

Rexnord Corp
Form 10-Q
October 30, 2018
Table of Contents

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM 10-Q
(Mark
one)

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

For the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2018

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 001-35475

REXNORD CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

20-5197013

(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

511 West Freshwater Way, Milwaukee, WI

53204

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (414) 643-3739

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 checkmark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§229.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit 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 ☐ Smaller reporting company ☐

Emerging growth company ☐

Edgar Filing: Rexnord Corp - Form 10-Q

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 Exchange Act Rule 12b-2). Yes ☐ No ☒

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

Class	Outstanding at October 26, 2018
Rexnord Corporation Common Stock, \$0.01 par value per share	104,662,463 shares

Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Part I FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1.	<u>Financial Statements</u>	<u>4</u>
Item 2.	<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	<u>41</u>
Item 3.	<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	<u>51</u>
Item 4.	<u>Controls and Procedures</u>	<u>52</u>

Part II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1.	<u>Legal Proceedings</u>	<u>53</u>
Item 2.	<u>Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	<u>53</u>
Item 6.	<u>Exhibits</u>	<u>53</u>
	<u>Signatures</u>	<u>54</u>

Table of Contents

Private Securities Litigation Reform Act Safe Harbor Statement

Our disclosure and analysis in this report concerning our operations, cash flows and financial position, including, in particular, the likelihood of our success in developing and expanding our business and the realization of sales from our backlog, include forward-looking statements. Statements that are predictive in nature, that depend upon or refer to future events or conditions, or that include words such as “expects,” “anticipates,” “intends,” “plans,” “believes,” “estimates” and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although these statements are based upon reasonable assumptions, including projections of orders, sales, operating margins, earnings, cash flows, research and development costs, working capital and capital expenditures, they are subject to risks and uncertainties that are described more fully herein and in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2018 in Part I, Item 1A, “Risk Factors” and in Part I under the heading “Cautionary Notice Regarding Forward-Looking Statements”, as well as in other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Accordingly, we can give no assurance that we will achieve the results anticipated or implied by our forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise, except as required by law.

General

Our fiscal year is the year ending March 31 of the corresponding calendar year. For example, our fiscal year 2019, or fiscal 2019, means the period from April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019, and the second quarter of fiscal 2019 and 2018 means the fiscal quarters ended September 30, 2018 and September 30, 2017, respectively.

Table of Contents

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Rexnord Corporation and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
(in Millions, except share amounts)
(Unaudited)

	September 30, 2018	March 31, 2018
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 223.5	\$ 193.2
Receivables, net	314.0	314.7
Inventories	334.9	304.1
Income tax receivable	24.5	17.5
Other current assets	38.2	37.9
Current assets held for sale	90.1	130.3
Total current assets	1,025.2	997.7
Property, plant and equipment, net	385.7	396.5
Intangible assets, net	508.9	530.9
Goodwill	1,275.1	1,276.1
Other assets	118.0	114.0
Non-current assets held for sale	—	108.5
Total assets	\$ 3,312.9	\$ 3,423.7
Liabilities and stockholders' equity		
Current liabilities:		
Current maturities of debt	\$ 1.4	\$ 3.9
Trade payables	173.1	189.9
Compensation and benefits	51.5	63.9
Current portion of pension and postretirement benefit obligations	4.0	4.0
Other current liabilities	162.3	127.4
Current liabilities held for sale	67.7	65.1
Total current liabilities	460.0	454.2
Long-term debt	1,336.6	1,352.1
Pension and postretirement benefit obligations	155.8	163.2
Deferred income taxes	136.2	149.3
Other liabilities	80.0	78.3
Non-current liabilities held for sale	—	13.8
Total liabilities	2,168.6	2,210.9
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value; 200,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued and outstanding: 104,648,591 at September 30, 2018 and 104,179,037 at March 31, 2018	1.0	1.0
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; shares of 5.75% Series A Mandatory Convertible Preferred Stock issued and outstanding: 402,500 at September 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018	0.0	0.0
Additional paid-in capital	1,285.6	1,277.8

Edgar Filing: Rexnord Corp - Form 10-Q

Retained (deficit) earnings	(36.1	) 8.0
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(106.5	) (74.1)
Total Rexnord stockholders' equity	1,144.0	1,212.7
Non-controlling interest	0.3	0.1
Total stockholders' equity	1,144.3	1,212.8
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 3,312.9	\$3,423.7
See notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.		

Table of Contents

Rexnord Corporation and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations
(in Millions, except share and per share amounts)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Six Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Net sales	\$524.8	\$ 453.8	\$1,028.4	\$ 897.0
Cost of sales	321.6	280.2	629.7	559.3
Gross profit	203.2	173.6	398.7	337.7
Selling, general and administrative expenses	109.6	95.0	221.4	191.7
Restructuring and other similar charges	3.7	2.8	6.8	5.1
Amortization of intangible assets	8.5	7.7	17.0	15.6
Income from operations	81.4	68.1	153.5	125.3
Non-operating expense:				
Interest expense, net	(18.7)	(20.1)	(37.3)	(40.0)
Other income, net	—	0.9	1.7	1.9
Income before income taxes	62.7	48.9	117.9	87.2
Provision for income taxes	(17.2)	(15.6)	(31.7)	(24.5)
Equity method investment income	0.7	—	2.2	—
Net income from continuing operations	46.2	33.3	88.4	62.7
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(83.7)	(3.5)	(126.5)	(6.4)
Net (loss) income	(37.5)	29.8	(38.1)	56.3
Non-controlling interest income	0.1	—	0.2	—
Net (loss) income attributable to Rexnord	(37.6)	29.8	(38.3)	56.3
Dividends on preferred stock	(5.8)	(5.8)	(11.6)	(11.6)
Net (loss) income attributable to Rexnord common stockholders	\$(43.4)	\$ 24.0	\$(49.9)	\$ 44.7
Basic net income (loss) per share attributable to Rexnord common stockholders:				
Continuing operations	\$0.39	\$ 0.26	\$0.73	\$ 0.49
Discontinued operations	\$(0.80)	\$ (0.03)	\$(1.21)	\$ (0.06)
Net (loss) income	\$(0.42)	\$ 0.23	\$(0.48)	\$ 0.43
Diluted net income (loss) per share attributable to Rexnord common stockholders:				
Continuing operations	\$0.37	\$ 0.26	\$0.71	\$ 0.48
Discontinued operations	\$(0.68)	\$ (0.03)	\$(1.18)	\$ (0.06)
Net (loss) income	\$(0.30)	\$ 0.23	\$(0.46)	\$ 0.42
Weighted-average number of shares outstanding (in thousands):				
Basic	104,570	103,812	104,455	103,753
Diluted	123,376	105,540	107,376	105,443

See notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

Rexnord Corporation and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
(in Millions)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2018		Six Months Ended September 30, 2018		September 30, 2017	
Net (loss) income attributable to Rexnord	\$(37.6)	\$ 29.8	\$(38.3)	\$ 56.3		
Other comprehensive loss:						
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(0.9)	16.2	(36.6)	34.1		
Net change in unrealized losses on interest rate derivatives, net of tax	2.0	1.7	4.0	2.9		
Change in pension and postretirement defined benefit plans, net of tax	0.4	(0.3)	0.2	(0.6)		
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	1.5	17.6	(32.4)	36.4		
Non-controlling interest income	0.1	—	\$0.2	—		
Total comprehensive (loss) income	\$(36.0)	\$ 47.4	\$(70.5)	\$ 92.7		

See notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

Rexnord Corporation and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(in Millions)
(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended	
	September 30,	September 30,
	2018	2017
Operating activities		
Net (loss) income	\$(38.1)	\$ 56.3
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	31.2	27.4
Amortization of intangible assets	17.3	16.2
Amortization of deferred financing costs	0.8	1.0
Non-cash asset impairment	126.0	—
Deferred income taxes	(16.6)	(11.2)
Other non-cash charges	5.4	2.7
Stock-based compensation expense	11.8	10.8
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Receivables	(14.5)	(13.0)
Inventories	(39.7)	(29.3)
Other assets	(1.8)	1.6
Accounts payable	(16.1)	(0.6)
Accruals and other	9.4	(1.4)
Cash provided by operating activities	75.1	60.5
Investing activities		
Expenditures for property, plant and equipment	(17.6)	(15.9)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(2.0)	—
Proceeds from dispositions of long-lived assets	3.5	1.8
Cash used for investing activities	(16.1)	(14.1)
Financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings of debt	209.7	—
Repayments of debt	(227.6)	(8.2)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	5.0	2.8
Shares repurchased to cover taxes associated with equity awards	(3.2)	—
Payments of preferred stock dividends	(11.6)	(11.6)
Cash used for financing activities	(27.7)	(17.0)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(10.2)	11.8
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	21.1	41.2
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	217.6	490.1
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	\$238.7	\$ 531.3

See notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

Rexnord Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
September 30, 2018
(Unaudited)

1. Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included herein have been prepared by Rexnord Corporation ("Rexnord" or the "Company") in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("U.S. GAAP") pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations, although the Company believes that the disclosures are adequate to make the information presented not misleading.

In the opinion of management, the condensed consolidated financial statements include all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the results of operations for the interim periods. Results for the interim periods are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2019. These condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in the Company's fiscal 2018 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

During the first quarter of fiscal 2019, the net assets of the Company's VAG business included within the Water Management platform met the criteria to be classified as "held for sale" and, in accordance with the authoritative guidance, the operating results of the VAG business are reported as discontinued operations in all periods presented. The condensed consolidated statements of cash flows for the current and prior periods presented have not been adjusted to separately disclose cash flows related to discontinued operations. See Note 4, Discontinued Operations, for further information.

The Company

Rexnord is a growth-oriented, multi-platform industrial company with what it believes to be leading market shares and highly-trusted brands that serve a diverse array of global end markets. The Company's heritage of innovation and specification have allowed it to provide highly-engineered, mission-critical solutions to customers for decades and affords it the privilege of having long-term, valued relationships with market leaders. The Company operates in a disciplined way and the Rexnord Business System ("RBS") is its operating philosophy. Grounded in the spirit of continuous improvement, RBS creates a scalable, process-based framework that focuses on driving superior customer satisfaction and financial results by targeting world-class operating performance throughout all aspects of its business. The Process & Motion Control platform designs, manufactures, markets and services a comprehensive range of specified, highly-engineered mechanical components used within complex systems where our customers' reliability requirements and costs of failure or downtime are high. The Process & Motion Control portfolio includes motion control products, shaft management products, aerospace components, and related value-added services.

The Water Management platform designs, procures, manufactures, and markets products that provide and enhance water quality, safety, flow control and conservation. The Water Management product portfolio includes professional grade water control and safety, water distribution and drainage, finish plumbing, and site works products for primarily nonresidential buildings and flow control products for water infrastructure markets.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In August 2018, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2018-14, Compensation - Retirement Benefits - Defined Benefit Plans - General (Subtopic 715-20): Disclosure Framework - Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Defined Benefit Plans ("ASU 2018-14"), which updates the standard to remove disclosures that no longer are considered cost beneficial, clarifies the specific requirements of disclosures, and adds disclosure requirements identified as relevant. ASU 2018-14 is effective for the Company in fiscal 2021 on a retroactive basis. The Company is currently evaluating the impact this guidance will have on its consolidated financial statements upon adoption.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-13, Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosure Framework - Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement ("ASU 2018-13"), which modifies the disclosure requirements in Topic 820, Fair Value Measurement. ASU 2018-13 is effective for the Company in fiscal 2020. Amendments related to changes in unrealized gains and losses, the range and weighted average of significant unobservable inputs used to develop Level 3 fair value measurements, and the narrative description of measurement uncertainty will be applied prospectively for only the most recent interim or annual period presented in the initial fiscal year of adoption. All other amendments will be applied

Table of Contents

retrospectively to all periods presented upon the effective date. The Company is currently evaluating the impact this guidance will have on its consolidated financial statements upon adoption.

In February 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-02, Income Statement - Reporting Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income ("ASU 2018-02"), which gives entities the option to reclassify stranded tax effects resulting from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings. Consequently, the amendments eliminate the stranded tax effects resulting from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act and are intended to improve the usefulness of information reported to financial statement users. ASU 2018-02 is effective for the Company's fiscal 2020 and interim periods included therein, and is to be applied either in the period of adoption or on a retrospective basis to each period affected. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this guidance and has not determined whether it will elect to reclassify stranded amounts; however, the adoption of ASU 2018-02 is not expected to have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

In August 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-12, Derivatives and Hedging - Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities ("ASU 2017-12"), which expands and refines hedge accounting for both non-financial and financial risk components and aligns the recognition and presentation of the effects of the hedging instrument and the hedged item in the financial statements. ASU 2017-12 is effective for the beginning of the Company's fiscal 2020, with early adoption permitted, and must be applied prospectively. The Company is currently evaluating the impact this guidance will have on its consolidated financial statements upon adoption.

In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-07, Compensation - Retirement Benefits (Topic 715): Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost ("ASU 2017-07"), which changes how employers that sponsor defined benefit pension or other postretirement benefit plans present the net periodic benefit cost in the income statement. The new guidance requires the service cost component of net periodic benefit cost to be presented in the same income statement line item(s) as other employee compensation costs arising from services rendered during the period with only the service cost component eligible for capitalization in assets. Other components of the net periodic benefit cost are to be stated separately from the line item(s) that includes the service cost and outside of operating income. The Company adopted ASU 2017-07 on April 1, 2018 on a retrospective basis, which resulted in the reclassification of certain amounts from "Cost of sales" and "Selling, general and administrative expenses" to "Other income, net" in the condensed consolidated statements of operations. As a result, prior period amounts impacted have been revised accordingly. The adoption of ASU 2017-07 resulted in the reclassification of \$0.8 million and \$1.5 million of net periodic benefit credits previously recorded within "Costs of sales" to "Other income, net" for the three and six months ended September 30, 2017, respectively. The adoption also resulted in a reclassification of \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million of net periodic benefit credits previously recorded within "Selling, general and administrative expenses," to "Other income, net" on the condensed consolidated statements of operations for the three and six months ended September 30, 2017, respectively.

In February 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842) ("ASU 2016-02"), which requires lessees to recognize lease assets and lease liabilities for all leases on the balance sheets. ASU 2016-02 is effective beginning for the Company's fiscal 2020 and interim periods included therein on a modified retrospective basis. The Company expects the new lease standard to increase its total assets and liabilities; however, it is currently evaluating the magnitude of the impact on its consolidated financial statements upon adoption.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("ASU 2014-09") in order to develop a common revenue standard for U.S. GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards. The guidance specifies that revenue should be recognized in an amount that reflects the consideration the company expects to be entitled to in exchange for the transfer of promised goods or services to customers. The guidance provides a five-step process that entities should follow in order to achieve that core principal. The Company adopted ASU 2014-09 effective April 1, 2018, using the modified retrospective method. See more information related to the adoption of ASU 2014-09 within Note 5, Revenue Recognition.

Table of Contents

2. Acquisitions

Fiscal Year 2019

On September 24, 2018, the Company acquired certain assets associated with the design and distribution of various roof drains, spouts and flow sensors for institutional, commercial and industrial buildings for \$2.0 million. The acquisition of these assets added complementary product lines to the Company's existing Water Management platform and was accounted for as a business combination. The acquisition of these assets did not materially affect the Company's condensed consolidated statements of operations or financial position.

