrease in operating expenses largely from the sale of TOG in 2016 and lower wage expense partially offset by a \$0.5 million increase in severance expense due to a reduction in our U.S. work force compared with the corresponding period in 2016.

## Corporate

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(in thousands)	2017	2016	2017	2016
Operating loss	(5,807)	(6,915)	(12,586)	(15,179)

Operating loss for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 decreased \$1.1 million and \$2.6 million, respectively, compared with the corresponding periods in 2016 due primarily to a decrease in restatement expenses of \$0.8 million and \$2.0 million, respectively, due to the wind-down of restatement activities in conjunction with the filing of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 (the "2015 Report") on March 15, 2017, which included the restatement of certain prior period financial results.

## Other

## Operating Expenses

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(in thousands)	2017	2016	2017	2016
Selling and marketing expenses	\$ 1,858	\$ 2,639	\$ 3,694	\$ 5,217
General and administrative expenses	11,107	12,652	22,330	25,711
Restatement expenses	713	1,542	2,433	4,455
(Gain) loss on sale of business and net assets held for sale	—	8,193	(239)	8,193
Depreciation and amortization expenses	1,228	2,193	2,502	4,409
Total	\$ 14,906	\$ 27,219	\$ 30,720	\$ 47,985

**Selling and Marketing Expenses.** Consolidated selling and marketing expenses include the costs associated with selling and marketing our products and services. Major components of these costs are personnel, sales commissions,

sales promotion, advertising, literature, bidding, estimating and trade shows. Consolidated selling and marketing expenses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 decreased \$0.8 million and \$1.5 million, respectively, compared with the corresponding periods in 2016 due primarily to a decrease in labor expenses of \$0.4 million and \$1.1 million, respectively, and a decrease in incentive compensation of \$0.4 million and \$0.1 million, respectively. Additionally, for the six months ended June 30, 2017, travel and entertainment expenses decreased \$0.2 million compared with the corresponding period in 2016.

**General and Administrative Expenses.** Consolidated general and administrative expenses include general management, compensation and benefits of employees, officers and directors that are not direct costs of active projects, legal and professional fees and other general expenses, but not expenses incurred in connection with the restatement of our historical financial results and related matters. Consolidated general and administrative expenses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 decreased \$1.6 million and \$3.4 million, respectively, compared with the corresponding periods in 2016. The decrease in consolidated general and administrative expenses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 was due primarily to a decrease of \$0.7 million and \$1.6 million, respectively, in labor expenses, a decrease of \$0.8 million and \$1.0 million, respectively, in incentive compensation and a decrease of \$0.2 million and \$0.4 million, respectively, in travel and

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entertainment expenses compared with the corresponding periods in 2016. These decreases for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 were partially offset by an increase in stock-based compensation expense of \$0.3 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, and an increase in bad debt expense of \$0.2 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, compared with the corresponding periods in 2016.

**Restatement Expenses.** Restatement expenses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 decreased \$0.8 million and \$2.0 million, respectively, compared with the corresponding periods in 2016 due to the wind-down of restatement activities in conjunction with the filing of the 2015 Report, which included the restatement of certain prior period financial results. Restatement expenses primarily consisted of fees for legal and accounting services. We expect to continue to incur legal expenses in future periods, although at a lower level, in conjunction with the SEC investigation related to the restatement.

**(Gain) Loss on Sale of Business and Net Assets Held for Sale.** Loss on sale of business and net assets held for sale for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 decreased \$8.2 million and \$8.4 million, respectively, compared with the corresponding periods in 2016. In connection with our decision to sell Hetsco in June 2016, the net assets were adjusted to estimated fair value less estimated selling expenses, which resulted in a write-down of \$8.2 million for each of the three and six months ended June 30, 2016. For the six months ended June 30, 2017, we recorded an adjustment that reduced the loss by \$0.2 million. No such write-downs of net assets were recognized for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017.

**Depreciation and Amortization Expenses.** Depreciation and amortization expenses consist primarily of depreciation of fixed assets and amortization of definite-lived intangible assets and exclude amounts included in cost of revenue. Depreciation and amortization expenses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 decreased \$1.0 million and \$1.9 million, respectively, compared with the corresponding periods in 2016 due primarily to the decline in depreciable assets resulting from the sale of Hetsco in January 2017.

## Other (Income) Expense, Net

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2017	2016	June 30, 2017	2016
Interest expense, net	\$ 2,108	\$ 1,997	\$ 3,816	\$ 4,657
Foreign currency (gain) loss	301	(129)	457	179
Other (income) expense, net	1	64	—	59
Total				