Fiscal Year 2018

On February 9, 2018, the Company acquired Centa Power Transmission (Centa Antriebe Kirschey GmbH) ("Centa"), a leading manufacturer of premium flexible couplings and drive shafts for industrial, marine, rail and power generation applications. The preliminary purchase price, excluding transaction costs and net of cash acquired, was \$129.7 million plus assumed debt. The purchase price is comprised of \$123.6 million paid at closing and \$6.1 million of deferred purchase price payable in fiscal 2020. The preliminary cash purchase price is subject to customary post-closing adjustments for variances between estimated asset and liability targets and actual acquisition date net assets. Cash payments made after the acquisition date are settled in Euros based on prevailing exchange rates at the time of payment. Centa, headquartered in Haan, Germany, added complementary product lines to the Company's existing Process & Motion Control platform. In completing the acquisition of Centa, the Company also acquired two previously established joint venture relationships. The Company now owns a non-controlling interest in each of the joint ventures and therefore accounts for these investments utilizing the equity method.

On October 4, 2017, the Company acquired World Dryer Corporation ("World Dryer") for a cash purchase price of \$50.0 million, excluding transaction costs and net of cash acquired. World Dryer is a leading global manufacturer of commercial electric hand dryers. This acquisition added complementary product lines to the Company's existing Water Management platform.

The Company's results of operations include the acquired operations subsequent to the respective acquisition dates. Pro-forma results of operations and certain other U.S. GAAP disclosures related to the fiscal 2018 acquisitions have not been presented because they are not significant to the Company's condensed consolidated statements of operations or financial position.

The fiscal 2018 acquisitions were accounted for as business combinations and recorded by allocating the purchase price to the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition dates. The excess of the acquisition purchase price over the fair value assigned to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed was recorded as goodwill. The preliminary purchase price allocation was adjusted during the first six months of fiscal 2019 in connection with determining the fair value of fixed assets acquired and acquisition date trade working capital. The preliminary purchase price allocation as of September 30, 2018 resulted in non-tax deductible goodwill of \$59.5 million, other intangible assets of \$44.9 million (includes tradenames of \$9.9 million, \$29.4 million of customer relationships and \$5.6 million of patents), \$43.2 million of trade working capital, \$53.7 million of fixed assets, \$16.6 million of long-term debt and other net liabilities of \$5.0 million. The Company is continuing to evaluate the initial purchase price allocations related to final working capital adjustments, the fair values assigned to intangible assets and equity method investments, as well as the finalization of related income tax analysis for the Centa acquisition, which will be completed within the one year period following its acquisition date.

Table of Contents

3. Restructuring and Other Similar Charges

During fiscal 2019, the Company continued to execute various restructuring actions. These initiatives were implemented to drive efficiencies and reduce operating costs while also modifying the Company's footprint to reflect changes in the markets it serves, the impact of acquisitions on the Company's overall manufacturing capacity and the refinement of its overall product portfolio. These restructuring actions primarily resulted in workforce reductions, lease termination costs, and other facility rationalization costs. Management expects to continue executing initiatives and select product-line rationalizations to optimize its operating margin and manufacturing footprint. As such, the Company expects further expenses related to workforce reductions, potential impairment or accelerated depreciation of assets, lease termination costs, and other facility rationalization costs. The Company's restructuring plans are preliminary and related expenses are not yet estimable.

The following table summarizes the Company's restructuring and other similar charges during the three and six months ended September 30, 2018 and September 30, 2017 by classification of operating segment (in millions):

Restructuring and Other Similar Charges Three Months Ended September 30, 2018				
	Process & Water Motion Management Control		Corporate	Consolidated
Employee termination benefits	\$1.9	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1.9
Contract termination and other associated costs	0.8	—	1.0	1.8
Total restructuring and other similar costs	\$2.7	\$ —	\$ 1.0	\$ 3.7

Restructuring and Other Similar Charges Six Months Ended September 30, 2018				
	Process & Water Motion Management Control		Corporate	Consolidated
Employee termination benefits	\$3.7	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.6	\$ 4.6
Contract termination and other associated costs	1.0	0.1	1.1	2.2
Total restructuring and other similar costs	\$4.7	\$ 0.4	\$ 1.7	\$ 6.8

Restructuring and Other Similar Charges Three Months Ended September 30, 2017				
	Process & Water Motion Management Control		Corporate	Consolidated
Employee termination benefits	\$1.3	\$ 0.3	\$ —	\$ 1.6
Contract termination and other associated costs	1.2	—	—	1.2
Total restructuring and other similar costs	\$2.5	\$ 0.3	\$ —	\$ 2.8

Restructuring and Other Similar Charges Six Months Ended September 30, 2017				
	Process & Water Motion Management Control		Corporate	Consolidated
Employee termination benefits	\$1.8	\$ 0.3	\$ —	\$ 2.1

Edgar Filing: Rexnord Corp - Form 10-Q

Contract termination and other associated costs	2.9	0.1	—	3.0
Total restructuring and other similar costs	\$4.7	\$ 0.4	\$	—\$ 5.1

The following table summarizes the activity in the Company's restructuring accrual for the six months ended September 30, 2018 (in millions):

	Employee termination benefits	Contract termination and other associated costs	Total
Restructuring accrual, March 31, 2018 (1)	\$ 2.3	\$ 0.3	\$2.6
Charges	4.6	2.2	6.8
Cash payments	(3.9)	(1.1)	(5.0)
Restructuring accrual, September 30, 2018 (1)	\$ 3.0	\$ 1.4	\$4.4

(1) The restructuring accrual is included in other current liabilities in the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Table of Contents

In connection with the ongoing supply chain optimization and footprint repositioning initiatives, the Company has taken several actions to consolidate existing manufacturing facilities and rationalize its product offerings. These actions require the Company to assess whether the carrying amount of impacted long-lived assets will be recoverable as well as whether the remaining useful lives require adjustment. As a result, the Company recognized accelerated depreciation of \$1.2 million and \$2.5 million during the three months and six ended September 30, 2018, and zero and \$1.0 million during the three and six months ended September 30, 2017. Accelerated depreciation is recorded within Cost of sales in the condensed consolidated statements of operations.

Table of Contents

4. Discontinued Operations

During the first quarter of fiscal 2019, the Board of Directors approved a plan to sell the net assets of the Company's VAG business included within the Water Management platform. Going forward the Company plans to focus and build its Water Management platform around its Zurn specification-grade commercial plumbing products, which represents a strategic shift that has a major impact on the Company's operations and financial results. As a result, in accordance with the authoritative guidance, the operating results of the VAG business are reported as discontinued operations in the condensed consolidated statements of operations for all periods presented. The assets and liabilities of the VAG business remaining as of September 30, 2018 are presented as current assets and current liabilities held for sale in the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

On October 5, 2018, the Company entered into a definitive sale and purchase agreement (the "Agreement") to sell the Company's VAG business. The transaction is anticipated to close in the third quarter of the Company's fiscal 2019 and is subject to customary closing conditions, including antitrust approval in Germany and Austria. Based on the terms of the Agreement, the Company anticipates receiving approximately \$25 million of cash proceeds upon closing, subject to customary working capital and cash balance adjustments at closing. The Agreement also provides for the Company to receive contingent consideration of up to an additional \$20 million based on the attainment of Earn-out EBITDA, as defined in the Agreement, in the Company's fiscal years ending March 31, 2019, 2020 and 2021. Based on the estimated cash proceeds the Company expects it will receive in connection with the Agreement less the expected costs incurred in connection with the sale, the Company recorded a non-cash impairment charge of \$82.0 million during the second quarter of fiscal 2019 to reduce the carrying amount of the VAG business to its estimated fair value less costs to sell as of September 30, 2018. As noted above, the timing and completion of the Agreement is subject to closing conditions and other factors may interfere with the timing of the transaction, the amount received or its ultimate completion, and the sale price for the VAG business is subject to closing adjustments, and therefore the estimated fair value less costs to sell is subject to change.

Prior to entering into the Agreement and in connection with the preparation of the financial statements for the three months ended June 30, 2018, the Company recorded a \$44.0 million non-cash impairment during the first quarter of fiscal 2019 to reflect the Company's estimated fair value less costs to sell of the VAG business, which was based on the value of preliminary bids received and an assessment of the fair value of the assets and liabilities during the preliminary stages of the sale process as of June 30, 2018. The major components of the Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax associated with the VAG business presented in the condensed consolidated statements of operations for the three and six months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 are included in the table below (in millions):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Six Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Net sales	\$49.0	\$ 57.0	\$97.0	\$ 101.5
Cost of sales	37.8	43.1	74.7	76.4
Selling, general and administrative expenses	11.8	14.4	24.9	27.7
Amortization of intangible assets	—	0.3	0.3	0.6
Non-cash asset impairments	82.0	—	126.0	—
Other non-operating expenses, net	0.6	3.5	2.3	4.7
Loss from discontinued operations before income tax	(83.2)	(4.3)	(131.2)	(7.9)
Income tax (expense) benefit	(0.5)	0.8	4.7	1.5
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$(83.7)	\$ (3.5)	\$(126.5)	\$ (6.4)

Table of Contents

The carrying amounts of major classes of assets and liabilities included as part of discontinued operations presented in the condensed consolidated balance sheets as of September 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018 were as follows (in millions):

	September 30, 2018	March 31, 2018
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 15.2	\$ 24.4
Receivables, net	51.0	58.5
Inventories	42.1	40.7
Other current assets	10.8	6.7
Property, plant and equipment, net (1)	53.0	59.9
Intangible assets, net (1)	—	46.6
Other assets (1)	—	2.0
Valuation allowance (2)	(82.0)	—
Assets held for sale	\$ 90.1	\$ 238.8
Liabilities		
Trade payables	\$ 31.6	\$ 36.1
Compensation and benefits	6.5	6.1
Other current liabilities	26.2	22.9
Deferred income taxes (1)	3.4	7.3
Other liabilities (1)	—	6.5
Liabilities held for sale	\$ 67.7	\$ 78.9

(1) Amounts classified as non-current for the period ended March 31, 2018.

(2) Represents the second quarter fiscal 2019 non-cash impairment charge of \$82.0 million recorded to reduce the net assets of the VAG business to their estimated fair value.

The condensed consolidated statements of cash flows for the current and prior periods presented have not been adjusted to separately disclose cash flows related to discontinued operations. However, the capital expenditures, depreciation, amortization and other significant non-cash amounts associated with the discontinued operations were as follows (in millions):

	Six Months Ended September 30, September 30, 2018 2017	
Depreciation	\$ 4.1	\$ 4.2
Amortization of intangible assets	0.3	0.6
Non-cash asset impairment	126.0	—
Stock-based compensation	0.2	0.3
Capital expenditures	1.5	0.9

Table of Contents

5. Revenue Recognition

A performance obligation is a promise in a contract to transfer a distinct good or service to the customer, and is the unit of account in Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 606. A contract's transaction price is allocated to each distinct performance obligation and revenue is recognized when obligations under the terms of a contract with the customer are satisfied. For the majority of the Company's product sales, revenue is recognized at a point-in-time when control of the product is transferred to the customer, which generally occurs when the product is shipped from the Company's manufacturing facility to the customer. When contracts include multiple products to be delivered to the customer, generally each product is separately priced and is determined to be distinct within the context of the contract. Other than a standard assurance-type warranty that the product will conform to agreed-upon specifications, there are generally no other significant post-shipment obligations. The expected costs associated with standard warranties continues to be recognized as an expense when the products are sold.

When the contract provides the customer the right to return eligible products or when the customer is part of a sales rebate program, the Company reduces revenue at the point of sale using current facts and historical experience by using an estimate for expected product returns and rebates associated with the transaction. The Company adjusts these estimates at the earlier of when the most likely amount of consideration that is expected to be received changes or when the consideration becomes fixed. Accordingly, an increase or decrease to revenue is recognized at that time. Sales and other taxes collected concurrent with revenue-producing activities are excluded from revenue. The Company has elected to recognize the cost for freight and shipping when control of products has transferred to the customer as a component of cost of sales in the condensed consolidated statements of operations. The Company classifies shipping and handling fees billed to customers as net sales and the corresponding costs are classified as cost of sales in the condensed consolidated statements of operations.

Revenue by Category

The Company has two business segments, Process & Motion Control and Water Management. The following table presents our revenue disaggregated by customer type and geography (in millions):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Six Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Original equipment manufacturers/end users	\$192.3	\$ 169.2	\$378.0	\$ 331.2
Maintenance, repair, and operations	156.4	131.2	303.1	256.9
Total Process & Motion Control	\$348.7	\$ 300.4	\$681.1	\$ 588.1
Water safety, quality, flow control and conservation	\$164.1	\$ 142.0	\$322.9	\$ 286.4
Water infrastructure	12.0	11.4	24.4	22.5
Total Water Management	\$176.1	\$ 153.4	\$347.3	\$ 308.9

Table of Contents

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2018		Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	
	Process & Water Motion Management Control		Process & Water Motion Management Control	
United States and Canada	\$226.9	\$ 172.2	\$440.8	\$ 339.7
Europe	84.7	—	166.9	—
Rest of world	37.1	3.9	73.4	7.6
Total	\$348.7	\$ 176.1	\$681.1	\$ 347.3

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2017		Six Months Ended September 30, 2017	
	Process & Water Motion Management Control		Process & Water Motion Management Control	
United States and Canada	\$208.3	\$ 150.5	\$409.6	\$ 303.4
Europe	58.0	—	113.8	—
Rest of world	34.1	2.9	64.7	5.5
Total	\$300.4	\$ 153.4	\$588.1	\$ 308.9

Contract Balances

For substantially all of the Company's Process & Motion Control and Water Management product sales, the customer is billed 100% of the contract value when the product ships and payment is generally due 30 days from shipment. Certain contracts include longer payment periods; however, the Company has elected to utilize the practical expedient in which the Company will only recognize a financing component to the sale if payment is due more than one year from the date of shipment.

The Company receives payment from customers based on the contractual billing schedule and specific performance requirements established in the contract. Billings are recorded as accounts receivable when an unconditional right to the contractual consideration exists. Contract assets arise when the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration, or before the customer's payment is due. A contract liability exists when the Company has received consideration or the amount is due from the customer in advance of revenue recognition. Contract liabilities and contract assets are recognized in Other current liabilities and Receivables, net, respectively, in the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets.

The following table presents changes in the Company's contract assets and liabilities during the six months ended September 30, 2018 (in millions):

Balance Sheet Classification		March 31, 2018	Additions	Deductions	September 30, 2018
Contract Assets	Receivables, net	\$ 0.7	\$ 1.7	\$ (0.6)	\$ 1.8
Contract Liabilities (1)	Other current liabilities	\$ 3.2	\$ 5.8	\$ (5.7)	\$ 3.3

(1) Contract liabilities are reduced when revenue is recognized.

Backlog

As of September 30, 2018, the Company has unsatisfied performance obligations of \$340.7 million, which represent the most likely amount of consideration expected to be received for satisfying the remaining performance obligations under open contracts. The Company has elected to use the optional exemption provided by ASC 606-10-50-14A for variable consideration, and has not included estimated rebates in the amount of unsatisfied performance obligations.

The Company expects to recognize approximately 82% of the unsatisfied performance obligations as revenue in fiscal 2019 and the remaining 18% in fiscal 2020 and beyond.

Significant Judgments

16

Table of Contents

Timing of Performance Obligations Satisfied at a Point in Time

The Company determined that the customer is able to control the product when it is delivered to them; thus, depending on the shipping terms, control will transfer at different points between the Company's manufacturing facility or warehouse and the customer's location. The Company considers control to have transferred upon shipment or delivery because the Company has a present right to payment at that time, the customer has legal title to the asset, the Company has transferred physical possession of the asset, and the customer has significant risks and rewards of ownership of the asset.

Variable Consideration

The Company provides volume-based rebates and the right to return product to certain customers, which are accrued for based on current facts and historical experience. Rebates are paid either on an annual or quarterly basis. There are no other significant variable consideration elements included in the Company's contracts with customers.

Contract Costs

The Company has elected to expense contract costs as incurred if the amortization period is expected to be one year or less. If the amortization period of these costs is expected to be greater than one year, the costs would be subject to capitalization. As of September 30, 2018, the contract assets capitalized, as well as amortization recognized in fiscal 2019, are not significant and there have been no impairment losses recognized.

Table of Contents

6. Income Taxes

On December 22, 2017, the U.S. enacted the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (“U.S. Tax Reform”). U.S. Tax Reform incorporates significant changes to U.S. corporate income tax laws including, among other items, a reduction in the statutory federal corporate income tax rate from 35% to 21%, an exemption for dividends received from certain foreign subsidiaries, a one-time repatriation tax on deemed repatriated earnings from foreign subsidiaries, immediate taxation of deemed low-taxed “intangible” income earned in foreign jurisdictions (referred to as global intangible low-taxed income or “GILTI”), immediate expensing of certain depreciable tangible assets, limitations on the deduction for net interest expense and certain executive compensation and the repeal of the Domestic Production Activities Deduction (“DPAD”).

In acknowledgment of the substantial and substantive changes incorporated in U.S. Tax Reform, in conjunction with the timing of the enactment being just weeks before the majority of the provisions became effective, the SEC staff issued Staff Accounting Bulletin (“SAB”) 118 to provide certain guidance in determining the accounting for income tax effects of the legislation in the accounting period of enactment as well as provide a measurement period (similar to that used when accounting for business combinations) within which to finalize and reflect such final effects associated with U.S. Tax Reform. Further, SAB 118 summarizes a three-step approach to be applied each reporting period within the overall measurement period: (1) amounts should be reflected in the period including the date of enactment for those items which are deemed to be complete (i.e. all information is available and appropriately analyzed to determine the applicable financial statement impact), (2) to the extent the effects of certain changes due to U.S. Tax Reform for which the accounting is not deemed complete but for which a reasonable estimate can be determined, such provisional amount(s) should be reflected in the period so determined and adjusted in subsequent periods as such effects are finalized and (3) to the extent a reasonable estimate cannot be determined for a specific effect of the tax law change associated with U.S. Tax Reform, no provisional amount should be recorded but rather, continue to apply ASC 740, Accounting for Income Taxes (“ASC 740”), based upon the tax law in effect prior to the enactment of U.S. Tax Reform. Such measurement period is deemed to end when all necessary information has been obtained, prepared and analyzed such that a final accounting determination can be concluded, but in no event should the period extend beyond one year.

In consideration of this guidance, the Company obtained, prepared and analyzed various information associated with the enactment of U.S. Tax Reform (including subsequent Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) Notices, etc.). Based upon this review, the Company recognized an estimated net income tax benefit with respect to US Tax Reform for fiscal 2018 of \$66.5 million. This net income tax benefit reflects a \$66.5 million net estimated income tax benefit associated with the remeasurement of the Company’s net U.S. deferred tax liability (including consideration of executive compensation limitations under U.S. Tax Reform) and the one-time repatriation tax of \$1.4 million (including state income tax), offset by \$1.4 million relating to the remeasurement of unrecognized tax benefits impacted by the one-time repatriation tax. Due to the timing and complexity of the various technical provisions provided for under U.S. Tax Reform, the financial statement impacts recorded for fiscal 2018 relating to U.S. Tax Reform are not deemed to be complete but rather are deemed to be reasonable, provisional estimates based upon the current available information and related interpretations. For example, the Company was required to use estimates for earnings and profits and taxes in conjunction with determining the impact of the one-time repatriation tax. Similarly, due to recent acquisitions, deferred taxes generally remain “open”, such that any purchase accounting entries recorded that impact opening deferred taxes will automatically require a restatement to the 21% statutory federal tax rate (from the 35% rate required to be used for purchase accounting purposes). In addition, in relation to the remeasurement of the Company’s net U.S. deferred tax liability (as well as numerous other aspects of U.S. Tax Reform), the Company had to use judgment based upon currently available guidance and interpretations of such guidance. Future guidance could result in changes to the Company’s current interpretation, and as such, result in changes to previously recorded amounts. Such changes will be reflected as discrete items in the applicable period. Although the Company believes the net income tax benefit recognized for fiscal 2018 as outlined above was a reasonable estimate based upon the available information and analysis completed at that date, these related amounts will likely change, possibly materially, based upon finalization of actual financial information and as further clarification is provided with respect

to the application of various tax law changes incorporated by U.S. Tax Reform. As such, the Company expects to update and finalize the accounting for the tax effect of the enactment of U.S. Tax Reform in future quarters in accordance with the guidance as outlined in SAB 118, as deemed necessary. The Company has reviewed and analyzed various IRS Notices, proposed regulations and other pertinent information that became available during the first six months of fiscal 2019. Based upon this review and analysis to date, the Company has determined that no changes are currently required with regard to the net estimated impact reflected in fiscal 2018 and such items continue to be deemed incomplete.

The Company continues to evaluate the potential future impact of the GILTI provisions of U.S. Tax Reform. In accordance with U.S. GAAP, any potential future impacts of GILTI can either be treated as a period expense in the period incurred or considered in the determination of the Company's deferred tax balances. The Company has provisionally elected to account for GILTI as a period expense; however, the Company has not made a final accounting policy decision with respect to this item as such decision will be dependent upon further analysis, clarification of GILTI tax provisions and potential future changes to the Company's existing legal structure, all of which are currently unknown. Although none of the Company's material foreign subsidiaries operate within tax jurisdictions that would otherwise meet the definition of "low-taxed" as outlined in the GILTI tax rules, the Company

Table of Contents

is nevertheless subject to the GILTI tax as a result of one particular aspect of the U.S. foreign income tax credit limitation rules requiring the allocation of U.S. interest expense against the GILTI income. Such allocation effectively results in the allocated interest expense being non-deductible for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Were it not for this requirement, the Company would generally not be subject to the GILTI tax as it is currently outlined.

The provision for income taxes for all periods presented is based on an estimated effective income tax rate for the respective full fiscal years. The estimated annual effective income tax rate is determined excluding the effect of significant discrete items or items that are reported net of their related tax effects. The tax effect of significant discrete items is reflected in the period in which they occur. The Company's income tax expense is impacted by a number of factors, including the amount of taxable earnings derived in foreign jurisdictions with tax rates that are generally higher than the U.S. federal statutory rate, state tax rates in the jurisdictions where the Company does business and the Company's ability to utilize various tax credits and net operating loss ("NOL") carryforwards.

The Company regularly reviews its deferred tax assets for recoverability and establishes valuation allowances based on historical losses, projected future taxable income and the expected timing of the reversals of existing temporary differences, as deemed appropriate. In addition, all other available positive and negative evidence is taken into consideration for purposes of determining the proper balances of such valuation allowances. As a result of this review, the Company continues to maintain valuation allowances against the deferred tax assets relating to certain foreign and state net operating loss carryforwards. Future changes to the balances of these valuation allowances, as a result of this continued review and analysis by the Company, could result in a material impact to the financial statements for such period of change.

The income tax provision was \$17.2 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2019 compared to an income tax provision of \$15.6 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2018. The effective income tax rate for the second quarter of fiscal 2019 was 27.4% versus 31.9% in the second quarter of fiscal 2018. The effective income tax rate for the second quarter of fiscal 2019 was above the U.S. federal statutory rate of 21% primarily due to the accrual of foreign income taxes, which are generally above the U.S. federal statutory rate, the accrual of additional taxes associated with GILTI and the accrual of various state income taxes, partially offset by the recognition of excess tax benefits associated with share-based payments. The effective income tax rate for the second quarter of fiscal 2018 was below the U.S. federal statutory rate of 35% primarily due to the recognition of net tax benefits associated with the accrual of the DPAD and the recognition of certain foreign branch related losses for U.S. income tax purposes, partially offset with an increase in valuation allowances relating to certain foreign net operating losses.

The income tax provision recorded in the first six months of fiscal 2019 was \$31.7 million compared to an income tax provision of \$24.5 million in the first six months of fiscal 2018. The effective income tax rate for the first six months of fiscal 2019 was 26.9% versus 28.1% in the first six months of fiscal 2018. The effective income tax rate for the first six months of fiscal 2019 was above the U.S. federal statutory rate of 21% primarily due to the accrual of foreign income taxes, which are generally above the U.S. federal statutory rate, the accrual of additional taxes associated with GILTI and the accrual of various state income taxes, partially offset by the recognition of excess tax benefits associated with share-based payments and the recognition of a tax benefit associated with a foreign country enacted rate reduction. The effective income tax rate for the first six months of fiscal 2018 was below the U.S. federal statutory rate of 35% primarily due to the recognition of net tax benefits associated with the accrual of the DPAD, the recognition of excess U.S. foreign tax credits, the recognition of certain foreign branch related losses for U.S. income tax purposes and the recognition of certain previously unrecognized tax benefits due to the lapse of the applicable statutes of limitations, partially offset by the increase in valuation allowances related to certain foreign net operating losses.

At September 30, 2018, the Company had an \$20.9 million liability for unrecognized net income tax benefits. At March 31, 2018, the Company's total liability for unrecognized net income tax benefits was \$20.1 million. The Company recognizes accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized income tax benefits in income tax expense. As of September 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018, the total amount of gross, unrecognized income tax benefits included \$6.1 million and \$5.7 million of accrued interest and penalties, respectively. The Company recognized \$0.3 million of net interest and penalties as income tax expense during both the six months ended September 30, 2018 and September 30, 2017.

The Company conducts business in multiple locations within and outside the U.S. Consequently, the Company is subject to periodic income tax examinations by domestic and foreign income tax authorities. Currently, the Company is undergoing routine, periodic income tax examinations in both domestic and foreign jurisdictions (including a review of a few specific items on certain corporate income tax returns of the Company's Netherlands subsidiaries for the tax years ended March 31, 2011 through 2016). During the second quarter of fiscal 2019, the U.S. Internal Revenue Service completed an income tax examination of the Company's amended U.S. consolidated federal income tax return for the tax year ended March 31, 2015 and the Company paid approximately \$0.4 million upon conclusion of such examination. It appears reasonably possible that the amounts of unrecognized income tax benefits could change in the next twelve months upon conclusion of the Company's current ongoing examinations; however, any potential payments of income tax, interest and penalties are not expected to be significant to the Company's consolidated financial statements. With certain exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal income tax examinations for tax years ending prior to March 31, 2015, state and local income tax examinations for years ending prior to fiscal 2014 or significant foreign income tax examinations for years ending prior to fiscal 2013. With respect to the Company's U.S. federal NOL carryforward (which was

Table of Contents

fully utilized for the tax year ended March 31, 2015), the short tax period from July 21, 2006 to March 31, 2007 (due to a prior change in control of the Company) and the tax years ended March 31, 2008 through March 31, 2013 are open under statutes of limitations; whereby, the Internal Revenue Service may not adjust the income tax liability for these years, but may reduce the NOL carryforward and any other tax attribute carryforwards to currently open tax years.

Table of Contents

7. Earnings per Share

The following table presents the basis for net (loss) income per share computations (in millions, except share amounts):

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2018		Six Months Ended September 30, 2017	
Basic net (loss) income per share attributable to Rexnord common stockholders				
Numerator:				
Net income from continuing operations	\$46.2	\$ 33.3	\$88.4	\$ 62.7
Less: Non-controlling interest income	0.1	—	0.2	—
Less: Dividends on preferred stock	(5.8)	(5.8)	(11.6)	(11.6)
Net income from continuing operations attributable to Rexnord common stockholders	\$40.3	\$ 27.5	\$76.6	\$ 51.1
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$(83.7)	\$ (3.5)	\$(126.5)	\$ (6.4)
Net (loss) income attributable to Rexnord common stockholders	\$(43.4)	\$ 24.0	\$(49.9)	\$ 44.7
Denominator:				
Weighted-average common shares outstanding, basic	104,570	103,812	104,455	103,753
Diluted net (loss) income per share attributable to Rexnord common stockholders				
Numerator:				
Net income from continuing operations	\$46.2	\$ 33.3	\$88.4	\$ 62.7
Less: Non-controlling interest income	0.1	—	0.2	—
Less: Dividends on preferred stock (1)	—	(5.8)	(11.6)	(11.6)
Net income from continuing operations attributable to Rexnord common stockholders	\$46.1	\$ 27.5	\$76.6	\$ 51.1
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$(83.7)	\$ (3.5)	\$(126.5)	\$ (6.4)
Net (loss) income attributable to Rexnord common stockholders	\$(43.4)	\$ 24.0	\$(49.9)	\$ 44.7
Plus: Dividends on preferred stock (1)	(5.8)	—	—	—
Net (loss) income attributable to Rexnord common stockholders	\$(37.6)	\$ 24.0	\$(49.9)	\$ 44.7
Denominator:				
Weighted-average common shares outstanding, basic	104,570	103,812	104,455	103,753
Effect of dilutive equity awards	2,826	1,728	2,921	1,690
Preferred stock under the "if-converted" method	15,980	—	—	—
Weighted-average common shares outstanding, diluted	123,376	105,540	107,376	105,443

(1) The "if-converted" method was dilutive for the three months ended September 30, 2018. Under the "if-converted" method, diluted net income per share is calculated under the assumption that the shares of Series A Preferred Stock have been converted into shares of the Company's common stock as of the beginning of the respective periods, and therefore no dividends would have been provided to holders of the Series A Preferred Stock.

The computation of diluted net (loss) income per share for the three and six months ended September 30, 2018 excludes 0.5 million and 0.9 million shares, respectively, related to equity awards due to their anti-dilutive effects.

The computation for diluted net (loss) income per share also does not include shares of preferred stock that are convertible into a weighted average 16.0 million common shares for the six months ended September 30, 2018, because to do so would have been anti-dilutive.

The computation of diluted net (loss) income per share for the three and six months ended September 30, 2017 excludes 2.8 million and 5.1 million shares, respectively, related to equity awards due to their anti-dilutive effects. The computation for diluted net (loss) income per share also does not include shares of preferred stock that are convertible into a weighted average 16.7 and 17.0 million common shares for the three and six months ended September 30, 2017, respectively, because to do so would have been anti-dilutive.

Table of Contents

8. Stockholders' Equity

Stockholders' equity consists of the following (in millions):

	Common stock	Preferred stock	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings (deficit)	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Non-controlling interest (1)	Total stockholders' equity
Balance at March 31, 2018	\$ 1.0	\$ —	—\$1,277.8	\$ 8.0	\$ (74.1)	\$ 0.1	\$ 1,212.8
Total comprehensive (loss) income	—	—	—	(38.3)	(32.4)	0.2	(70.5)
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	11.8	—	—	—	11.8
Exercise of stock options, net	—	—	1.8	—	—	—	1.8
Preferred stock dividends	—	—	(5.8)	(5.8)	—	—	(11.6)
Balance at September 30, 2018	\$ 1.0	\$ —	—\$1,285.6	\$(36.1)	\$ (106.5)	\$ 0.3	\$ 1,144.3

(1) Represents a 30% non-controlling interest in two Process & Motion Control controlled subsidiaries.

Preferred Stock

As of September 30, 2018, there were 402,500 shares of 5.75% Series A Mandatory Convertible Preferred Stock (the "Series A Preferred Stock") outstanding. Unless converted earlier, each share of Series A Preferred Stock will convert automatically on the mandatory conversion date, which is November 15, 2019, into between 39.7020 and 47.6420 shares of the Company's common stock, subject to customary anti-dilution adjustments. The number of shares of common stock issuable upon conversion will be determined based on a defined average volume weighted average price per share of the Company's common stock preceding November 15, 2019. Holders of the Series A Preferred Stock may elect on a voluntary basis to convert their shares into common stock at the minimum exchange ratio at any time prior to the mandatory conversion date.

Dividends accumulate from the issuance date. Rexnord may pay such dividends in cash or, subject to certain limitations, by delivery of shares of the Company's common stock or through any combination of cash and shares of the Company's common stock as determined by the Company in its sole discretion. Any unpaid dividends will continue to accumulate. Dividends are payable quarterly, ending on November 15, 2019. The shares of Series A Preferred Stock have a liquidation preference of \$1,000 per share, plus accrued but unpaid dividends. With respect to dividend and liquidation rights, the Series A Preferred Stock ranks senior to the Company's common stock and junior to all existing and future indebtedness.

During the three and six months ended September 30, 2018, the Company paid \$5.8 million and \$11.6 million of dividends on the Series A Preferred Stock. As of September 30, 2018, there were no dividends in arrears on the Series A Preferred Stock. See Note 19, Public Offering and Common Stock Repurchases, to the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company's fiscal 2018 Annual Report on Form 10-K for further information regarding stockholders' equity.

9. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

The changes in accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax, for the six months ended September 30, 2018 are as follows (in millions):

	Interest Rate Derivatives	Foreign Currency Translation	Pension and Postretirement Plans	Total
Balance at March 31, 2018	\$ (3.7)	\$ (42.2)	\$ (28.2)	\$(74.1)
Other comprehensive (loss) income before reclassifications	—	(36.6)	0.6	(36.0)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss	4.0	—	(0.4)	3.6

Edgar Filing: Rexnord Corp - Form 10-Q

Net current period other comprehensive income (loss)	4.0	(36.6	)	0.2	(32.4	)
Balance at September 30, 2018	\$ 0.3	\$ (78.8	)	\$ (28.0	)	\$(106.5)

22

Table of Contents

The following table summarizes the amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss to net (loss) income during the three and six months ended September 30, 2018 and September 30, 2017 (in millions):

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2018		Six Months Ended September 30, 2017		Income Statement Line
Pension and other postretirement plans					
Amortization of prior service credit	\$(0.3)	\$ (0.5)	\$(0.6)	\$ (1.0)	Other income, net
Provision for income taxes	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	
Total net of tax	\$(0.2)	\$ (0.3)	\$(0.4)	\$ (0.6)	

Interest rate derivatives

Net realized losses on interest rate hedges	\$2.7	\$ 2.6	\$5.3	\$ 5.4	Interest expense, net
Benefit for income taxes	(0.7)	(1.0)	(1.3)	(2.1)	
Total net of tax	\$2.0	\$ 1.6	\$4.0	\$ 3.3	

10. Inventories

The major classes of inventories are summarized as follows (in millions):

	September 30, 2018	March 31, 2018
Finished goods	\$ 155.4	\$ 134.2
Work in progress	38.5	35.2
Purchased components	81.7	76.0
Raw materials	54.3	53.2
Inventories at First-in, First-Out ("FIFO") cost	329.9	298.6
Adjustment to state inventories at Last-in, First-Out ("LIFO") cost	5.0	5.5
Total inventories	\$ 334.9	\$ 304.1

11. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

The changes in the net carrying value of goodwill for the six months ended September 30, 2018 by operating segment are presented below (in millions):

	Process & Motion Control	Water Management	Consolidated
Net carrying amount as of March 31, 2018	\$1,102.5	\$ 173.6	\$ 1,276.1
Acquisition (1)	—	1.2	1.2
Purchase accounting adjustments	4.1	0.2	4.3
Currency translation adjustment and other	(6.3)	(0.2)	(6.5)
Net carrying amount as of September 30, 2018	\$1,100.3	\$ 174.8	\$ 1,275.1

(1) Refer to Note 2 for additional information regarding acquisitions.

Table of Contents

The gross carrying amount and accumulated amortization for each major class of identifiable intangible assets as of September 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018 are as follows (in millions):

	Weighted Average Useful Life	September 30, 2018		
		Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Intangible assets subject to amortization:				
Patents	10 years	\$51.1	\$ (39.1)	\$ 12.0
Customer relationships (including distribution network)	13 years	694.8	(508.2)	186.6
Tradenames	13 years	39.3	(9.8)	29.5
Intangible assets not subject to amortization - tradenames		280.8	—	280.8
Total intangible assets, net	13 years	\$1,066.0	\$ (557.1)	\$ 508.9
	Weighted Average Useful Life	March 31, 2018		
		Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Intangible assets subject to amortization:				
Patents	10 years	\$51.3	\$ (38.4)	\$ 12.9
Customer relationships (including distribution network)	13 years	700.3	(494.8)	205.5
Tradenames	13 years	40.1	(8.5)	31.6
Intangible assets not subject to amortization - tradenames		280.9	—	280.9
Total intangible assets, net	13 years	\$1,072.6	\$ (541.7)	\$ 530.9

Intangible asset amortization expense totaled \$8.5 million and \$17.0 million for the three and six months ended September 30, 2018. Intangible asset amortization expense totaled \$7.7 million and \$15.6 million for the three and six months ended September 30, 2017.

The Company expects to recognize amortization expense on the intangible assets subject to amortization of \$33.8 million in fiscal year 2019 (inclusive of \$17.0 million of amortization expense recognized in the six months ended September 30, 2018), \$33.5 million in fiscal year 2020, \$32.4 million in fiscal year 2021, \$28.1 million in fiscal year 2022 and \$13.8 million in fiscal year 2023.

12. Other Current Liabilities

Other current liabilities are summarized as follows (in millions):

	September 30, 2018	March 31, 2018
Contract liabilities	\$ 3.3	\$ 3.2
Sales rebates	31.7	26.8
Commissions	6.0	6.1
Restructuring and other similar charges (1)	4.4	2.6
Product warranty (2)	8.0	7.7
Risk management (3)	10.1	10.1
Legal and environmental	4.7	3.4

Edgar Filing: Rexnord Corp - Form 10-Q

Taxes, other than income taxes	9.4	8.0
Income tax payable	32.4	19.4
Interest payable	7.6	8.7
Other	44.7	31.4
	\$ 162.3	\$ 127.4

-
- (1) See more information related to the restructuring obligations within Note 3, Restructuring and Other Similar Charges.
- (2) See more information related to the product warranty obligations within Note 16, Commitments and Contingencies.
- (3) Includes projected liabilities related to losses arising from automobile, general and product liability claims.

Table of Contents

13. Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt is summarized as follows (in millions):

	September 30, March 31,	
	2018	2018
Term loan (1)	\$ 792.1	\$ 791.5
4.875% Senior Notes due 2025 (2)	494.6	494.2
Securitization facility borrowings (3)	—	18.3
Other subsidiary debt (4)	51.3	52.0
Total	1,338.0	1,356.0
Less current maturities	1.4	3.9
Long-term debt	\$ 1,336.6	\$ 1,352.1

(1) Includes unamortized debt issuance costs of \$7.9 million and \$8.5 million at September 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018, respectively.

(2) Includes unamortized debt issuance costs of \$5.4 million and \$5.8 million at September 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018, respectively.

(3) Includes unamortized debt issuance costs of \$0.5 million at March 31, 2018.

(4) Includes unamortized debt issuance costs of \$0.5 million and \$0.5 million at September 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018, respectively.

Senior Secured Credit Facility

At September 30, 2018, the Company's Third Amended and Restated First Lien Credit Agreement, as amended (the "Credit Agreement") is funded by a syndicate of banks and other financial institutions and provides for (i) an \$800.0 million term loan facility and (ii) a \$264.0 million revolving credit facility. The term loan facility has a maturity date of August 21, 2024, and there are no required principal payments due or scheduled under the term debt until the maturity date. During August 2018, the Company met the required rating of the Credit Agreement allowing the applicable margin under the Term Loan to be reduced from 2.25% to 2.00%. At September 30, 2018, the borrowings under the Term Loan had a weighted-average effective interest rate of 4.26%, determined as the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") (subject to a 0% floor) plus an applicable margin of 2.00%. The weighted-average interest rate for the six months ended September 30, 2018, was 4.20% determined as LIBOR (subject to a 0.0% floor) plus an applicable margin of 2.00%. No amounts were borrowed under the revolving credit facility at September 30, 2018 or March 31, 2018; however, \$6.2 million and \$8.3 million of the revolving credit facility were considered utilized in connection with outstanding letters of credit at September 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018, respectively.

As of September 30, 2018, the Company was in compliance with all applicable covenants under the Credit Agreement, including compliance with a maximum permitted total net leverage ratio (the Company's sole financial maintenance covenant under the revolving credit facility discussed below) of 6.75 to 1.0. The Company's total net leverage ratio was 2.7 to 1.0 as of September 30, 2018.

4.875% Senior Notes due 2025

On December 7, 2017, the Company issued \$500.0 million aggregate principal amount of 4.875% senior notes due 2025 (the "Notes"). The Notes were issued by RBS Global, Inc. and Rexnord LLC (Company subsidiaries; collectively, the "Issuers") pursuant to an Indenture, dated as of December 7, 2017 (the "Indenture"), by and among the Issuers, the domestic subsidiaries of the Company (with certain exceptions) as guarantors named therein (the "Subsidiary Guarantors") and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association (the "Trustee"). The Notes are general senior unsecured obligations of the Issuers. Rexnord Corporation separately entered into a Parent Guarantee with the Trustee whereby it guaranteed certain obligations of the Issuers under the Indenture. The Notes pay interest semi-annually on June 15 and December 15. The Notes were not and will not be registered under the Securities Act of 1933 or any state securities laws.

Accounts Receivable Securitization Program

The Company maintains an accounts receivable securitization facility (the “Securitization”) with Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. Pursuant to the Securitization, Rexnord Funding (a wholly owned bankruptcy-remote special purpose subsidiary) has granted the lender under the Securitization a security interest in all of its current and future receivables and related assets in exchange for a credit facility permitting borrowings of up to a maximum aggregate amount of \$100.0 million outstanding from time to time. Such borrowings will be used by Rexnord Funding to finance purchases of accounts receivable. The Securitization constitutes a

Table of Contents

“Permitted Receivables Financing” under Article 1 and Article 6 of the Credit Agreement. Any borrowings under the Securitization are accounted for as secured borrowings on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets.

At September 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018, the Company's borrowing capacity under the Securitization was \$100.0 million, based on the current accounts receivables balance. No amount was borrowed under the Securitization as of September 30, 2018, and \$18.8 million was borrowed under the Securitization as of March 31, 2018. In addition, \$7.6 million and \$7.9 million of available borrowing capacity under the Securitization was considered utilized in connection with outstanding letters of credit at September 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018, respectively. As of September 30, 2018, the Company was in compliance with all applicable covenants and performance ratios contained in the Securitization.

See Note 11 to the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company's fiscal 2018 Annual Report on Form 10-K for further information regarding long-term debt.

14. Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company is exposed to certain financial risks relating to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The Company currently selectively uses foreign currency forward exchange contracts to manage its foreign currency risk. All hedging transactions are authorized and executed pursuant to defined policies and procedures that prohibit the use of financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Foreign Exchange Contracts

The Company periodically enters into foreign currency forward contracts to mitigate the foreign currency volatility relative to certain intercompany and external cash flows expected to occur. These foreign currency forward contracts were not accounted for as cash flow hedges in accordance with ASC 815, Derivatives and Hedging (“ASC 815”), and as such were marked to market through earnings. The amounts recorded on the condensed consolidated balance sheets and recognized within the condensed consolidated statements of operations related to the Company's foreign currency forward contracts are set forth within the tables below.

Interest Rate Derivatives

The Company utilized three interest rate swaps to hedge the variability in future cash flows associated with the Company's variable-rate term loans. The interest rate swaps, which originally became effective in fiscal 2016, converted \$650.0 million of the Company's variable-rate term loans to a weighted average fixed interest rate of 2.55% plus the applicable margin and matured on September 27, 2018. In addition, the Company utilized two interest rate caps to further mitigate the Company's exposure to increasing interest rates on its variable-rate interest loans. Those interest rate caps were effective beginning in fiscal 2015 and matured on October 24, 2018, and they capped the interest on \$750.0 million of the Company's variable-rate interest loans at 3.0%, plus the applicable margin.

The Company's derivatives are measured at fair value in accordance with ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosure (“ASC 820”). See Note 15 for more information as it relates to the fair value measurement of the Company's derivative financial instruments. The following tables indicate the location and the fair value of the Company's non-qualifying, non-designated derivative instruments within the condensed consolidated balance sheets (in millions):

	September 30, 2018	March 31, 2018	Balance Sheet Classification
Asset Derivatives			
Foreign currency forward contracts	\$—	\$ 0.5	Other current assets
Liability Derivatives			
Interest rate swaps	\$—	\$ 0.8	Other current liabilities
Foreign currency forward contracts	\$0.1	\$ —	Other current liabilities

The following table segregates the location and the amount of gains or losses associated with the changes in the fair value of the Company's derivative instruments, net of tax, within the consolidated balance sheets (for instruments no longer qualifying for hedge accounting under ASC 815) and recognized within the consolidated statements of operations (for non-qualifying, non-designated derivative instruments):

26

Table of Contents

Derivative instruments no longer qualifying for hedge accounting under ASC 815 (in millions)	Amount of loss (gain) recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss				
	September 30, 2018		March 31, 2018		
Interest rate swaps	\$	(0.5)	\$	2.3	
Interest rate caps	(0.1	)	1.4		
Non-qualifying, non-designated derivative instruments (in millions)	Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations Classification	Amount recognized as income (expense)			
		Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
		September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017
Foreign currency forward contracts	Other income (expense), net	\$(0.3)	\$ (0.6)	\$(0.1)	\$ (0.8)
Interest rate swaps	Interest income (expense), net	0.3	—	0.8	—

As of September 30, 2018, the Company expects to reclassify the remaining \$0.3 million of losses related to its interest rate derivatives recorded within accumulated other comprehensive loss into earnings as interest expense during the next quarter.

15. Fair Value Measurements

ASC 820 defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. ASC 820 also specifies a fair value hierarchy based upon the observability of inputs used in valuation techniques. Observable inputs (highest level) reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs (lowest level) reflect internally developed assumptions about the assumptions a market participant would use.

In accordance with ASC 820, fair value measurements are classified under the following hierarchy:

- Level 1 - Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.

- Level 2 - Quoted prices for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs or significant value-drivers are observable.

- Level 3 - Model-derived valuations in which one or more inputs or value-drivers are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable.

If applicable, the Company uses quoted market prices in active markets to determine fair value, and therefore classifies such measurements within Level 1. In some cases where market prices are not available, the Company makes use of observable market-based inputs to calculate fair value, in which case the measurements are classified within Level 2. If quoted or observable market prices are not available, fair value is based upon internally developed models that use, where possible, current market-based parameters. These measurements are classified within Level 3 if they use significant unobservable inputs.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company transacts in foreign currency forward contracts and interest rate swaps and caps, which are impacted by ASC 820. The fair value of foreign currency forward contracts is based on a pricing model that utilizes the differential between the contract price and the market-based forward rate as applied to fixed future deliveries of currency at pre-designated settlement dates. The fair value of interest rate swaps and caps is based on pricing models. These models use discounted cash flows that utilize the appropriate market-based forward swap curves and interest rates. The Company endeavors to utilize the best available information in measuring fair value. As required by ASC 820,

financial assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The Company has determined that its foreign currency forward contracts and interest rate swaps reside within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The Company has a nonqualified deferred compensation plan where assets are invested in mutual funds and corporate-owned life insurance contracts held in a rabbi trust, which is restricted for payments to participants of the plan. The Company has elected to use the fair value option for the mutual funds, which are measured using quoted prices of identical instruments in active markets categorized as Level 1. Corporate-owned life insurance contracts are recorded at cash surrender value, which is provided by a third party and reflects the net asset value of the underlying publicly traded mutual funds categorized as Level 2. The deferred compensation assets are classified within other assets on the condensed consolidated balance sheets. Deferred compensation liabilities are measured at fair value based on quoted prices of identical instruments to the investment vehicles selected by the participants categorized as Level 1. Deferred compensation liabilities are classified within other liabilities on the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

There were no transfers of assets between levels at September 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018, respectively.

The following table provides a summary of the Company's assets and liabilities that were recognized at fair value on a recurring basis as of September 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018 (in millions):

	Fair Value as of September 30, 2018			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Deferred compensation assets	\$3.4	\$1.9	\$—	—\$5.3
Total assets at fair value	\$3.4	\$1.9	\$—	—\$5.3

Liabilities:				
Foreign currency forward contracts	\$—	\$0.1	\$—	—\$0.1
Deferred compensation liabilities	5.3	—	—	5.3
Total liabilities at fair value	\$5.3	\$0.1	\$—	—\$5.4

	Fair Value as of March 31, 2018			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Foreign currency forward contracts	\$—	\$0.5	\$—	—\$0.5
Deferred compensation assets	1.6	1.9	—	3.5
Total assets at fair value	\$1.6	\$2.4	\$—	—\$4.0

Liabilities:				
Interest rate swaps	\$—	\$0.8	\$—	—\$0.8
Deferred compensation liabilities	3.5	—	—	3.5
Total liabilities at fair value	\$3.5	\$0.8	\$—	—\$4.3

Fair Value of Non-Derivative Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of cash, receivables, payables and accrued liabilities approximated fair value at September 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018 due to the short-term nature of those instruments. The fair value of long-term debt as of September 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018 was approximately \$1,334.6 million and \$1,361.8 million, respectively. The fair value is based on quoted market prices for the same issues.

16. Commitments and Contingencies

Warranties:

The Company offers warranties on the sales of certain products and records an accrual for estimated future claims. Such accruals are based upon historical experience and management's estimate of the level of future claims. The

following table presents changes in the Company's product warranty liability (in millions):

	Six Months Ended	
	September 30,	
	2018	2017
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 7.7	\$ 5.9
Charged to operations	1.5	2.2
Claims settled	(1.2)	(1.9)
Balance at end of period	\$ 8.0	\$ 6.2

Contingencies:

The Company's subsidiaries are involved in various unresolved legal actions, administrative proceedings and claims in the ordinary course of business involving, among other things, product liability, commercial, employment, workers' compensation, intellectual property claims and environmental matters. The Company establishes accruals in a manner that is consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for costs associated with such matters when liability is probable and those costs are capable of being reasonably estimated. Although it is not possible to predict with certainty the outcome of these unresolved legal actions or the range of possible loss or recovery, based upon current information, management believes the eventual outcome of these unresolved legal actions, either individually or in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position, results of operations or cash flows of the Company.

Table of Contents

In connection with its sale, Invensys plc ("Invensys") provided the Company with indemnification against certain contingent liabilities, including certain pre-closing environmental liabilities. The Company believes that, pursuant to such indemnity obligations, Invensys is obligated to defend and indemnify the Company with respect to the matters described below relating to the Ellsworth Industrial Park Site and to various asbestos claims. The indemnity obligations relating to the matters described below are subject, together with indemnity obligations relating to other matters, to an overall dollar cap equal to the purchase price, which is an amount in excess of \$900 million. The following paragraphs summarize the most significant actions and proceedings:

In 2002, Rexnord Industries, LLC ("Rexnord Industries") was named as a potentially responsible party ("PRP"), together with at least ten other companies, at the Ellsworth Industrial Park Site, Downers Grove, DuPage County, Illinois (the "Site"), by the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("USEPA"), and the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency ("IEPA"). Rexnord Industries' Downers Grove property is situated within the Ellsworth Industrial Complex. The USEPA and IEPA allege there have been one or more releases or threatened releases of chlorinated solvents and other hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants, allegedly including but not limited to a release or threatened release on or from the Company's property, at the Site. The relief sought by the USEPA and IEPA includes further investigation and potential remediation of the Site and reimbursement of USEPA's past costs. Rexnord Industries' allocated share of past and future costs related to the Site, including for investigation and/or remediation, could be significant. All previously pending property damage and personal injury lawsuits against the Company related to the Site have been settled or dismissed. Pursuant to its indemnity obligation, Invensys continues to defend the Company in known matters related to the Site and has paid 100% of the costs to date.

Multiple lawsuits (with approximately 300 claimants) are pending in state or federal court in numerous jurisdictions relating to alleged personal injuries due to the alleged presence of asbestos in certain brakes and clutches previously manufactured by the Company's Stearns division and/or its predecessor owners. Invensys and FMC, prior owners of the Stearns business, have paid 100% of the costs to date related to the Stearns lawsuits. Similarly, the Company's Prager subsidiary is a defendant in two pending multi-defendant lawsuits relating to alleged personal injuries due to the alleged presence of asbestos in a product allegedly manufactured by Prager. Additionally, there are numerous individuals who have filed asbestos related claims against Prager; however, these claims are currently on the Texas Multi-district Litigation inactive docket. The ultimate outcome of these asbestos matters cannot presently be determined. To date, the Company's insurance providers have paid 100% of the costs related to the Prager asbestos matters. The Company believes that the combination of its insurance coverage and the Invensys indemnity obligations will cover any future costs of these matters.

In connection with the Company's acquisition of The Falk Corporation ("Falk"), Hamilton Sundstrand provided the Company with indemnification against certain products-related asbestos exposure liabilities. The Company believes that, pursuant to such indemnity obligations, Hamilton Sundstrand is obligated to defend and indemnify the Company with respect to the asbestos claims described below, and that, with respect to these claims, such indemnity obligations are not subject to any time or dollar limitations.

The following paragraph summarizes the most significant actions and proceedings for which Hamilton Sundstrand has accepted responsibility:

Falk, through its successor entity, is a defendant in multiple lawsuits pending in state or federal court in numerous jurisdictions relating to alleged personal injuries due to the alleged presence of asbestos in certain clutches and drives previously manufactured by Falk. There are approximately 100 claimants in these suits. The ultimate outcome of these lawsuits cannot presently be determined. Hamilton Sundstrand is defending the Company in these lawsuits pursuant to its indemnity obligations and has paid 100% of the costs to date.

Certain Water Management subsidiaries are also subject to asbestos litigation. As of September 30, 2018, Zurn and numerous other unrelated companies were defendants in approximately 6,000 asbestos related lawsuits representing approximately 14,000 claims. Plaintiffs' claims allege personal injuries caused by exposure to asbestos used primarily in industrial boilers formerly manufactured by a segment of Zurn. Zurn did not manufacture asbestos or asbestos components. Instead, Zurn purchased them from suppliers. These claims are being handled pursuant to a defense strategy funded by insurers.

As of September 30, 2018, the Company estimates the potential liability for the asbestos-related claims described above as well as the claims expected to be filed in the next ten years to be approximately \$38.0 million, of which Zurn expects its insurance carriers to pay approximately \$29.0 million in the next ten years on such claims, with the balance of the estimated liability being paid in subsequent years. The \$38.0 million was developed based on actuarial studies and represents the projected indemnity payout for current and future claims. There are inherent uncertainties involved in estimating the number of future asbestos claims, future settlement costs, and the effectiveness of defense strategies and settlement initiatives. As a result, actual liability could differ from the estimate described herein and could be substantial. The liability for the asbestos-related claims is recorded in Other liabilities within the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Table of Contents

Management estimates that its available insurance to cover this potential asbestos liability as of September 30, 2018, is in excess of the ten year estimated exposure, and accordingly, believes that all current claims are covered by insurance.

As of September 30, 2018, the Company had a recorded receivable from its insurance carriers of \$38.0 million, which corresponds to the amount of this potential asbestos liability that is covered by available insurance and is currently determined to be probable of recovery. However, there is no assurance the Company's current insurance coverage will ultimately be available or that this asbestos liability will not ultimately exceed the Company's coverage limits. Factors that could cause a decrease in the amount of available coverage or create gaps in coverage include: changes in law governing the policies, potential disputes and settlements with the carriers regarding the scope of coverage, and insolvencies of one or more of the Company's carriers. The receivable for probable asbestos-related recoveries is recorded in Other assets within the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Certain Company subsidiaries were named as defendants in a number of individual and class action lawsuits in various United States courts claiming damages due to the alleged failure or anticipated failure of Zurn brass fittings on the PEX plumbing systems in homes and other structures. In fiscal 2013, the Company reached a court-approved agreement to settle the liability underlying this litigation. The settlement is designed to resolve, on a national basis, the Company's overall exposure for both known and unknown claims related to the alleged failure or anticipated failure of such fittings. The settlement utilizes a seven year claims fund, which is capped at \$20.0 million, and is funded in installments over the seven year period based on claim activity and minimum funding criteria. The settlement also covers class action plaintiffs' attorneys' fees and expenses. Historically, the Company's insurance carrier had funded the Company's defense in the above referenced proceedings. The Company, however, reached a settlement agreement with its insurer, whereby the insurer paid the Company a lump sum in exchange for a release of future exposure related to this liability. The Company has recorded an accrual related to this brass fittings liability, which takes into account, in pertinent part, the insurance carrier contribution, as well as exposure from the claims fund and the waiver of future insurance coverage.

Sale-Leaseback Transaction:

During fiscal 2018, the Company entered into a sale-leaseback arrangement for an owned facility in Downers Grove, Illinois and received net proceeds from the transaction of \$5.8 million. Due to the Company's continuing involvement with the construction of a new facility at the same location, the property did not qualify for sale accounting under the sale-leaseback accounting guidance during the construction period and as a result it has been accounted for as a financing transaction, with the \$5.8 million of proceeds being classified in the consolidated balance sheets in other current liabilities. The Company will depreciate the carrying value of the building over the expected remaining useful life. No gain or loss was recognized from the transaction.

As a result of the Company's anticipated involvement during the construction period of a new manufacturing facility the Company is considered, for accounting purposes only, the owner of the construction asset under build-to-suit lease accounting. Upon completion of construction, the Company will evaluate the de-recognition of the asset and liability under sale-leaseback accounting guidance. As of September 30, 2018, the Company has recorded a financing lease obligation of \$19.0 million associated with the construction asset of the same value.

17. Retirement Benefits

The components of net periodic benefit cost are as follows (in millions):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Pension Benefits:				
Service cost	\$0.1	\$ 0.2	\$0.2	\$ 0.4
Interest cost	5.8	6.1	11.6	12.2
Expected return on plan assets	(6.6)	(6.6)	(13.2)	(13.2)
Net periodic benefit credit	\$(0.7)	\$ (0.3)	\$(1.4)	\$ (0.6)

Other Postretirement Benefits:

Interest cost	\$0.2	\$ 0.2		\$0.4	\$ 0.4
Amortization:					
Prior service credit	(0.3)	(0.5)		(0.6)	(1.0)
Net periodic benefit credit	\$(0.1)	\$ (0.3)		\$(0.2)	\$ (0.6)

The service cost component of net periodic benefit cost is presented within Cost of sales and Selling, general and administrative expenses in the statements of operations while the other components of net periodic benefit cost are presented within Other income, net.

Table of Contents

During the first six months of fiscal 2019 and 2018, the Company made contributions of \$1.1 million and \$2.9 million, respectively, to its U.S. qualified pension plan trusts.

See Note 16, Retirement Benefits, to the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company's fiscal 2018 Annual Report on Form 10-K for further information regarding retirement benefits.

18. Stock-Based Compensation

The Rexnord Corporation Performance Incentive Plan (the "Plan") is utilized to provide performance incentives to the Company's officers, employees, directors and certain others by permitting grants of equity awards (for common stock), as well as performance-based cash awards, to such persons to encourage them to maximize Rexnord's performance and create value for Rexnord's stockholders. For the three and six months ended September 30, 2018, the Company recognized \$5.7 million and \$11.6 million of stock-based compensation expense from continuing operations, respectively. For the three and six months ended September 30, 2017, the Company recognized \$5.2 million and \$10.5 million of stock-based compensation expense from continuing operations, respectively.

During the six months ended September 30, 2018, the Company granted the following stock options, restricted stock units, and performance stock units to directors, executive officers, and certain other employees:

Award Type	Number of Awards	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Stock options	552,841	\$ 10.60
Restricted stock units	291,822	\$ 28.92
Performance stock units	183,069	\$ 28.91

See Note 15, Stock-Based Compensation, to the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company's fiscal 2018 Annual Report on Form 10-K for further information regarding stock-based compensation.

19. Business Segment Information

The Company's results of operations are reported in two business segments, consisting of the Process & Motion Control platform and the Water Management platform. The Process & Motion Control platform designs, manufactures, markets and services a comprehensive range of specified, highly-engineered mechanical components used within complex systems where customers' reliability requirements and costs of failure or downtime are high. The Process & Motion Control portfolio includes motion control products, shaft management products, aerospace components, and related value-added services. Products and services are marketed and sold globally under widely recognized brand names, including Rexnord®, Rex®, FlatTop™, Falk®, Link-Belt® and Cambridge®. Process & Motion Control products and services are sold into a diverse group of attractive end markets,

Table of Contents

including food and beverage, aerospace, mining, petrochemical, energy and power generation, cement and aggregates, forest and wood products, agriculture, and general industrial and automation applications. The Water Management platform designs, procures, manufactures, and markets products that provide and enhance water quality, safety, flow control and conservation. The Water Management product portfolio includes professional grade water control and safety, water distribution and drainage, finish plumbing, and site works products for primarily nonresidential buildings and flow control products for water infrastructure markets. Products are marketed and sold under widely recognized brand names, including Zurn® and Wilkins®. The financial information of the Company's segments is regularly evaluated by the chief operating decision maker in determining resource allocation and assessing performance. Management evaluates the performance of each business segment based on its operating results. The same accounting policies are used throughout the organization (see Note 1).

During the first six months of fiscal 2019, the net assets of the Company's VAG business included within the Water Management platform met the criteria to be classified as "held for sale" and, in accordance with the authoritative guidance, the operating results of the VAG business are reported as discontinued operations in all periods presented. See Note 4, Discontinued Operations, for further information.

Business Segment Information:

(in Millions)

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2018		Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	
	2017	2018	2017	2018
Net sales				
Process & Motion Control	\$ 300.4	\$ 348.7	\$ 588.1	\$ 681.1
Water Management (1)	153.4	176.1	308.9	347.3
Consolidated net sales	453.8	524.8	897.0	1,028.4
Income from operations				
Process & Motion Control	44.1	56.4	83.1	106.3
Water Management (1)	36.3	41.3	67.5	77.8
Corporate	(12.3)	(16.3)	(25.3)	(30.6)
Consolidated income from operations	68.1	81.4	125.3	153.5
Non-operating expense:				
Interest expense, net	(20.1)	(18.7)	(40.0)	(37.3)
Other income, net	0.9	—	1.9	1.7
Income before income taxes	48.9	62.7	87.2	117.9
Provision for income taxes	(15.6)	(17.2)	(24.5)	(31.7)
Equity method investment income	—	0.7	—	2.2
Net income from continuing operations	33.3	46.2	62.7	88.4
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(3.5)	(83.7)	(6.4)	(126.5)
Net (loss) income	29.8	(37.5)	56.3	(38.1)
Non-controlling interest income	—	0.1	—	0.2
Net (loss) income attributable to Rexnord	29.8	(37.6)	56.3	(38.3)
Dividends on preferred stock	(5.8)	(5.8)	(11.6)	(11.6)
Net (loss) income attributable to Rexnord common stockholders	\$ 24.0	\$ (43.4)	\$ 44.7	\$ (49.9)
Depreciation and amortization				
Process & Motion Control	\$ 13.0	\$ 15.7	\$ 27.4	\$ 31.7
Water Management (1)	5.7	6.2	11.4	12.4
Consolidated	\$ 18.7	\$ 21.9	\$ 38.8	\$ 44.1
Capital expenditures				
Process & Motion Control	\$ 7.8	\$ 4.4	\$ 13.2	\$ 13.3
Water Management (1)	0.8	1.5	1.8	2.8

Consolidated	\$5.9	\$ 8.6	\$16.1	\$ 15.0
--------------	-------	--------	--------	---------

(1) Amounts reflect Water Management continuing operations.

31

Table of Contents

20. Guarantor Subsidiaries

The following schedules present condensed consolidating financial information of the Company as of September 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018, and for the three and six month periods ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 for (a) Rexnord Corporation, the parent company (the "Parent") (b) RBS Global, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiary Rexnord LLC, which together are co-issuers (the "Issuers") of the outstanding Notes; (c) on a combined basis, the domestic subsidiaries of the Company, all of which are wholly-owned by the Issuers (collectively, the "Guarantor Subsidiaries") and guarantors of those Notes; and (d) on a combined basis, the foreign subsidiaries of the Company (collectively, the "Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries"). Separate financial statements of the Guarantor Subsidiaries are not presented because their guarantees of the senior notes and senior subordinated notes are full, unconditional and joint and several, and the Company believes separate financial statements and other disclosures regarding the Guarantor Subsidiaries are not material to investors.

Table of Contents

Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheets
September 30, 2018
(in millions)

	Parent	Issuers	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Assets						
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$0.3	\$0.4	\$ 61.8	\$ 161.0	\$ —	\$ 223.5
Receivables, net	—	—	202.5	111.5	—	314.0
Inventories, net	—	—	231.9	103.0	—	334.9
Income tax receivable	—	—	5.7	18.8	—	24.5
Other current assets	—	—	13.6	24.6	—	38.2
Current assets held for sale	—	—	14.1	76.0	—	90.1
Total current assets	0.3	0.4	529.6	494.9	—	1,025.2
Property, plant and equipment, net	—	—	249.5	136.2	—	385.7
Intangible assets, net	—	—	425.3	83.6	—	508.9
Goodwill	—	—	1,016.3	258.8	—	1,275.1
Investment in:						
Issuer subsidiaries	1,117.4	—	—	—	(1,117.4)	—
Guarantor subsidiaries	—	3,028.9	—	—	(3,028.9)	—
Non-guarantor subsidiaries	—	—	482.8	—	(482.8)	—
Other assets	—	1.2	77.5	39.3	—	118.0
Total assets	\$1,117.7	\$3,030.5	\$ 2,781.0	\$ 1,012.8	\$(4,629.1)	\$ 3,312.9
Liabilities and stockholders' equity						
Current liabilities:						
Current portion of long-term debt	\$—	\$—	\$ 0.2	\$ 1.2	\$—	\$ 1.4
Trade payables	—	—	122.9	50.2	—	173.1
Compensation and benefits	—	—	32.0	19.5	—	51.5
Current portion of pension and postretirement benefit obligations	—	—	2.4	1.6	—	4.0
Other current liabilities	3.0	7.5	100.4	51.4	—	162.3
Current liabilities held for sale	—	—	3.2	64.5	—	67.7
Total current liabilities	3.0	7.5	261.1	188.4	—	460.0
Long-term debt	—	1,286.7	37.3	12.6	—	1,336.6
Pension and postretirement benefit obligations	—	—	110.0	45.8	—	155.8
Deferred income taxes	—	—	110.1	26.1	—	136.2
Other liabilities	0.2	—	64.9	14.9	—	80.0
Total liabilities	3.2	1,294.2	583.4	287.8	—	2,168.6
Note (receivable from) payable to affiliates, net	(29.8)	618.9	(831.3)	242.2	—	—
Total stockholders' equity	1,144.3	1,117.4	3,028.9	482.8	(4,629.1)	1,144.3
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$1,117.7	\$3,030.5	\$ 2,781.0	\$ 1,012.8	\$(4,629.1)	\$ 3,312.9

Table of Contents

Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheets
March 31, 2018
(in millions)

	Parent	Issuers	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Assets						
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$—	\$—	\$ 40.2	\$ 153.0	\$—	\$ 193.2
Receivables, net	—	—	200.4	114.3	—	314.7
Inventories, net	—	—	196.3	107.8	—	304.1
Income tax receivable	7.4	—	5.4	4.7	—	17.5
Other current assets	—	—	12.0	25.9	—	37.9
Current assets held for sale	—	—	12.1	118.2	—	130.3
Total current assets	7.4	—	466.4	523.9	—	997.7
Property, plant and equipment, net	—	—	250.1	146.4	—	396.5
Intangible assets, net	—	—	438.8	92.1	—	530.9
Goodwill	—	—	1,010.6	265.5	—	1,276.1
Investment in:						
Issuer subsidiaries	1,177.5	—	—	—	(1,177.5)	—
Guarantor subsidiaries	—	3,053.3	—	—	(3,053.3)	—
Non-guarantor subsidiaries	—	—	602.3	—	(602.3)	—
Other assets	40.5	1.4	34.2	37.9	—	114.0
Non-current assets held for sale	—	—	8.0	100.5	—	108.5
Total assets	\$ 1,225.4	\$ 3,054.7	\$ 2,810.4	\$ 1,166.3	\$ (4,833.1)	\$ 3,423.7
Liabilities and stockholders' equity						
Current liabilities:						
Current portion of long-term debt	\$—	\$—	\$ 0.1	\$ 3.8	\$—	\$ 3.9
Trade payables	—	—	128.8	61.1	—	189.9
Compensation and benefits	—	—	41.5	22.4	—	63.9
Current portion of pension and postretirement benefit obligations	—	—	2.4	1.6	—	4.0
Other current liabilities	3.0	9.4	74.0	41.0	—	127.4
Current liabilities held for sale	—	—	6.0	59.1	—	65.1
Total current liabilities	3.0	9.4	252.8	189.0	—	454.2
Long-term debt	—	1,285.8	55.8	10.5	—	1,352.1
Pension and postretirement benefit obligations	—	—	114.7	48.5	—	163.2
Deferred income taxes	—	0.7	116.2	32.4	—	149.3
Other liabilities	0.2	—	62.3	15.8	—	78.3
Non-current liabilities held for sale	—	—	0.9	12.9	—	13.8
Total liabilities	3.2	1,295.9	602.7	309.1	—	2,210.9
Note payable to (receivable from) affiliates, net	9.4	581.3	(845.6)	254.9	—	—
Total stockholders' equity	1,212.8	1,177.5	3,053.3	602.3	(4,833.1)	1,212.8
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 1,225.4	\$ 3,054.7	\$ 2,810.4	\$ 1,166.3	\$ (4,833.1)	\$ 3,423.7

Table of Contents

Condensed Consolidating Statements of Operations
For the Six Months Ended September 30, 2018
(in millions)

	Parent	Issuers	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net sales	\$—	\$—	\$ 786.0	\$ 340.8	\$ (98.4)	\$ 1,028.4
Cost of sales	—	—	479.8	248.3	(98.4)	629.7
Gross profit	—	—	306.2	92.5	—	398.7
Selling, general and administrative expenses	—	—	168.1	53.3	—	221.4
Restructuring and other similar charges	—	—	4.2	2.6	—	6.8
Amortization of intangible assets	—	—	13.8	3.2	—	17.0
Income from continuing operations	—	—	120.1	33.4	—	153.5
Non-operating (expense) income:						
Interest income (expense), net:						
To third parties	—	(36.6)	(0.8)	0.1	—	(37.3)
To affiliates	1.2	19.6	(14.3)	(6.5)	—	—
Other income (expense), net	—	0.1	2.5	(0.9)	—	1.7
Income (loss) before income taxes from continuing operations	1.2	(16.9)	107.5	26.1	—	117.9
Provision for income taxes	—	—	(26.0)	(5.7)	—	(31.7)
Earnings from equity method investments	—	—	—	2.2	—	2.2
Income (loss) before equity in income of subsidiaries	1.2	(16.9)	81.5	22.6	—	88.4
Equity loss of subsidiaries	(39.3)	(22.4)	(100.2)	—	161.9	—
Net (loss) income from continuing operations	(38.1)	(39.3)	(18.7)	22.6	161.9	88.4
Loss from discontinued operations	—	—	(3.7)	(122.8)	—	(126.5)
Net loss	(38.1)	(39.3)	(22.4)	(100.2)	161.9	(38.1)
Non controlling interest income	—	—	—	0.2	—	0.2
Net loss attributable to Rexnord common stockholders	(38.1)	(39.3)	(22.4)	(100.4)	161.9	(38.3)
Dividends on preferred stock	11.6	—	—	—	—	11.6
Net loss attributable to Rexnord	(49.7)	(39.3)	(22.4)	(100.4)	161.9	(49.9)
Comprehensive loss	\$(38.1)	\$(43.1)	\$(20.5)	\$(130.7)	\$ 161.9	\$(70.5)

Table of Contents

Condensed Consolidating Statements of Operations
For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2018
(in millions)

	Parent	Issuers	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net sales	\$—	\$—	\$ 400.6	\$ 171.3	\$ (47.1)	\$ 524.8
Cost of sales	—	—	243.9	124.8	(47.1)	321.6
Gross profit	—	—	156.7	46.5	—	203.2
Selling, general and administrative expenses	—	—	83.0	26.6	—	109.6
Restructuring and other similar charges	—	—	2.1	1.6	—	3.7
Amortization of intangible assets	—	—	7.0	1.5	—	8.5
Income from continuing operations	—	—	64.6	16.8	—	81.4
Non-operating (expense) income:						
Interest income (expense), net:						
To third parties	—	(18.5)	(0.3)	0.1	—	(18.7)
To affiliates	0.6	8.9	(7.1)	(2.4)	—	—
Other (expense) income, net	—	(0.1)	1.5	(1.4)	—	—
Income (loss) before income taxes from continuing operations	0.6	(9.7)	58.7	13.1	—	62.7
Provision for income taxes	—	—	(14.4)	(2.8)	—	(17.2)
Earnings from equity method investments	—	—	—	0.7	—	0.7
Income (loss) before equity in income of subsidiaries	0.6	(9.7)	44.3	11.0	—	46.2
Equity loss of subsidiaries	(38.1)	(28.4)	(70.8)	—	137.3	—
Net (loss) income from continuing operations	(37.5)	(38.1)	(26.5)	11.0	137.3	46.2
Loss from discontinued operations	—	—	(1.9)	(81.8)	—	(83.7)
Net loss	(37.5)	(38.1)	(28.4)	(70.8)	137.3	(37.5)
Non controlling interest income	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1
Net loss attributable to Rexnord common stockholders	(37.5)	(38.1)	(28.4)	(70.9)	137.3	(37.6)
Dividends on preferred stock	5.8	—	—	—	—	5.8
Net loss attributable to Rexnord	(43.3)	(38.1)	(28.4)	(70.9)	137.3	(43.4)
Comprehensive loss	\$(37.5)	\$(32.6)	\$(28.0)	\$ (75.2)	\$ 137.3	\$ (36.0)

Table of Contents

Condensed Consolidating Statements of Operations
For the Six Months Ended September 30, 2017
(in millions)

	Parent	Issuers	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net sales	\$—	\$—	\$ 716.6	\$ 256.7	\$ (76.3)	\$ 897.0
Cost of sales	—	—	445.7	189.9	(76.3)	559.3
Gross profit	—	—	270.9	66.8	—	337.7
Selling, general and administrative expenses	—	—	152.2	39.5	—	191.7
Restructuring and other similar charges	—	—	4.8	0.3	—	5.1
Amortization of intangible assets	—	—	12.8	2.8	—	15.6
Income from operations	—	—	101.1	24.2	—	125.3
Non-operating (expense) income:						
Interest income (expense), net:						
To third parties	—	(40.6)	0.3	0.3	—	(40.0)
To affiliates	1.7	13.1	(12.0)	(2.8)	—	—
Other income, net	—	0.1	0.3	1.5	—	1.9
Income (loss) before income taxes from continuing operations	1.7	(27.4)	89.7	23.2	—	87.2
Provision for income taxes	—	—	(16.8)	(7.7)	—	(24.5)
Income (loss) before equity loss of subsidiaries	1.7	(27.4)	72.9	15.5	—	62.7
Equity income of subsidiaries	54.6	82.0	10.9	—	(147.5)	—
Net income from continuing operations	56.3	54.6	83.8	15.5	(147.5)	62.7
Loss from discontinued operations	—	—	(1.9)	(4.5)	—	(6.4)
Net income	56.3	54.6	81.9	11.0	(147.5)	56.3
Dividends on preferred stock	11.6	—	—	—	—	11.6
Net income attributable to Rexnord	44.7	54.6	81.9	11.0	(147.5)	44.7
Comprehensive income	\$ 56.3	\$ 63.9	\$ 84.6	\$ 35.4	\$ (147.5)	\$ 92.7

Table of Contents

Condensed Consolidating Statements of Operations
For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2017
(in millions)

	Parent	Issuers	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net sales	\$—	\$—	\$ 360.0	\$ 134.9	\$ (41.1)	\$ 453.8
Cost of sales	—	—	221.0	100.3	(41.1)	280.2
Gross profit	—	—	139.0	34.6	—	173.6
Selling, general and administrative expenses	—	—	74.6	20.4	—	95.0
Restructuring and other similar charges	—	—	2.6	0.2	—	2.8
Amortization of intangible assets	—	—	6.4	1.3	—	7.7
Income from operations	—	—	55.4	12.7	—	68.1
Non-operating (expense) income:						
Interest income (expense), net:						
To third parties	—	(20.6)	0.3	0.2	—	(20.1)
To affiliates	0.8	6.7	(6.1)	(1.4)	—	—
Other income, net	—	0.1	—	0.8	—	0.9
Income (loss) before income taxes from continuing operations	0.8	(13.8)	49.6	12.3	—	48.9
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	—	—	(12.2)	(3.4)	—	(15.6)
Income (loss) before equity loss of subsidiaries	0.8	(13.8)	37.4	8.9	—	33.3
Equity income of subsidiaries	29.0	42.8	6.3	—	(78.1)	—
Net income from continuing operations	29.8	29.0	43.7	8.9	(78.1)	33.3
Loss from discontinued operations	—	—	(0.9)	(2.6)	—	(3.5)
Net income	29.8	29.0	42.8	6.3	(78.1)	29.8
Dividends on preferred stock	5.8	—	—	—	—	5.8
Net income attributable to Rexnord	24.0	29.0	42.8	6.3	(78.1)	24.0
Comprehensive income	\$ 29.8	\$ 33.4	\$ 43.2	\$ 19.0	\$ (78.0)	\$ 47.4

Table of Contents

Condensed Consolidating Statements of Cash Flows
For the Six Months Ended September 30, 2018
(in millions)

	Parent	Issuer	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Operating activities						
Cash provided by operating activities	\$10.1	\$18.3	\$ 32.8	\$ 13.9	\$ —	\$ 75.1
Investing activities						
Expenditures for property, plant and equipment	—	—	(12.8)	(4.8)	—	(17.6)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	—	—	(2.0)	—	—	(2.0)
Proceeds from dispositions of long-lived assets	—	—	3.5	—	—	3.5
Cash used for investing activities	—	—	(11.3)	(4.8)	—	(16.1)
Financing activities						
Proceeds from borrowings of long-term debt	—	209.7	—	—	—	209.7
Repayments of debt	—	(227.6)	—	—	—	(227.6)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	5.0	—	—	—	—	5.0
Shares repurchased to cover taxes associated with equity awards	(3.2)	—	—	—	—	(3.2)
Payments of preferred stock dividends	(11.6)	—	—	—	—	(11.6)
Cash used for financing activities	(9.8)	(17.9)	—	—	—	(27.7)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	—	—	—	(10.2)	—	(10.2)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	0.3	0.4	21.5	(1.1)	—	21.1
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	—	—	40.9	176.7	—	217.6
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	\$0.3	\$0.4	\$ 62.4	\$ 175.6	\$ —	\$ 238.7

Table of Contents

Condensed Consolidating Statements of Cash Flows
For the Six Months Ended September 30, 2017
(in millions)

	Parent	Issuer	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Operating activities						
Cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$13.2	\$9.6	\$ 65.4	\$ (27.7)	\$ —	\$ 60.5
Investing activities						
Expenditures for property, plant and equipment	—	—	(12.0)	(3.9)	—	(15.9)
Proceeds from dispositions of long-lived assets	—	—	1.8	—	—	1.8
Cash used for investing activities	—	—	(10.2)	(3.9)	—	(14.1)
Financing activities						
Repayments of debt	—	(8.2)	—	—	—	(8.2)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	2.8	—	—	—	—	2.8
Payments of preferred stock dividends	(11.6)	—	—	—	—	(11.6)
Cash used for financing activities	(8.8)	(8.2)	—	—	—	(17.0)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	—	—	—	11.8	—	11.8
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	4.4	1.4	55.2	(19.8)	—	41.2
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	4.9	—	253.4	231.8	—	490.1
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	\$9.3	\$1.4	\$ 308.6	\$ 212.0	\$ —	\$ 531.3

Table of Contents

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

General

Rexnord is a growth-oriented, multi-platform industrial company with what we believe are leading market shares and highly-trusted brands that serve a diverse array of global end markets. Our heritage of innovation and specification have allowed us to provide highly-engineered, mission-critical solutions to customers for decades and affords us the privilege of having long-term, valued relationships with market leaders. We operate our Company in a disciplined way and the Rexnord Business System ("RBS") is our operating philosophy. Grounded in the spirit of continuous improvement, RBS creates a scalable, process-based framework that focuses on driving superior customer satisfaction and financial results by targeting world-class operating performance throughout all aspects of our business.

The following information should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto, along with Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A") in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018.

Fiscal Year

Our fiscal year ends on March 31. Throughout this MD&A, we refer to the period from July 1, 2018 through September 30, 2018 as the "second quarter of fiscal 2019" or the "second quarter ended September 30, 2018." Similarly, we refer to the period from July 1, 2017 through September 30, 2017 as the "second quarter of fiscal 2018" or the "second quarter ended September 30, 2017."

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("U.S. GAAP"), which require us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities on the date of the financial statements and revenues and expenses during the periods reported. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Refer to Item 7, MD&A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018 for information with respect to our critical accounting policies, which we believe could have the most significant effect on our reported results and require subjective or complex judgments by management. Except for the items reported below, management believes that as of September 30, 2018 and during the period from April 1, 2018 through September 30, 2018, there has been no material change to this information.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Item 1, Note 1 Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies regarding recent accounting pronouncements.

Acquisitions

On September 24, 2018, we acquired certain assets associated with the design and distribution of various roof drains, spouts and flow sensors for institutional, commercial and industrial buildings for \$2.0 million. The acquisition of these assets added complementary product lines to our existing Water Management platform.

On February 9, 2018, we acquired Centa Power Transmission (Centa Antriebe Kirschey GmbH) ("Centa"), a leading manufacturer of premium flexible couplings and drive shafts for industrial, marine, rail and power generation applications. The preliminary purchase price was \$129.7 million plus assumed debt. Centa, headquartered in Haan, Germany, added complementary product lines to our existing Process & Motion Control platform. Our results of operations include the acquired operations subsequent to February 9, 2018.

On October 4, 2017, we acquired World Dryer Corporation ("World Dryer") for a cash purchase price of \$50.0 million, excluding transaction costs and net of cash acquired. World Dryer is a leading global manufacturer of commercial electric hand dryers. This acquisition added complementary product lines to our existing Water Management platform. Our results of operations include the acquired operations subsequent to October 4, 2017.

Discontinued Operations

During the first quarter of fiscal 2019, our Board of Directors approved a plan to sell the net assets of our VAG business included within our Water Management platform. Going forward, we plan to focus and build our Water Management platform around our Zurn specification-grade commercial plumbing products, which represents a strategic shift that has a major impact on our operations and financial results. As a result, in accordance with the authoritative guidance, the operating results of the VAG business are reported as discontinued operations in the condensed consolidated statements of operations for all periods presented.

Table of Contents

The assets and liabilities of the VAG business remaining as of September 30, 2018 are presented as current assets and current liabilities held for sale in the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

On October 5, 2018, we entered into a definitive sale and purchase agreement (the "Agreement") to sell our VAG business. The transaction is anticipated to close in the third quarter of our fiscal 2019 and is subject to customary closing conditions, including antitrust approval in Germany and Austria. Based on the terms of the Agreement, we anticipate receiving approximately \$25 million of cash proceeds upon closing, subject to customary working capital and cash balance adjustments at closing. The Agreement also provides us to receive contingent consideration of up to an additional \$20 million based on the attainment of Earn-out EBITDA, as defined in the Agreement, in our fiscal years ending March 31, 2019, 2020 and 2021. Based on the estimated cash proceeds we expect we will receive in connection with the Agreement less the expected costs incurred in connection with the sale, we recorded a non-cash impairment charge of \$82.0 million during the second quarter of fiscal 2019 to reduce the carrying amount of the VAG business to its estimated fair value less costs to sell as of September 30, 2018. As noted above, the timing and completion of the Agreement is subject to closing conditions and other factors may interfere with the timing of the transaction, the amount received or its ultimate completion, and the sale price for the VAG business is subject to closing adjustments, and therefore the estimated fair value less costs to sell is subject to change.

Prior to entering into the Agreement and in connection with the preparation of the financial statements for the three months ended June 30, 2018, we recorded a \$44.0 million non-cash impairment during the first quarter of fiscal 2019 to reflect our estimated fair value less costs to sell of the VAG business during the preliminary stages of the sale process. For the three months ended September 30, 2018 and September 30, 2017, our loss from discontinued operations was \$83.7 million and \$3.5 million, respectively. For the six months ended September 30, 2018 and September 30, 2017, our loss from discontinued operations was \$126.5 million and \$6.4 million, respectively. For other elements of the loss from discontinued operations, refer to Item 1, Note 4, Discontinued Operations for further information. The analysis of our results of operations below focuses on our results from continuing operations.

Restructuring

During fiscal 2019, we continued to execute various restructuring initiatives focused on driving efficiencies, reducing operating costs by modifying our footprint to reflect changes in the markets we serve and the impact of acquisitions on our overall manufacturing capacity, and refining our overall product portfolio. We expect these initiatives to continue, which may result in further workforce reductions, lease termination costs, and other facility rationalization costs, including the impairment or accelerated depreciation of assets. At this time, our full repositioning plan is preliminary and related expenses are not yet estimable. For the three months ended September 30, 2018 and September 30, 2017, restructuring charges totaled \$3.7 million and \$2.8 million, respectively. For the six months ended September 30, 2018 and September 30, 2017, restructuring charges totaled \$6.8 million and \$5.1 million, respectively. Refer to Item 1, Note 3, Restructuring and Other Similar Charges for further information.

Results of Operations

Second Quarter Ended September 30, 2018 compared with the Second Quarter Ended September 30, 2017:

Net sales

(Dollars in Millions)

	Quarter Ended		Change	% Change
	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017		
Process & Motion Control	\$348.7	\$ 300.4	\$ 48.3	16.1 %
Water Management	176.1	153.4	22.7	14.8 %
Consolidated	\$524.8	\$ 453.8	\$ 71.0	15.6 %
Process & Motion Control				

Process & Motion Control net sales increased 16% year over year to \$348.7 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2019. Core sales increased 7%, our prior year acquisition of Centa contributed 10% and foreign currency translation had an unfavorable impact of 1% year over year. The increase in core sales is the result of favorable demand trends across the majority of our served end markets, including the shift of some shipments in our aerospace end markets from the first quarter to our second quarter.

Water Management

Table of Contents

Water Management net sales were \$176.1 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2019, an increase of 15% year over year. Core sales increased 12% and last years acquisition of World Dryer added 3% year over year. The increase in core sales is the result of increased demand across North American building construction end markets.

Income from operations
(Dollars in Millions)

	Quarter Ended		September 30,		Change		%
	2018	2017	2018	2017			Change
Process & Motion Control	\$56.4	\$ 44.1			\$12.3		27.9 %
% of net sales	16.2 %	14.7 %			1.5 %		
Water Management	41.3	36.3			5.0		13.8 %
% of net sales	23.5 %	23.7 %			(0.2)%		
Corporate	(16.3)	(12.3)			(4.0)		(32.5)%
Consolidated	\$81.4	\$ 68.1			\$13.3		19.5 %
% of net sales	15.5 %	15.0 %			0.5 %		

Process & Motion Control

Process & Motion Control income from operations for the second quarter of fiscal 2019 was \$56.4 million, or 16.2% of net sales. Income from operations as a percentage of net sales increased by 150 basis points year over year, primarily due to the increase in core sales, RBS-led productivity gains and benefits from our footprint repositioning actions.

Water Management

Water Management income from operations was \$41.3 million for the second quarter of fiscal 2019, or 23.5% of net sales. Income from operations as a percentage of net sales decreased by 20 basis points year over year as the benefit associated with incremental core sales and lower stock compensation expense was partially offset by incremental investments in our innovation, market expansion and cost reduction initiatives and the lack of certain nonrecurring favorable items that affected the prior year quarter.

Corporate

Corporate expenses were \$16.3 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2019 and \$12.3 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2018. The increase in corporate expenses is primarily the result of the recognition of lease facility termination costs incurred in connection with our ongoing footprint optimization actions and higher year-over-year compensation-related costs (primarily stock-based compensation) relative to the second quarter of fiscal 2018.

Interest expense, net

Interest expense, net was \$18.7 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2019 compared to \$20.1 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2018. The decrease in interest expense is a result of the impact of lower outstanding borrowings in the second quarter of fiscal 2019 following the refinancing of our then-outstanding debt during the third quarter of fiscal 2018. See Item 1, Note 13 Long-Term Debt for more information.

Other income, net

Other income, net for the second quarter of fiscal 2019 was zero compared to \$0.9 million for the second quarter of fiscal 2018. Other income, net consists primarily of foreign currency transaction gains and the non-service cost components of net periodic benefit credits associated with our defined benefit plans.

Provision for income taxes

The income tax provision was \$17.2 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2019 compared to an income tax provision of \$15.6 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2018. The effective income tax rate for the second quarter of fiscal 2019 was 27.4% versus 31.9% in the second quarter of fiscal 2018. The effective income tax rate for the second quarter of fiscal 2019 was above the U.S. federal statutory rate of 21% primarily due to the accrual of foreign income taxes, which are generally above the U.S. federal statutory rate, the accrual of additional taxes associated with global intangible low-taxed income ("GILTI") and the accrual of various state income taxes, partially offset by the recognition of excess tax benefits associated with share-based payments. The effective income tax rate for the second quarter of

fiscal 2018 was below the U.S. federal statutory rate of 35% primarily due to the recognition of net tax benefits associated with the accrual of the Domestic Production Activities Deduction ("DPAD") and the

Table of Contents

recognition of certain foreign branch related losses for U.S. income tax purposes, partially offset with an increase in valuation allowances relating to certain foreign net operating losses.

On a quarterly basis, we review and analyze our valuation allowances associated with deferred tax assets relating to certain foreign and state net operating loss carryforwards. In conjunction with this analysis, we weigh both positive and negative evidence for purposes of determining the proper balances of such valuation allowances. Future changes to the balances of these valuation allowances, as a result of our continued review and analysis, could result in a material impact to the financial statements for such period of change.

Net income from continuing operations

Net income from continuing operations for the second quarter of fiscal 2019 was \$46.2 million, compared to net income from continuing operations of \$33.3 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2018, as a result of the factors described above. Diluted net income per share from continuing operations was \$0.37 in the second quarter of fiscal 2019, as compared to diluted net income per share from continuing operations of \$0.26 in the second quarter of fiscal 2018.

Net (loss) income attributable to Rexnord common stockholders

Net loss attributable to Rexnord common stockholders for the second quarter of fiscal 2019 was \$43.4 million, compared to net income attributable to Rexnord common stockholders of \$24.0 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2018. The year-over-year change is primarily the result of the \$83.7 million loss from discontinued operations and the other factors described above. Diluted net (loss) income per share attributable to Rexnord common stockholders for the three months ended September 30, 2018 and September 30, 2017 was \$(0.30) and \$0.23, respectively.

Table of Contents

Six Months Ended September 30, 2018 Compared with the Six Months Ended September 30, 2017:

Net sales

(Dollars in Millions)

	Six Months Ended		Change	% Change
	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017		
Process & Motion Control	\$681.1	\$ 588.1	\$ 93.0	15.8 %
Water Management	347.3	308.9	38.4	12.4 %
Consolidated	\$1,028.4	\$ 897.0	\$ 131.4	14.6 %

Process & Motion Control

Process & Motion Control net sales increased 15.8% year over year to \$681.1 million in the first six months of fiscal 2019. Core sales increased 5%, our prior-year acquisition of Centa contributed 10% and foreign currency translation had a favorable impact of 1% year over year. The increase in core sales is the result of favorable demand trends across the majority of our served end markets.

Water Management

Water Management net sales increased 12.4% year over year to \$347.3 million in the first six months of fiscal 2019. Water Management core net sales increased 9% and last year's acquisition of World Dryer added 3% year over year. The increase in core net sales is the result of favorable year-over-year demand trends within our nonresidential construction end markets.

Income from operations

(Dollars in Millions)

	Six Months Ended		Change	% Change
	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017		
Process & Motion Control	\$106.3	\$ 83.1	\$ 23.2	27.9 %
% of net sales	15.6 %	14.1 %	1.5 %	
Water Management	77.8	67.5	10.3	15.3 %
% of net sales	22.4 %	21.9 %	0.5 %	
Corporate	(30.6)	(25.3)	(5.3)	(20.9)%
Consolidated	\$153.5	\$ 125.3	\$ 28.2	22.5 %
% of net sales	14.9 %	14.0 %	0.9 %	

Process & Motion Control

Process & Motion Control income from operations for the first six months of fiscal 2019 was \$106.3 million or 15.6% of net sales. Income from operations as a percentage of net sales increased by 150 basis points year over year in the first six months of fiscal 2019 primarily due to the increase in core sales, RBS-led productivity gains and benefits from our footprint repositioning actions.

Water Management

Water Management income from operations was \$77.8 million for the first six months of fiscal 2019, or 22.4% of net sales. Income from operations as a percentage of net sales increased 50 basis points year over year, primarily due to the benefits associated with incremental core sales and ongoing cost reduction and productivity initiatives that more than offset incremental investments in our innovation, market expansion, and cost reduction initiatives.

Corporate

Corporate expenses were \$30.6 million in the first six months of fiscal 2019 and \$25.3 million in the first six months of fiscal 2018. The increase in corporate expenses is primarily associated with the recognition of lease facility termination costs

45

Table of Contents

incurred in connection with our ongoing footprint optimization actions and higher year-over-year compensation related costs (primarily stock-based compensation) relative to the first six months of fiscal 2018.

Interest expense, net

Interest expense, net was \$37.3 million in the first six months of fiscal 2019 compared to \$40.0 million in the first six months of fiscal 2018. The decrease in interest expense is a result of the impact of lower outstanding borrowings in the first six months of fiscal 2019 following the refinancing of our then-outstanding debt during the third quarter of fiscal 2018. See Item 1, Note 13 Long-Term Debt for more information.

Other income, net

Other income, net for the first six months of fiscal 2019 was \$1.7 million compared to \$1.9 million for the first six months of fiscal 2018. Other income, net consists primarily of foreign currency transaction gains and the non-service cost components of net periodic benefit credits associated with our defined benefit plans.

Provision for income taxes

The income tax provision recorded in the first six months of fiscal 2019 was \$31.7 million compared to an income tax provision of \$24.5 million in the first six months of fiscal 2018. The effective income tax rate for the first six months of fiscal 2019 was 26.9% versus 28.1% in the first six months of fiscal 2018. The effective income tax rate for the first six months of fiscal 2019 was above the U.S. federal statutory rate of 21% primarily due to the accrual of foreign income taxes, which are generally above the U.S. federal statutory rate, the accrual of additional taxes associated with GILTI and the accrual of various state income taxes, partially offset by the recognition of excess tax benefits associated with share-based payments and the recognition of a tax benefit associated with a foreign country enacted rate reduction. The effective income tax rate for the first six months of fiscal 2018 was below the U.S. federal statutory rate of 35% primarily due to the recognition net tax benefits associated with the accrual of the DPAD, the recognition of excess U.S. foreign tax credits, the recognition of certain foreign branch related losses for U.S. income tax purposes and the recognition of certain previously unrecognized tax benefits due to the lapse of the applicable statutes of limitations, partially offset with the increase in valuation allowances related to certain foreign net operating losses.

Net income from continuing operations

Our net income from continuing operations for the first six months of fiscal 2019 was \$88.4 million, compared to net income from continuing operations of \$62.7 million for the first six months of fiscal 2018, as a result of the factors described above. Diluted net income per share from continuing operations was \$0.71 in the first six months of fiscal 2019, as compared to \$0.48 per share in the first six months of fiscal 2018.

Net (loss) income attributable to Rexnord common stockholders

Our net loss attributable to Rexnord common stockholders for the first six months of fiscal 2019 was \$49.9 million, compared to net income attributable to Rexnord common stockholders of \$44.7 million for the first six months of fiscal 2018. The year-over-year change is primarily the result of the \$126.5 million loss from discontinued operations and the other factors described above. Diluted loss per share attributable to Rexnord common stockholders was \$0.46 in the first six months of fiscal 2019, as compared to diluted income per share attributable to Rexnord common stockholders of \$0.42 per share in the first six months of fiscal 2018.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Non-GAAP financial measures are intended to supplement and not replace financial measures prepared in accordance with GAAP.

Table of Contents

Core sales

Core sales excludes the impact of acquisitions (such as the Centa and World Dryer acquisitions), divestitures and foreign currency translation. Management believes that core sales facilitates easier and more meaningful comparisons of our net sales performance with prior and future periods and to our peers. We exclude the effect of acquisitions and divestitures because the nature, size and number of acquisitions and divestitures can vary dramatically from period to period and between us and our peers, and can also obscure underlying business trends and make comparisons of long-term performance difficult. We exclude the effect of foreign currency translation from this measure because the volatility of currency translation is not under management's control.

EBITDA

EBITDA represents earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization. EBITDA is presented because it is an important supplemental measure of performance and it is frequently used by analysts, investors and other interested parties in the evaluation of companies in our industry. EBITDA is also presented and compared by analysts and investors in evaluating our ability to meet debt service obligations. Other companies in our industry may calculate EBITDA differently. EBITDA is not a measurement of financial performance under U.S. GAAP and should not be considered as an alternative to cash flow from operating activities or as a measure of liquidity or an alternative to net income as indicators of operating performance or any other measures of performance derived in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Because EBITDA is calculated before recurring cash charges, including interest expense and taxes, and is not adjusted for capital expenditures or other recurring cash requirements of the business, it should not be considered as a measure of discretionary cash available to invest in the growth of the business.

Adjusted EBITDA

Adjusted EBITDA (as described below in "Covenant Compliance") is an important measure because, under our credit agreement, our ability to incur certain types of acquisition debt and certain types of subordinated debt, make certain types of acquisitions or asset exchanges, operate our business and make dividends or other distributions, all of which will impact our financial performance, is impacted by our Adjusted EBITDA, as our lenders measure our performance with a net first lien leverage ratio by comparing our senior secured bank indebtedness to our Adjusted EBITDA (see "Covenant Compliance" for additional discussion of this ratio, including a reconciliation to our net income). We reported net loss attributable to Rexnord common stockholders in the six months ended September 30, 2018 of \$49.9 million and Adjusted EBITDA for the same period of \$219.8 million. See "Covenant Compliance" for a reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to GAAP net (loss) income.

Covenant Compliance

Our credit agreement, which governs our senior secured credit facilities, contains, among other provisions, restrictive covenants regarding indebtedness, payments and distributions, mergers and acquisitions, asset sales, affiliate transactions, capital expenditures and the maintenance of certain financial ratios. Payment of borrowings under the credit agreement may be accelerated if there is an event of default. Events of default include the failure to pay principal and interest when due, a material breach of a representation or warranty, certain non-payments or defaults under other indebtedness, covenant defaults, events of bankruptcy and a change of control. Certain covenants contained in the credit agreement restrict our ability to take certain actions, such as incurring additional debt or making acquisitions, if we are unable to meet a maximum total net leverage ratio of 6.75 to 1.0 as of the end of each fiscal quarter (it was 2.7 to 1.0 at September 30, 2018). Failure to comply with these covenants could limit our long-term growth prospects by hindering our ability to borrow under the revolver, to obtain future debt and/or to make acquisitions.

"Adjusted EBITDA" is the term we use to describe EBITDA as defined and adjusted in our credit agreement, which is net income, adjusted for the items summarized in the table below. Adjusted EBITDA is intended to show our unleveraged, pre-tax operating results and therefore reflects our financial performance based on operational factors, excluding non-operational, non-cash or non-recurring losses or gains. In view of our debt level, it is also provided to aid investors in understanding our compliance with our debt covenants. Adjusted EBITDA is not a presentation made in accordance with GAAP, and our use of the term Adjusted EBITDA varies from others in our industry. This measure should not be considered as an alternative to net income, income from operations or any other performance measures derived in accordance with GAAP. Adjusted EBITDA has important limitations as an analytical tool, and

should not be considered in isolation, or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. For example, Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect: (a) our capital expenditures, future requirements for capital expenditures or contractual commitments; (b) changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs; (c) the significant interest expenses, or the cash requirements necessary to service interest or principal payments, on our debt; (d) tax payments that represent a reduction in cash available to us; (e) any cash requirements for the assets being depreciated and amortized that may have to be replaced in the future; or (f) the impact of earnings or charges resulting from matters that we and the lenders under our credit agreement may not consider indicative of our ongoing operations. In particular, our definition of Adjusted EBITDA allows us to add back certain non-cash, non-operating or non-recurring charges that are deducted in calculating net income, even though these are expenses that may recur, vary greatly and are difficult to predict and can represent the effect of long-term strategies as opposed to short-term results.

Table of Contents

In addition, certain of these expenses can represent the reduction of cash that could be used for other corporate purposes. Further, although not included in the calculation of Adjusted EBITDA below, the measure may at times allow us to add estimated cost savings and operating synergies related to operational changes ranging from acquisitions or dispositions to restructuring, and/or exclude one-time transition expenditures that we anticipate we will need to incur to realize cost savings before such savings have occurred.

The calculation of Adjusted EBITDA under our credit agreement as of September 30, 2018 is presented in the table below. However, the results of such calculation could differ in the future based on the different types of adjustments that may be included in such respective calculations at the time.

Table of Contents

Set forth below is a reconciliation of net income (loss) attributable to Rexnord common stockholders to Adjusted EBITDA for the periods indicated below.

(in millions)	Six months ended September 30, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2018	Six months ended September 30, 2018	Twelve months ended September 30, 2018
Net income (loss) attributable to Rexnord common stockholders	\$ 44.7	\$ 52.7	\$ (49.9)	\$ (41.9)
Dividends on preferred stock	11.6	23.2	11.6	23.2
Non-controlling interest income	—	0.1	0.2	0.3
Equity method investment income	—	—	(2.2)	(2.2)
Income tax provision (benefit)	24.5	(19.5)	31.7	(12.3)
Interest expense, net	40.0	75.1	37.3	72.4
Depreciation and amortization	38.8	79.7	44.1	85.0
EBITDA	\$ 159.6	\$ 211.3	\$ 72.8	\$ 124.5
Adjustments to EBITDA:				
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax (1)	6.4	130.6	126.5	250.7
Restructuring and other similar charges (2)	5.1	14.1	6.8	15.8
Stock-based compensation expense	10.5	20.0	11.6	21.1
LIFO expense (3)	0.5	3.3	0.5	3.3
Acquisition-related fair value adjustment	—	1.8	3.2	5.0
Loss on the extinguishment of debt	—	11.9	—	11.9
Actuarial gain on pension and postretirement benefit obligations	—	(3.3)	—	(3.3)
Other income, net (4)	(1.5)	(3.5)	(1.6)	(3.6)
Subtotal of adjustments to EBITDA	\$ 21.0	\$ 174.9	\$ 147.0	\$ 300.9
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 180.6	\$ 386.2	\$ 219.8	\$ 425.4
Pro forma adjustment for acquisition (5)				\$ 5.0
Pro forma Adjusted EBITDA				\$ 430.4
Consolidated indebtedness (6)				\$ 1,151.7
Total net leverage ratio (7)				2.7

(1) Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax is not included in Adjusted EBITDA in accordance with the terms of our credit agreement.

(2) Restructuring and other similar charges is comprised of costs associated with workforce reductions, impairment of related manufacturing facilities, equipment and intangible assets, lease termination costs, and other facility rationalization costs. See Item 1, Note 3, Restructuring and Other Similar Charges for more information.

(3) Last-in first-out (LIFO) inventory adjustments are excluded in calculating Adjusted EBITDA as defined in our credit agreement.

(4) Other income, net for the periods indicated, consists primarily of gains and losses from foreign currency transactions, the non-service cost components of net periodic benefit credits associated with our defined benefit plans and gains and losses from sale of long-lived assets.

(5) Represents a pro forma adjustment to include Adjusted EBITDA related to the acquisition of Centa as permitted by our credit agreement. The pro forma adjustment includes the period from October 1, 2017 through the date of the Centa acquisition. See Item 1, Note 2, Acquisitions for more information.

(6) Our credit agreement defines our consolidated indebtedness as the sum of all indebtedness (other than letters of credit or bank guarantees, to the extent undrawn) consisting of indebtedness for borrowed money and capitalized lease obligations, less unrestricted cash, which was \$184.9 million (as defined by the credit agreement) at September 30, 2018.

(7)

Our credit agreement defines the total net leverage ratio as the ratio of consolidated indebtedness (as described above) to Adjusted EBITDA for the trailing four fiscal quarters.

Table of Contents**Liquidity and Capital Resources**

Our primary sources of liquidity are available cash and cash equivalents, cash flow from operations, borrowing availability of up to \$264.0 million under our revolving credit facility, and availability of up to \$100.0 million under our accounts receivable securitization program.

As of September 30, 2018, our continuing operations had \$223.5 million of cash and cash equivalents and \$350.2 million of additional borrowing capacity (\$257.8 million of available borrowings under our revolving credit facility and \$92.4 million available under our accounts receivable securitization program). As of September 30, 2018, the available borrowings under our credit facility and accounts receivable securitization were reduced by \$13.8 million due to outstanding letters of credit. As of March 31, 2018, our continuing operations had \$193.2 million of cash and cash equivalents and approximately \$329.0 million of additional borrowing capacity (\$255.7 million of available borrowings under our revolving credit facility and \$73.3 million available under our accounts receivable securitization program). Both our revolving credit facility and accounts receivable securitization program are available to fund our working capital requirements, capital expenditures and for other general corporate purposes.

Cash Flows

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$75.1 million and \$60.5 million in the first six months of fiscal 2019 and 2018, respectively. Incremental profit generated from higher sales in the first six months of fiscal 2019 was partially offset by incremental trade working capital.

Cash used for investing activities was \$16.1 million in the first six months of fiscal 2019 compared to \$14.1 million in the first six months of fiscal 2018. Investing activities in the first six months of fiscal 2019 included \$17.6 million of capital expenditures and \$2.0 million for an acquisition of assets, partially offset by the receipt of \$3.5 million in connection with the sale of certain long-lived assets. Investing activities during the first six months of fiscal 2018 included \$15.9 million of capital expenditures, partially offset by the receipt of \$1.8 million in connection with the sale of certain long-lived assets.

Cash used for financing activities was \$27.7 million in the first six months of fiscal 2019 compared to cash used for financing activities of \$17.0 million in the first six months of fiscal 2018. During the first six months of fiscal 2019, we utilized a net \$17.9 million of cash for the payment of outstanding debt and \$11.6 million for the payment of preferred stock dividends. The first six months of fiscal 2019 also includes \$1.8 million of net cash proceeds associated with stock option exercises. During the first six months of fiscal 2018, we utilized \$8.2 million of cash for the payment of outstanding debt and \$11.6 million for the payment of preferred stock dividends. The first six months of fiscal 2018 also includes \$2.8 million of cash proceeds associated with stock option exercises.

Indebtedness

As of September 30, 2018, our continuing operations had \$1,338.0 million of total indebtedness outstanding as follows (in millions):

	Total Debt at September 30, 2018	Short-term Debt and Current Maturities of Long-Term Debt	Long-term Portion
Term loan (1)	\$ 792.1	\$ —	\$ 792.1
4.875% Senior Notes due 2025 (2)	494.6	—	494.6
Other subsidiary debt (3)	51.3	1.4	49.9
Total	\$ 1,338.0	\$ 1.4	\$ 1,336.6

(1) Includes unamortized debt issuance costs of \$7.9 million at September 30, 2018.

(2) Includes unamortized debt issuance costs of \$5.4 million at September 30, 2018.

(3) Includes unamortized debt issuance costs of \$0.5 million at September 30, 2018.

Table of Contents

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to market risk during the normal course of business from changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The exposure to these risks is managed through a combination of normal operating and financing activities and derivative financial instruments in the form of foreign currency forward contracts, interest rate swaps and interest rate caps to cover certain known foreign currency transactional risks, as well as identified risks due to interest rate fluctuations. There have been no material changes in market risk from the information provided in "Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" in our Form 10-K.

51

Table of Contents

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

We maintain a set of disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms.

We carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act. Based on that evaluation as of September 30, 2018, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of such date, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are adequate and effective in recording, processing, summarizing and reporting, on a timely basis, information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, in a manner allowing timely decisions regarding required disclosure. As such, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the period covered by this report.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of the changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during our last fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

See the information under the heading "Commitments and Contingencies" in Note 16 to the condensed consolidated financial statements contained in Part I, Item 1 of this report, which is incorporated in this Part II, Item 1 by reference.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

In fiscal 2015, the Company's Board of Directors approved a stock repurchase program (the "Repurchase Program") authorizing the repurchase of up to \$200.0 million of the Company's common stock from time to time on the open market or in privately negotiated transactions. The Repurchase Program does not require the Company to acquire any particular amount of common stock and does not specify the timing of purchases or the prices to be paid; however, the program will continue until the maximum amount of dollars authorized have been expended or until it is modified or terminated by the Board. No shares were repurchased during the second quarter of fiscal 2019. A total of approximately \$160.0 million remained of the existing repurchase authority at September 30, 2018.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibit No.	Description	Filed Herewith
31.1	<u>Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.</u>	X
31.2	<u>Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.</u>	X
32.1	<u>Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350</u>	X
10.1	<u>Omnibus Amendment, dated as of August 22, 2018, to the Receivables Sale and Servicing Agreement, dated September 26, 2007, by and among Rexnord Funding LLC, as an originator and as the buyer, Zurn Industries, LLC, as an originator, Zurn PEX, Inc., as an originator, Rodney Hunt - Fontaine Inc., as an originator, VAG USA, LLC, as an originator, Precision Gear LLC, as an originator, Rexnord Industries, LLC, as the servicer, and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as administrative agent and as the sole lender party to the Amended and Restated Receivables Funding and Administration Agreement, dated May 20, 2011, as amended.</u>	X
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document	X
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document	X
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document	X
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document	X
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document	X
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document	X

Table of Contents

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Rexnord Corporation has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

REXNORD CORPORATION

Date: October 30, 2018 By: /S/ MARK W. PETERSON

Name: Mark W. Peterson

Title: Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer