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Thermon Group Holdings, Inc.
Form 10-Q
February 06, 2019

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

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended December 31, 2018

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 001-35159

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

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

7171 Southwest Pkwy, Building 300, Suite 200, Austin, Texas _____ 78735
(Address of principal executive offices) _____ (zip code)

(512) 690-0600
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

100 Thermon Drive, San Marcos, Texas _____ 78666
(Former address of principal executive offices) _____ (zip code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit 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

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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

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

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

As of February 4, 2019, the registrant had 32,602,485 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, outstanding.

THERMON GROUP HOLDINGS, INC.

QUARTERLY REPORT
FOR THE QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

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PART I — FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

Thermon Group Holdings, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

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

	December 31, 2018 (Unaudited)	March 31, 2018
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 30,190	\$33,879
Investments	—	1,022
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$1,355 and \$1,231 as of December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2018, respectively	101,328	94,411
Inventories, net	69,056	63,829
Contract assets	26,317	16,114
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	10,476	9,054
Income tax receivable	3,028	1,885
Total current assets	240,395	220,194
Property, plant and equipment, net of depreciation and amortization of \$37,612 and \$34,234 as of December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2018, respectively	74,524	74,485
Goodwill	203,045	210,566
Intangible assets, net	129,717	151,434
Deferred income taxes	2,805	3,425
Other long term assets	3,314	2,373
Total assets	\$ 653,800	\$662,477
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 27,216	\$22,995
Accrued liabilities	22,433	22,810
Current portion of long term debt	2,500	2,500
Borrowings under revolving credit facility	6,231	—
Contract liabilities	11,384	8,143
Income taxes payable	2,093	5,952
Total current liabilities	71,857	62,400
Long-term debt, net of current maturities and deferred debt issuance costs and debt discounts of \$6,965 and \$7,967 as of December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2018, respectively	210,660	214,533
Deferred income taxes	28,814	34,252
Other non-current liabilities	4,723	10,439
Total liabilities	316,054	321,624
Equity		
Common stock: \$.001 par value; 150,000,000 authorized; 32,597,389 and 32,492,339 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2018, respectively	33	32
Preferred stock: \$.001 par value; 10,000,000 authorized; no shares issued and outstanding	—	—
Additional paid in capital	219,584	222,622
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(51,679)	(36,541)
Retained earnings	164,758	148,812
Total Thermon Group Holdings, Inc. shareholders' equity	332,696	334,925
Non-controlling interests	5,050	5,928

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Total equity	337,746	340,853
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 653,800	\$662,477

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

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Thermon Group Holdings, Inc.

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

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2018	Three Months Ended December 31, 2017	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2018	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2017
Sales	\$ 119,356	\$ 92,660	\$ 298,412	\$ 206,027
Cost of sales	68,473	50,446	167,441	109,039
Gross profit	50,883	42,214	130,971	96,988
Operating expenses:				
Marketing, general and administrative and engineering	28,109	27,251	80,012	67,089
Amortization of intangible assets	4,887	4,753	16,160	10,714
Income from operations	17,887	10,210	34,799	19,185
Other income/(expenses):				
Interest income	24	161	147	553
Interest expense	(3,885)	(2,787)	(11,473)	(4,376)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	(376)	—	(376)
Other expense	(155)	(5,492)	73	(5,563)
Income before provision for income taxes	13,871	1,716	23,546	9,423
Income tax expense	4,154	883	7,126	2,798
Net income	\$ 9,717	\$ 833	\$ 16,420	\$ 6,625
Income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	(2)	234	432	769
Net income available to Thermon Group Holdings, Inc.	\$ 9,719	\$ 599	\$ 15,988	\$ 5,856
Comprehensive income (loss):				
Net income available to Thermon Group Holdings, Inc.	\$ 9,719	\$ 599	\$ 15,988	\$ 5,856
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(10,077)	1,175	(15,138)	14,457
Derivative valuation, net of tax	—	—	—	7
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$(358)	\$ 1,774	\$ 850	\$ 20,320
Net Income per common share:				
Basic	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.18
Diluted	0.29	0.02	0.48	0.18
Weighted-average shares used in computing net income per common share:				
Basic	32,595,259	32,447,838	32,556,157	32,408,608
Diluted	33,116,481	32,914,372	33,000,326	32,762,542

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

Thermon Group Holdings, Inc.

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

	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2018	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2017
Operating activities		
Net income	\$ 16,420	\$ 6,625
Adjustment to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	23,026	16,488
Amortization of deferred debt issuance costs	1,047	433
Amortization of inventory step-up	171	362
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	376
Stock compensation expense	3,130	2,627
Deferred income taxes	(1,411)	(7,617)
Long term cross currency swap	(5,564)	4,874
Remeasurement loss/(gain) on intercompany balances	6,075	(2,671)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(10,326)	(4,848)
Inventories	(8,314)	(9,101)
Contract assets	(7,354)	(6,842)
Other current and non-current assets	(6,329)	(2,771)
Accounts payable	2,995	2,617
Accrued liabilities and non-current liabilities	(941)	8,769
Income taxes payable and receivable	(2,779)	2,154
Net cash provided by operating activities	9,846	11,475
Investing activities		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(8,808)	(6,182)
Sale of rental equipment	678	461
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	23	8
Cash paid for acquisitions (net of cash acquired)	—	(202,693)
Purchases of investments	—	(8,090)
Proceeds from the sale of investments	955	53,132
Net cash used in investing activities	(7,152)	(163,364)
Financing activities		
Proceeds from senior secured notes	—	250,000
Proceeds from revolving credit facility	22,009	10,000
Payments on long term debt and revolving credit facility	(20,307)	(91,000)
Issuance costs associated with revolving line of credit and long term debt	—	(9,611)
Purchase of shares from non-controlling interests	(5,665)	—
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	233	239
Repurchase of employee stock units on vesting	(572)	(471)
Payments on lease financing	(170)	(193)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(4,472)	158,964
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(1,923)	1,541

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Change in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(3,701) 8,616
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	36,327	44,292
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	\$ 32,626	\$ 52,908

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

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Thermon Group Holdings, Inc.

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

1. Basis of Presentation and Accounting Policy Information

Thermon Group Holdings, Inc. and its direct and indirect subsidiaries are referred to collectively as “we,” “our,” or the “Company” herein. We are a provider of highly engineered industrial process heating solutions for process industries. Our core thermal solutions product - also referred to as heat tracing - provides an external heat source to pipes, vessels and instruments for the purposes of freeze protection, temperature and flow maintenance, environmental monitoring, and surface snow and ice melting. As a manufacturer, we provide a suite of products (heating units, heating cables, tubing bundles and control systems) and services (design optimization, engineering, installation and maintenance services) required to deliver comprehensive solutions to complex projects. On October 30, 2017, we, through a wholly-owned subsidiary, consummated the acquisition of 100% of the equity interests of CCI Thermal Technologies Inc., which was amalgamated with such subsidiary immediately after the closing of the acquisition to form Thermon Heating Systems, Inc. (“THS”), an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. THS is engaged in industrial process heating, focused on the development and production of advanced heating and filtration solutions for industrial and hazardous area applications. In addition to our thermal solution offerings, we offer temporary power products that are designed to provide a safe and efficient means of supplying temporary electrical power distribution and lighting at energy infrastructure facilities for new construction and during maintenance and turnaround projects at operating facilities.

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended March 31, 2018. In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring items) considered necessary to present fairly our financial position at December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2018, and the results of our operations for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

Use of Estimates

Generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported period. While our management has based their assumptions and estimates on the facts and circumstances existing at December 31, 2018, actual results could differ from those estimates and affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities and the corresponding revenues and expenses as of the date of the financial statements. The operating results for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2018 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be achieved for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2019.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Revenue Recognition - In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-09 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” (Topic 606), which amends the existing revenue recognition requirements and guidance. The core principle of the new standard is to recognize revenue that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive for goods or services when or as the promised goods or services are transferred to customers. Topic 606 requires more judgment than current guidance, as management will now be required to: (i) identify each performance obligation in contracts with customers, (ii) estimate any variable consideration included in the transaction price and (iii) allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation. The new revenue standard may be applied retrospectively to each prior period presented or retrospectively with the cumulative effect recognized as of the date of adoption. The Company adopted the amended guidance using the modified retrospective method as of April 1, 2018. Please refer to Note 13 “Revenue from Contracts with

Customers" for further discussion, including the impact the adoption had on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

Financial Instruments- In January 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2016-01 "Financial Instruments-Overall" (Subtopic 825-10), which amends the guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments. The amendment requires all equity investments to be measured at fair value with changes in the fair value recognized through earnings. The amendment also requires an entity to present separately in other comprehensive income the portion of the total change in the fair value of a liability resulting from a change in the credit risk when an entity has elected the

fair value option. The guidance eliminates the requirement to disclose the methods and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value that is required to be disclosed for financial instruments measured at amortized cost on the balance sheet. The new guidance is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted for certain provisions of the accounting standards update. Upon adoption of the standard, an entity will be required to make a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of such reporting period. We adopted this standard effective April 1, 2018 and it did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Leases - In February 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2016-02 “Leases” (Topic 842), which provides guidance on the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure on leases. Under the standard, substantially all leases will be reported on the balance sheet as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities. The new guidance is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted. We have begun to evaluate the impact of this amended guidance on our financial position, results of operations, disclosures and internal controls but have not yet finalized our determination regarding the expected financial impact of this amended guidance. While we are unable to quantify the impact at this time, we expect the primary impact to our consolidated financial position upon adoption will be the recognition, on a discounted basis, of our minimum commitments under non-cancelable operating leases on our consolidated balance sheets resulting in the recording of right-of-use assets and lease obligations. We intend to complete a comprehensive internal review of all lease obligations by the end of the fourth quarter of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2019. We plan to adopt Topic 842 in the first quarter of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2020.

Statement of Cash Flows - In November 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2016-18, "Restricted Cash" ("Topic 230"), which clarifies how entities should present restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows and requires amounts generally described as restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents to be included with cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the total beginning and ending amounts for the periods shown on the statement of cash flows. Topic 230 became effective for public companies during interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017 with early adoption permitted. The Company adopted Topic 230 during the current fiscal year, which resulted in an updated presentation of our statement of cash flows and enhanced disclosures. The following table provides a reconciliation of cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash included in prepaid expenses and other current assets and restricted cash included in other long term assets reported within the statement of financial position that sum to the total of the same such amounts shown in the statement of cash flows.

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Cash and cash equivalents	\$30,190	\$51,171
Restricted cash included in prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,916	960
Restricted cash included in other long term assets	520	777
Total cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash shown in the statement of cash flows	\$32,626	\$52,908

Amounts shown in restricted cash included in prepaid expenses and other current assets and other long term assets represent those required to be set aside by a contractual agreement, which contain cash deposits pledged as collateral on performance bonds and letters of credit. Amounts shown in restricted cash in other long term assets represent such agreements that require a commitment term longer than one year.

Financial Instruments- In June 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2016-13 “Financial Instruments-Credit Losses” (Topic 326), which amends the guidance on the impairment of financial instruments. The standard adds an impairment model, referred to as current expected credit loss, which is based on expected losses rather than incurred losses. The standard applies to most debt instruments, trade receivables, lease receivables, reinsurance receivables, financial guarantees and loan commitments. Under the guidance, companies are required to disclose credit quality indicators disaggregated by year of origination for a five-year period. The new guidance is

effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. We do not anticipate this will have a material impact to our consolidated financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows- In August 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2016-15 “Statement of Cash Flows” (Topic 230), which amends Topic 230 of the accounting standards codification (ASC) to add or clarify guidance on the classification of certain cash receipts and payments in the statement of cash flows. The standard addresses eight types of cash flows, some of which we believe could or will impact our financial statements upon adoption, including debt prepayment or debt extinguishment costs, contingent consideration payments made after a business combination, and proceeds from the

settlement of insurance claims. Under the guidance, cash payments for debt prepayment or extinguishment costs must be classified as cash outflows from financing activities. Contingent consideration payments that were not made soon after a business combination must be separated and classified in operating and financing activities. Cash payments up to the amount of the contingent consideration liability recognized as of the acquisition dates, including any measurement-period adjustments, should be classified in financing activities, while any excess cash payments should be classified in operating activities. Cash proceeds from the settlement of insurance claims should be classified on the basis of the nature of the loss. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those years. Early adoption is permitted for all entities. Entities must apply the guidance retrospectively to all periods presented but may be applied prospectively if retrospective application would be impracticable. We adopted this standard prospectively effective April 1, 2018 and it did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

2. Fair Value Measurements

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

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

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

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

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

Financial assets and liabilities with carrying amounts approximating fair value include cash, trade accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities. The carrying amount of these financial assets and liabilities approximates fair value because of their short maturities. At December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2018, no assets or liabilities were valued using Level 3 criteria.

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

	December 31, 2018		March 31, 2018		Valuation Technique
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value	
Financial Liabilities					
Outstanding principal amount of senior secured credit facility	\$220,125	\$220,125	\$225,000	\$225,000	Level 2 - Market Approach
Outstanding borrowings from revolving line of credit	\$6,231	\$6,231	\$—	\$—	Level 2 - Market Approach

At December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2018, the fair value of our variable rate term loan and revolving line of credit approximates its carrying value as we pay interest based on the current market rate. As the quoted price is only available for similar financial assets, the Company concluded the pricing is indirectly observable through dealers and has been classified as Level 2.

Cross Currency Swap

The Company has entered into a long term cross currency swap to hedge the currency rate fluctuations related to a \$89,539 intercompany receivable from our wholly-owned Canadian subsidiary, Thermon Canada Inc., maturing on October 30, 2022. Periodic principal payments are to be settled twice annually with interest payments settled quarterly through the cross currency derivative contract. We do not designate the cross currency swap as a cash flow hedge under ASC 815. At December 31, 2018, we recorded \$3,874 of unrealized mark-to-market gains on the cross-currency swap which is reported as "Other non-current assets", in the condensed consolidated balance sheet. Cross currency swap contracts are measured on a recurring basis at fair value and are classified as Level 2 measurements. For the nine months ended December 31, 2018, the gain on the long-term cross currency swap derivative contract was offset by

unrealized losses on the intercompany note of \$5,529 for a net loss of \$47.

Trade Related Foreign Currency Forward Contracts

We transact business in various foreign currencies and have established a program that primarily utilizes foreign currency forward contracts to offset the risk associated with the effects of certain foreign currency exposures. Under this program, increases or decreases in our foreign currency exposures are offset by gains or losses on the forward contracts to mitigate foreign currency transaction gains or losses. These foreign currency exposures arise from intercompany transactions as well as third party accounts receivable or payable that are denominated in foreign currencies. Our forward contracts generally have terms of 30 days. We do not use forward contracts for trading purposes or designate these forward contracts as hedging instruments pursuant to ASC 815. We adjust the carrying amount of all contracts to their fair value at the end of each reporting period and unrealized gains and losses are included in our results of operations for that period. These gains and losses are designed to offset gains and losses resulting from settlement of receivables or payables by our foreign operations which are settled in currency other than the local transactional currency. The fair value is determined by quoted prices from active foreign currency markets (Level 2). The condensed consolidated balance sheets reflect unrealized gains within accounts receivable, net and unrealized losses within accrued liabilities. Our ultimate realized gain or loss with respect to currency fluctuations will depend on the currency exchange rates and other factors in effect as the contracts mature. As of December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2018, the notional amounts of forward contracts were as follows:

Notional amount of foreign currency forward contracts by currency

	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
Russian Ruble	\$ 1,147	\$ 2,416
Euro	1,000	750
Canadian Dollar	4,000	4,000
South Korean Won	2,000	10,500
Mexican Peso	1,000	200
Australian Dollar	900	850
Great Britain Pound	2,000	—
Total notional amounts	\$ 12,047	\$ 18,716

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

	December 31, 2018		March 31, 2018	
	Fair Value	Fair Value	Fair Value	Fair Value
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Foreign currency forward contracts	\$59	\$ 127	\$ 229	\$ 25

Foreign currency gains or losses related to our forward contracts in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income were losses of \$281 and \$186 in the three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and losses of \$306 and \$54 for the nine months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Gains and losses from our forward contracts were offset by transaction gains or losses incurred with the settlement of transactions denominated in foreign currencies. For the three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, our net foreign currency transactions were gains of \$89 and losses of \$5,527, respectively, and gains of \$352 and losses of 5,641 for the nine months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Deferred Compensation Plan

The Company provides a non-qualified deferred compensation plan for certain highly compensated employees where payroll contributions are made by the employees on a pre-tax basis. Included in "Other long-term assets" at December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2018 were \$1,297 and \$574, respectively, of deferred compensation plan assets held by the Company. Deferred compensation plan assets (mutual funds) are measured at fair value on a recurring basis based on quoted market prices in active markets (Level 1). The Company has a corresponding liability to participants of \$1,314 and \$569 included in "Other long-term liabilities" in the condensed consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2018

and March 31, 2018, respectively. Deferred compensation expense (income) included in marketing, general and administrative and engineering were (\$210) and \$22 for the

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three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and \$(164) and \$42 for the nine months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Expenses and income from our deferred compensation plan were offset by unrealized gains and losses for the deferred compensation plan included in other expense on our condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income. Our unrealized gains and losses on investments were losses of \$135 and gains of \$11, and losses of \$197 and gains of \$40 for the nine months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

3. Acquisitions

THS acquisition

On October 30, 2017, we, through a wholly-owned subsidiary, acquired 100% of the equity interests of CCI Thermal Technologies Inc. and certain related real estate assets for \$262,415 CAD (approximately \$204,596 USD at the exchange rate as of October 30, 2017) in cash (such purchase price inclusive of final working capital adjustments). Such subsidiary and CCI Thermal Technologies Inc. amalgamated immediately after the closing of the acquisition to form Thermon Heating Systems, Inc. ("THS"), an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. THS is engaged in industrial process heating, focused on the development and production of advanced heating and filtration solutions for industrial and hazardous area applications and is headquartered in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. THS markets its products through several diverse brands known for high quality, safety and reliability, and serves clients in the energy, petrochemical, electrical distribution, power, transit and industrial end markets globally. We believe we will be able to leverage our existing global sales force to further expand the reach of THS's product offerings. We recognized \$85,637 of goodwill in connection with the THS acquisition.

The following table details the purchase price of the THS acquisition:

Consideration to or on behalf of sellers	\$204,596
------------------------------------------	-----------

Fair value of total consideration transferred 204,596

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

Assets acquired:

Cash	\$ 1,534
Accounts receivable	14,351
Inventories	20,085
Other current assets	1,181
Property, plant and equipment	29,464
Identifiable intangible assets	79,002
Goodwill	85,637
Total assets	231,254

Liabilities assumed:

Current liabilities	6,832
Other non-current liabilities	500
Non-current deferred tax liability	19,326
Total liabilities	26,658
Total consideration	\$ 204,596

In total, \$4,093 of transaction costs were incurred related to the THS acquisition, all of which were incurred in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018. During the year to date period ended October 30, 2018, we finalized the working capital adjustment related to the THS acquisition, and accordingly, recorded an adjustment to goodwill in the amount of \$481 and recorded other minor adjustments to current liabilities.

Our identifiable intangible assets at December 31, 2018 that were related to the THS acquisition, inclusive of currency translation adjustments for the period, consisted of the following:

	Amortization period	Gross Carrying Amount at December 31, 2018	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount at December 31, 2018	Gross Carrying Amount at March 31, 2018	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount at March 31, 2018
Products	10 Years	\$ 61,068	\$ 7,125	\$ 53,943	\$ 64,611	\$ 2,692	\$ 61,919
Customer relationships	17 Years	10,543	724	9,819	11,155	273	10,882
Backlog	1 Year	3,053	3,053	—	3,230	1,346	1,884
Total		\$ 74,664	\$ 10,902	\$ 63,762	\$ 78,996	\$ 4,311	\$ 74,685

The weighted average useful life of acquired finite lived intangible assets related to THS acquisition is 10.6 years.

During the year to date period ended October 30, 2018, we finalized our provisional purchase accounting for the THS acquisition. The table below summarizes our provisional estimates of the fair value of assets and liabilities assumed as well as the final fair value of assets and liabilities assumed:

	Provisional Fair Value	Final Fair Value
Inventories	\$ 20,489	\$ 20,085
Other current assets	731	1,181
Goodwill	87,540	85,637
Current liabilities	6,255	6,832
Non-current deferred tax liability	22,121	19,326

4. Net Income per Common Share

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Basic net income per common share is computed by dividing net income available to Thermon Group Holdings, Inc. by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during each period. Diluted net income per common share is computed by dividing net income available to Thermon Group Holdings, Inc. by the weighted average number of common shares and common share equivalents outstanding (if dilutive) during each period. The number of common share equivalents, which includes options and both restricted and performance stock units, is computed using the treasury stock method. With regard to the performance stock units, we assumed that the associated performance targets will be met at the target level of performance for purposes of calculating diluted net income per common share. The reconciliations of the denominators used to calculate basic and diluted net income per common share for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, are as follows:

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2018	Three Months Ended December 31, 2017	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2018	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2017
Basic net income per common share				
Net income available to Thermon Group Holdings, Inc.	\$ 9,719	\$ 599	\$ 15,988	\$ 5,856
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	32,595,259	32,447,838	32,556,157	32,408,608
Basic net income per common share	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.18
	Three Months Ended December 31, 2018	Three Months Ended December 31, 2017	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2018	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2017
Diluted net income per common share				
Net income available to Thermon Group Holdings, Inc.	\$ 9,719	\$ 599	\$ 15,988	\$ 5,856
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	32,595,259	32,447,838	32,556,157	32,408,608
Common share equivalents:				
Stock options	202,971	233,618	215,472	222,857
Restricted and performance stock units	318,251	232,916	228,697	131,077
Weighted average shares outstanding – dilutive (1)	33,116,481	32,914,372	33,000,326	32,762,542
Diluted net income per common share	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.18

(1) For the three and nine months ended December 31, 2017, 28,499 and 70,164 equity awards, respectively, were not included in the calculation of diluted net income per common share, as they would have had an anti-dilutive effect.

5. Inventories

Inventories consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
Raw materials	\$ 36,442	\$ 31,516
Work in process	5,961	7,186
Finished goods	28,764	27,204
	71,167	65,906
Valuation reserves (2,111)	(2,111)	(2,077)
Inventories, net	\$ 69,056	\$ 63,829

6. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill

The carrying amount of goodwill by operating segment as of December 31, 2018 is as follows:

	United States and Latin America	Canada	Europe, Middle East and Africa	Asia-Pacific	Total
Balance as of March 31, 2018	\$ 52,016	\$ 128,767	\$ 21,159	\$ 8,624	\$ 210,566
Allocation of Goodwill	10,709	(10,709)			—
Adjustments to purchase price allocation	—	481	—	—	481
Foreign currency translation impact	—	(6,496)	(1,506)	—	(8,002)
Balance as of December 31, 2018	\$ 62,725	\$ 112,043	\$ 19,653	\$ 8,624	\$ 203,045

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis and between annual tests if indicators of potential impairment exist. We perform a qualitative analysis to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, including goodwill. If required, we also perform a quantitative analysis using the income approach, based on discounted future cash flows, which are derived from internal forecasts and economic expectations, and the market approach based on market multiples of guideline public companies. The most significant inputs in the Company's quantitative goodwill impairment tests are projected financial information, the weighted average cost of capital and market multiples for similar transactions. Our annual impairment test is performed during the fourth quarter of our fiscal year. No triggering events were identified during the period ended December 31, 2018 which indicated the fair value of any of our reporting units was less than its carrying amount.

Our total intangible assets consisted of the following:

	Gross Carrying Amount at December 31, 2018	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount at December 31, 2018	Gross Carrying Amount at March 31, 2018	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount at March 31, 2018
Products	\$ 61,068	\$ 7,125	\$ 53,944	\$ 64,611	\$ 2,719	\$ 61,892
Trademarks	44,682	941	43,741	46,156	832	45,324
Developed technology	9,823	4,323	5,500	10,160	4,106	6,054
Customer relationships	110,240	84,152	26,088	113,378	77,646	35,732
Certifications	444	—	444	458	—	458
Other	5,675	5,675	—	5,863	3,889	1,974
Total	\$ 231,932	\$ 102,216	\$ 129,717	\$ 240,626	\$ 89,192	\$ 151,434

7. Accrued Liabilities

Accrued current liabilities consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
Accrued employee compensation and related expenses	\$ 14,625	\$ 16,449
Accrued interest	1,081	1,154
Customer prepayment	597	519
Warranty reserve	300	300
Professional fees	2,083	1,854
Sales tax payable	3,025	1,546
Other	722	988

Total accrued current liabilities	\$ 22,433	\$ 22,810
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8. Short-Term Revolving Credit Facilities

Under the Company's senior secured revolving credit facility described below in Note 9, "Long-Term Debt," the Company had \$6,231 in outstanding borrowings at December 31, 2018. There were no outstanding borrowings at March 31, 2018.

9. Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
Variable Rate Term Loan, due October 2024, net of deferred debt issuance costs and debt discounts of \$6,965 and \$7,967 as of December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2018, respectively	\$ 213,160	\$ 217,033
Less current portion	(2,500)	(2,500)
Total long-term debt	\$ 210,660	\$ 214,533

Senior Secured Credit Facility

On October 30, 2017, the Company, as a credit party and a guarantor, Thermon Holding Corp. (the "US Borrower") and Thermon Canada Inc. (the "Canadian Borrower" and together with the US Borrower, the "Borrowers"), as borrowers, entered into a credit agreement with several banks and other financial institutions or entities from time to time (the "Lenders") and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. as administrative agent (the "Agent"), that provides for a \$250,000 seven-year term loan B facility made available to the US Borrower and a \$60,000 five-year senior secured revolving credit facility made available to the US Borrower and the Canadian Borrower, which we refer to collectively as our "credit facility". The proceeds of the term loan B were used to (1) pay in full \$70,875 principal and interest on a previously issued term loan due April 2019; (2) repay \$6,000 in unpaid principal and interest on the US Borrower's revolving line of credit; (3) to fund approximately \$201,900 CAD of the purchase price of the THS acquisition and certain related real estate assets for approximately \$164,900; and (4) pay certain transaction fees and expenses in connection with the THS acquisition and the credit facility.

Interest rates and fees. The US Borrower will have the option to pay interest on the term loan B at a base rate, plus an applicable margin, or at a rate based on LIBOR, (subject to a floor of 1.00%), plus an applicable margin. The applicable margin for base rate loans is 275 basis points and the applicable margin for LIBOR loans is 375 basis points. The US Borrower may borrow revolving loans in US dollars and the Canadian Borrower may also borrow revolving loans in Canadian dollars. Borrowings under the revolving credit facility (a) made in US dollars will bear interest at a rate equal to a base rate, plus an applicable margin of 225 basis points or at a rate based on LIBOR, plus an applicable margin of 325 basis points and (b) made in Canadian dollars will bear interest at a rate equal to a Canadian base rate, plus an applicable margin of 225 basis points or at a rate based on Canadian Dollar Offered Rate, plus an applicable margin of 325 basis points; provided that, following the completion of the fiscal quarter ending March 31, 2018, the applicable margins in each case will be determined based on a leverage-based performance grid, as set forth in the credit agreement. In addition to paying interest on outstanding principal under the revolving credit facility, the US Borrower is required to pay a commitment fee in respect of unutilized revolving commitments of 0.50% per annum based on a leverage-based performance grid.

Maturity and repayment. The revolving credit facility terminates on October 28, 2022. The scheduled maturity date of the term loan facility is October 30, 2024. Commencing on April 1, 2018, the term loan began amortizing in equal quarterly installments of 0.25% of the \$250,000 term loan, with the payment of the balance at maturity. The US Borrower will be able to voluntarily prepay the principal of the term loan without penalty or premium (subject to breakage fees) at any time in whole or in part after April 30, 2018. The US Borrower is required to repay the term loan with certain asset sale and insurance proceeds, certain debt proceeds and, commencing for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2019, 50% of excess cash flow (reducing to 25% if the Company's leverage ratio is less than 4.0 to 1.0 but greater than or equal to 3.5 to 1.0 and 0% if the Company's leverage ratio is less than 3.5 to 1.0). Commencing April 1, 2018, the Company will be required to make quarterly principal payments of the term loan of \$625 through July 31, 2024. The remaining balance will be due at maturity of the term loan facility on October 30, 2024.

Accordion. The credit facility allows for incremental term loans and incremental revolving commitments in an amount not to exceed \$30,000 and an unlimited additional amount that would not cause the consolidated secured leverage ratio to exceed 4.0 to 1.0 (or, if less, the maximum consolidated leverage ratio permitted by the revolving credit facility on such date).

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At December 31, 2018, we had \$6,231 in outstanding borrowings under our revolving credit facility. The interest rate on outstanding revolving credit facility borrowings on December 31, 2018 was 5.13%. As of December 31, 2018, we had \$49,157 of available borrowing capacity under our revolving credit facility after taking into account the borrowing base, outstanding borrowings and letters of credit outstanding. The variable rate term loan bears interest at the LIBOR rate plus an applicable margin dictated by our leverage ratio (as described above).

Guarantees; security. The term loan is guaranteed by the Company and all of the Company's current and future wholly-owned domestic material subsidiaries (the "US Subsidiary Guarantors"), subject to certain exceptions. Obligations of the US Borrower under the revolving credit facility are guaranteed by the Company and the US Subsidiary Guarantors. The obligations of the Canadian Borrower under the revolving credit facility are guaranteed by the Company, the US Borrower, the US Subsidiary Guarantors and each of the wholly owned Canadian material subsidiaries of the Canadian Borrower, subject to certain exceptions. The term loan and the obligations of the US Borrower under the revolving credit facility are secured by a first lien on all of the Company's assets and the assets of the US Subsidiary Guarantors, including 100% of the capital stock of the US Subsidiary Guarantors and 65% of the capital stock of the first tier material foreign subsidiaries of the Company, the US Borrower and the US Subsidiary Guarantors, subject to certain exceptions. The obligations of the Canadian Borrower under the revolving credit facility are secured by a first lien on all of the Company's assets, the US Subsidiary Guarantors' assets, the Canadian Borrower's assets and the assets of the material Canadian subsidiaries of the Canadian Borrower, including 100% of the capital stock of the Canadian Borrower's material Canadian subsidiaries.

Financial covenants. The term loan is not subject to any financial covenants. The revolving credit facility requires the Company, on a consolidated basis, to maintain certain financial covenant ratios. The Company must maintain a consolidated leverage ratio on the last day of the following periods: 5.5:1.0 for December 31, 2017 through September 30, 2018; 5.0:1.0 for December 31, 2018 through September 30, 2019; 4.5:1.0 for December 31, 2019 through September 30, 2020; and 3.75:1.0 for December 31, 2020 and each fiscal quarter thereafter. In addition, on the last day of any period of four fiscal quarters, the Company must maintain a consolidated fixed charge coverage ratio of not less than 1.25:1.0. As of December 31, 2018, we were in compliance with all financial covenants of the credit facility.

Restrictive covenants. The credit agreement governing our facility contains various restrictive covenants that, among other things, restrict or limit our ability to (subject to certain negotiated exceptions): incur additional indebtedness; grant liens; make fundamental changes; sell assets; make restricted payments; enter into sales and leasebacks; make investments; prepay certain indebtedness; enter into transactions with affiliates; and enter into restrictive agreements.

10. Related-Party Transactions

In connection with the Sumac Fabrication Co. Ltd. ("Sumac") transaction, one of the former Sumac principals (the "Minority Shareholder") retained 25% of the equity interest of the Sumac business unit. This individual is employed by the Company and serves as the general manager of the Sumac business unit. During fiscal 2017, this individual, together with the two other former principals of Sumac, who are not employed by the Company, were paid \$5,805 in the aggregate in full satisfaction of the Company's obligations under the \$5,905 non-interest bearing performance-based note issued in connection with the Sumac transaction.

On April 2, 2018, the Minority Shareholder of our Sumac business unit provided the Company notice that he was exercising his option to sell one-half (12.5%) of his remaining equity interest to the Company, and such sale was completed and effective as of July 20, 2018. The terms of the April 2015 Sumac purchase agreement prescribed a valuation formula for such a sale based on Sumac's financial results for the twelve months ending March 31, 2018. During the first quarter of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2019, the Company paid \$5,665 to purchase the 12.5% non-controlling interest.

11. Commitments and Contingencies

At December 31, 2018, the Company had in place letter of credit guarantees and performance bonds securing performance obligations of the Company. These arrangements totaled approximately \$23,178. Of this amount, \$2,437

is secured by cash deposits at the Company's financial institutions and an additional \$4,612 represents a reduction of the available amount of the Company's short-term and long-term revolving lines of credit. Our Indian subsidiary also has \$5,215 in customs bonds outstanding to secure the Company's customs and duties obligations in India.

We are involved in various legal and administrative proceedings that arise from time to time in the ordinary course of doing business. Some of these proceedings may result in fines, penalties or judgments being assessed against us, which may adversely affect our financial results. In addition, from time to time, we are involved in various disputes, which may or may not

be settled prior to legal proceedings being instituted and which may result in losses in excess of accrued liabilities, if any, relating to such unresolved disputes. Expenses related to litigation and other such proceedings or disputes reduce operating income. As of December 31, 2018, management believes that adequate reserves have been established for any probable and reasonably estimable losses. We do not believe that the outcome of any of these proceedings or disputes would have a significant adverse effect on our financial position, long-term results of operations, or cash flows. It is possible, however, that charges related to these matters could be significant to our results of operations or cash flows in any one accounting period.

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

12. Stock-Based Compensation Expense

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

At December 31, 2018, there were 344,487 options outstanding. For the three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, stock compensation expense was \$1,041 and \$895, respectively, and \$3,130 and \$2,627 for the nine months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

During the nine months ended December 31, 2018, 89,114 restricted stock units were issued to our employees with an aggregate grant date fair value as determined by the closing price of our stock on the respective grant dates of \$2,098. The awards will be expensed on a straight-line basis over the three-year service period. At each anniversary of the restricted stock units' grant date, a proportionate number of stock units will become vested for the employees and the shares will become issued and outstanding. Additionally, during the nine months ended December 31, 2018, we made a one-time grant to our named executive officers of 10,613 restricted stock units which will cliff vest on March 31, 2020. The total grant date fair value, as determined by the closing price of our common stock on the date of grant, was \$250. The expense will be recognized ratably over the vesting period.

We maintain a plan to issue our directors awards of fully vested common stock every three months for a total award over a twelve-month period of approximately \$420. During the three and nine months ended December 31, 2018, 4,516 and 14,968 fully vested common shares, respectively, were issued in the aggregate to our directors. The aggregate grant date fair value as determined by the closing price of our common stock on the grant date was \$115 and \$350 for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2018, respectively. The fair value of the awards is expensed on each grant date.

During the nine months ended December 31, 2018, a target amount of 11,533 performance stock units were issued to certain members of our senior management that had a total grant date fair value of \$320. The performance indicator for these performance stock units is based on the market performance of our stock price, from the date of grant through March 31, 2021, relative to the market price performance of a pre-determined peer group of companies. Since the performance indicator is market-based, we used a Monte-Carlo valuation model to calculate the probable outcome of the performance measure to arrive at the fair value. The requisite service period required to earn the awards is through March 31, 2021. We will expense the fair value of the performance stock units over the service period on a straight-line basis whether or not the stock price performance condition is met. At the end of the performance period, the performance stock units will be evaluated with the requisite number of shares being issued. The possible number of shares that could be issued ranges from zero to 23,066 in the aggregate. Shares that are not awarded at the measurement date will be forfeited.

In addition to the market-based performance stock units issued to certain members of senior management, we also granted these individuals, during the nine months ended December 31, 2018, a target amount of 46,032 performance

stock units based on the Company's Adjusted EBITDA performance over a three-year period ending March 31, 2021. The total grant date fair value, as determined by the closing price of our common stock on the date of the grant, was \$1,084. At each reporting period, we will estimate how many awards senior management may achieve and adjust our stock compensation expense accordingly. At the end of the performance period, the performance stock units will be evaluated with the requisite number of shares issued. The possible number of shares that could be issued under such performance stock units ranges from zero to 92,064 in the aggregate. Shares that are not awarded after the end of the measurement period will be forfeited. Additionally, during the nine months ended December 31, 2018, we made a one-time grant to our named executive officers of a target amount of 10,613 performance stock units based on the adjusted EBITDA contribution of the acquired THS operations for the period beginning on October 30, 2017, the closing date of the THS acquisition, and ending on March 31, 2020. The total grant

date fair value, as determined by the closing price of our common stock on the date of grant, was \$250. The expense will be recognized ratably over the vesting period. At the end of the performance period, the performance stock units will be evaluated with the requisite number of shares issued. The possible number of shares that could be issued under such performance stock units ranges from zero to 15,920 in the aggregate. Shares that are not awarded after the end of the performance period will be forfeited.

13. Revenue from Contracts with Customers

On April 1, 2018, we adopted Accounting Standards Codification Topic 606, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" ("ASC Topic 606") using the modified retrospective method and applying ASC Topic 606 to all revenue contracts with customers which were not completed as of the date of adoption. Results for reporting periods beginning after April 1, 2018 are presented under ASC Topic 606. In accordance with the modified retrospective approach, prior period amounts were not adjusted and are reported under ASC Topic 605, "Revenue Recognition." As a result of the adoption, the cumulative impact to our retained earnings at April 1, 2018 was immaterial and such impact primarily related to the accounting for certain engineering services revenue related to projects on existing facilities that will now be deferred, until delivery of product, as a fulfillment obligation. Additionally, revenues recognized under ASC Topic 606 in the interim period and YTD period did not materially differ from revenues that would have been recorded under ASC Topic 605. We expect the impact of the adoption of the new standard to continue to be immaterial to revenues and net income on an ongoing basis.

For purposes of calculating the cumulative transition adjustment the amended guidance has been applied to all contracts at the initial application date.

The core principle of the new standard is to recognize revenue that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive for goods or services when or as the promised goods or services are transferred to customers. ASC Topic 606 requires more judgment than previous guidance, as management will need to consider the terms of the contract and all relevant facts and circumstances when applying the revenue recognition standard. Management performs the following five steps when applying the revenue recognition standard: (i) identify each contract with customers, (ii) identify each performance obligation in the contracts with customers, (iii) estimate the transaction price (including any variable consideration), (iv) allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation and (v) recognize revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied.

Description of product and service offerings and revenue recognition policies

We principally provide a (i) suite of products (heating units, heating cables, tubing bundles and control systems) and (ii) services including design optimization, engineering, installation and maintenance services required to deliver comprehensive solutions to complex projects. The performance obligations associated with our products sales are generally recognized at a point in time. Where products and services are provided together under a time and materials contract, the performance obligations are satisfied over time. We also provide fixed-fee turnkey solutions consisting of products and services under which the related performance obligations and are satisfied over time.

In addition, we offer temporary power products that are designed to provide a safe and efficient means of supplying temporary electrical power distribution and lighting at energy infrastructure facilities for new construction and during maintenance and turnaround projects at operating facilities. Revenues associated with the rental of the temporary power products have historically been less than 5% of our total revenues are recognized under ASC Topic 840, "Leases".

Revenue is recognized when control of the promised goods or services is transferred to our customers in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to be entitled to receive in exchange for transferring such goods or providing such services. We account for a contract when a customer provides us with a firm purchase order or other contract that identifies the goods or services to be provided, the payment terms for those services, and when collectability of the consideration due is probable. Generally, our payment terms do not exceed 30 days.

Performance obligations

A performance obligation is a promise to provide the customer with a good or service. At contract inception, the Company will assess the goods or services promised in the contract with a customer and shall identify as a performance obligation each promise to transfer to the customer either: (i) a good or service (or a bundle of goods or

services) or (ii) a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transfer to the customer. For contracts with multiple performance obligations, standalone selling price is generally readily observable.

Revenue from products transferred to customers at a point in time is recognized when obligations under the terms of the contract with our customer are satisfied; generally this occurs with the transfer of control upon shipment. Revenue from

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products transferred to customers at a point in time accounted for approximately 61.6% and 68.1% of our revenue for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2018, respectively.

Our revenues that are recognized over time include (i) products and services which are billed on a time and materials basis, and (ii) fixed fee contracts for complex turnkey solutions. Revenue from products and services transferred to customers over time accounted for approximately 38.4% and 31.9% of our revenue for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2018, respectively.

For our time and materials service contracts, we recognize revenues as the products and services are provided over the term of the contract and have determined that the stated rate for installation services and products is representative of the stand-alone selling price for those services and products.

Our turnkey projects, or fixed fee projects, offer our customers a comprehensive solution for heat tracing from the initial planning stage through engineering/design, manufacture, installation and final proof-of-performance and acceptance testing. Turnkey services also include project planning, product supply, system integration, commissioning and on-going maintenance. Turnkey solutions, containing multiple deliverables, are customer specific and do not have an alternative use and present an unconditional right to payment, and thus are treated as a single performance obligation with revenues recognized over time as work progresses.

For revenue recognized under fixed fee turnkey contracts, we measure the costs incurred that contribute towards the satisfaction of our performance obligation as a percentage of the total estimated cost of production (the “cost-to-cost method”), and we recognize a proportionate amount of contract revenue, as the cost-to-cost method appropriately depicts performance towards satisfaction of the performance obligation. Changes to the original cost estimates may be required during the life of the contract and such estimates are reviewed on a regular basis. Sales and gross profits are adjusted using the cumulative catch-up method for revisions in estimated contract costs. These reviews have not resulted in significant adjustments to our results of operations.

At December 31, 2018, revenues associated with our open performance obligations totaled \$135,936, representing our combined backlog and deferred revenue. Within this amount, approximately \$10,715 will be earned as revenue in excess of one year. We expect to recognize the remaining revenues associated with unsatisfied or partially satisfied performance obligations within twelve months. During the three and nine months ended December 31, 2018, we recognized approximately \$12,849 and \$46,446 of revenues, respectively, associated with partially satisfied performance obligations as of April 1, 2018.

Pricing and sales incentives

Pricing is established at or prior to the time of sale with our customers and we record sales at the agreed-upon net selling price. Generally, we do not enter into sales contracts with customers that offer sales discounts or incentives.

Optional exemptions, practical expedients and policy elections

We expense incremental costs of obtaining a contract when incurred because the amortization period would be less than one year.

The Company has elected to treat shipping and handling activities as a cost of fulfillment rather than a separate performance obligation.

The Company has elected to exclude all sales and other similar taxes from the transaction price. Accordingly, the Company presents all collections from customers for these taxes on a net basis, rather than having to assess whether

the Company is acting as an agent or a principal in each taxing jurisdiction.

The Company adopted ASC Topic 606 as of April 1, 2018 using the modified retrospective method for all contracts not completed as of the date of adoption. For contracts that were modified before the effective date, the Company utilized the practical expedient to consider the aggregate effect of all modifications when identifying performance obligations and allocating transaction price.

Contract Assets and Liabilities

Contract assets and liabilities are presented on our condensed consolidated balance sheet. Contract assets consist of unbilled amounts resulting from sales under long-term contracts when the cost-to-cost method of revenue recognition is utilized

and revenue recognized exceeds the amount billed to the customer. Contract liabilities represent deferred revenue from advanced customer payments or billings in excess of costs incurred or revenue earned. The Company invoices customers pursuant to the terms of the related contract. Invoiced amounts are applied to individual contracts and an associated amount is either classified as a contract asset or contract liability depending on whether the revenue associated with the amounts billed had been earned (contract asset) or not (contract liability).

The following table provides information about contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers:

	Contract Assets	Contract Liabilities
Balance as of April 1, 2018	\$ 16,114	\$(8,143)
Revenue recognized under contracts	87,520	7,539
Billed amounts to customers	(77,317)	(10,780)
Total activity	\$ 10,203	\$(3,241)
Balance as of December 31, 2018	\$ 26,317	\$(11,384)

The \$10,203 increase in contract assets from March 31, 2018 to December 31, 2018 was primarily the result of timing of progress billings under long-term contracts and increased project revenues. The majority of contract liabilities at March 31, 2018 were recognized in revenue as of December 31, 2018. There were no impairment losses recognized on our contract assets for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2018.

Disaggregation of Revenue

We disaggregate our revenue from contracts with customers by geographic location, revenues recognized at point in time and revenues recognized over time as we believe these best depict how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of our revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors.

Disaggregation of revenues from contracts with customers for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2018			Three Months Ended December 31, 2017		
	Revenues recognized at point in time	Revenues recognized over time	Total	Revenues recognized at point in time	Revenues recognized over time	Total
United States and Latin America	\$ 21,736	\$ 29,316	\$ 51,052	\$ 17,186	\$ 15,642	\$ 32,828
Canada	29,237	4,229	33,466	27,391	2,787	30,178
Europe, Middle East and Africa	16,136	6,324	22,460	18,455	1,854	20,309
Asia-Pacific	6,473	5,905	12,378	6,395	2,950	9,345
Total revenues	\$ 73,582	\$ 45,774	\$ 119,356	\$ 69,427	\$ 23,233	\$ 92,660

	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2018			Nine Months Ended December 31, 2017		
	Revenues recognized at point in time	Revenues recognized over time	Total	Revenues recognized at point in time	Revenues recognized over time	Total
United States and Latin America	\$54,483	\$ 60,851	\$ 115,334	\$39,543	\$ 38,154	\$77,697
Canada	77,865	15,196	93,061	54,105	3,609	57,714
Europe, Middle East and Africa	49,618	9,209	58,827	42,194	6,179	48,373
Asia-Pacific	21,387	9,803	31,190	16,314	5,929	22,243
Total revenues	\$203,353	\$ 95,059	\$298,412	\$152,156	\$ 53,871	\$206,027

14. Income Taxes

On December 22, 2017, the United States enacted significant changes to U.S. tax law following the passage and signing of H.R.1, "An Act to Provide for Reconciliation Pursuant to Titles II and V of the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2018" (the "Tax Act") (previously known as "The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act"). The Tax Act included significant changes to existing tax law, including a permanent reduction to the U.S. federal corporate income tax rate from 35% to 21%, a one-time repatriation tax on deferred foreign income ("Transition Tax"), deductions, credits and business-related exclusions.

Our global anticipated annual effective income tax rate before discrete events was 30.2% and 25.4% for the nine months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. This estimate is based on a forecast of earnings in all of our jurisdictions. The effective income tax rate represents the weighted average of the estimated tax expense over our global income before tax. The increase in effective income tax rate is due, in part, to the impact of the global intangible low taxed income ("GILTI") tax, which is a component of the Tax Act. The GILTI tax results in additional tax in the United States related to our foreign operations.

Within the calculation of our estimated effective tax rate for the year ended March 31, 2018 as well as for the nine months ended December 31, 2018, we have used assumptions and estimates that may change as a result of future guidance, interpretation, and rule-making from the Internal Revenue Service, the SEC, and the Financial Accounting Standards Board and/or various other taxing jurisdictions. During the three months ended December 31, 2018, we finalized our Transition Tax calculation, which resulted in a Transition Tax of \$4,421. This amount was below our original Transition Tax estimate of \$5,126 primarily due to the application of foreign stock compensation within the calculation as well as other tax accounting assumptions. In connection with the Transition Tax calculation and other tax elections, we have reserved \$1,081 for uncertain tax positions that we determined could be overturned if the calculation is examined by the tax authorities.

15. Segment Information

We operate in four reportable segments based on four geographic countries or regions in which we operate: (i) United States and Latin America ("US-LAM"), (ii) Canada, (iii) Europe, Middle East and Africa ("EMEA") and (iv) Asia-Pacific ("APAC"). Within our four reportable segments, our core products and services are focused on thermal solutions primarily related to the electrical heat tracing industry. Each of our reportable segments serves a similar class of customers, including engineering, procurement and construction companies, international and regional oil and gas companies, commercial sub-contractors, electrical component distributors and direct sales to existing plant or industrial applications. Profitability within our segments is measured by operating income. Profitability can vary in each of our reportable segments based on the competitive environment within the region, the level of corporate overhead, such as the salaries of our senior executives, and the level of research and development and marketing activities in the region, as well as the mix of products and services. Since March 2015, we acquired THS, Unitemp, IPI and Sumac. THS (formerly known as CCI) develops and produces advanced industrial heating and filtration solutions for industrial and hazardous area applications that closely align with Thermon's core business and serves similar end markets in North America. As such, we have elected to report THS's operations through our US-LAM and Canada reportable segments. Both Unitemp and IPI offer thermal solutions and have been included in our EMEA and US-LAM reportable segments, respectively. Sumac provides temporary power products that differ from our core

thermal solutions business. As we anticipate that our full year operating results from Sumac will comprise less than 10% of our total sales and operating income, Sumac has been aggregated in our Canada segment. For purposes of this note, revenue is attributed to individual countries or regions on the basis of the physical location and jurisdiction of organization of the subsidiary that invoices the material and services.

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

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	Three Months Ended December 31, 2018	Three Months Ended December 31, 2017	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2018	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2017
Sales to External Customers:				
United States and Latin America	\$51,052	\$ 32,828	\$115,334	\$77,697
Canada	33,466	30,178	93,061	57,714
Europe, Middle East and Africa	22,460	20,309	58,827	48,373
Asia-Pacific	12,378	9,345	31,190	22,243
	\$119,356	\$ 92,660	\$298,412	\$206,027
Inter-Segment Sales:				
United States and Latin America	\$12,807	\$ 13,232	\$38,614	\$37,123
Canada	1,613	1,862	3,829	5,221
Europe, Middle East and Africa	866	487	2,829	1,210
Asia-Pacific	204	546	701	1,093
	\$15,490	\$ 16,127	\$45,973	\$44,647
Depreciation Expense:				
United States and Latin America	\$1,264	\$ 1,126	\$3,574	\$3,190
Canada	888	897	2,833	2,137
Europe, Middle East and Africa	114	133	331	347
Asia-Pacific	47	35	129	99
	\$2,313	\$ 2,191	\$6,867	\$5,773
Amortization Expense:				
United States and Latin America	\$1,438	\$ 1,505	\$4,403	\$4,515
Canada	2,866	2,632	9,939	4,373
Europe, Middle East and Africa	317	351	1,020	1,030
Asia-Pacific	266	266	798	798
	\$4,887	\$ 4,754	\$16,160	\$10,716
Income (loss) from operations:				
United States and Latin America	\$7,763	\$ 340	\$13,348	\$(1,757)
Canada	5,998	7,622	13,693	17,619
Europe, Middle East and Africa	3,827	2,008	7,530	4,240
Asia-Pacific	1,729	1,444	4,398	2,751
Unallocated:				
Stock compensation	(1,041)	(895)	(3,130)	(2,627)
Public company costs	(389)	(309)	(1,040)	(1,041)
	\$17,887	\$ 10,210	\$34,799	\$19,185

	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
Property, plant and equipment, net:		
United States and Latin America	\$ 40,254	\$37,112
Canada	30,211	33,076
Europe, Middle East and Africa	3,380	3,567
Asia-Pacific	679	730
	\$ 74,524	\$74,485
Total Assets:		
United States and Latin America	\$ 231,420	\$213,099
Canada	289,015	317,635
Europe, Middle East and Africa	88,424	89,379
Asia-Pacific	44,941	42,364
	\$ 653,800	\$662,477

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

Introduction and Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Management's discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is provided as a supplement to the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes thereto for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 to help provide an understanding of our financial condition, changes in our financial condition and results of our operations. In this quarterly report, we refer to the three month periods ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 as "Interim 2019" and "Interim 2018", respectively, and the nine month periods ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 as "YTD 2019" and "YTD 2018," respectively. The following discussion should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes included in Item 1 above.

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

Forward-looking statements reflect our current expectations regarding future events, results or outcomes. These expectations may or may not be realized. Some of these expectations may be based upon assumptions, data or judgments that prove to be incorrect. In addition, our business and operations involve numerous risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control, which could result in our expectations not being realized or otherwise materially affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. The forward-looking statements include but are not limited to statements regarding: (i) our plans to strategically pursue emerging growth opportunities, including strategic acquisitions, in diverse regions and across industry sectors; (ii) our plans to secure more new facility, or Greenfield, project bids; (iii) our ability to generate more facility maintenance, repair and operations or upgrades or expansions, or MRO/UE, revenue from our existing and future installed base; (iv) our ability to timely deliver backlog; (v) our ability to respond to new market developments and technological advances; (vi) our expectations regarding energy consumption and demand in the future and its impact on our future results of operations; (vii) our plans to develop strategic alliances with major customers and suppliers; (viii) our expectations that our revenues will increase; (ix) our belief in the sufficiency of our cash flows to meet our needs for the next year; (x) our ability to integrate acquired companies; (xi) our ability to successfully achieve synergies from acquisitions; and (xii) our ability to make required debt repayments.

Actual events, results and outcomes may differ materially from our expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements due to a variety of factors. Although it is not possible to identify all of these factors, they include, among others, (i) general economic conditions and cyclicalities in the markets we serve; (ii) future growth of energy, chemical processing and power generation capital investments; (iii) our ability to deliver existing orders within our backlog; (iv) our ability to bid and win new contracts; (v) competition from various other sources providing similar heat tracing products and services, or

alternative technologies, to customers; (vi) changes in relevant currency exchange rates; (vii) potential liability related to our products as well as the delivery of products and services; (viii) our ability to comply with the complex and dynamic system of laws and regulations applicable to domestic and international operations; (ix) our ability to protect data and thwart potential cyber attacks; (x) our ability to continue to generate sufficient cash flow to satisfy our liquidity needs; (xi) a material disruption at any of our manufacturing facilities; (xii) our dependence on subcontractors and suppliers; (xiii) our ability to obtain standby letters of credit, bank guarantees or performance bonds required to bid on or secure certain customer contracts; (xiv) our ability to attract and retain qualified management and employees, particularly in our overseas markets; and (xv) the extent to which federal, state, local, and foreign governmental regulations of energy, chemical processing and power generation products and services limits or prohibits the operation of our business. See also Item 1A, "Risk Factors" for information regarding the additional factors that have impacted or may impact our business and operations in our Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018 filed with the SEC on June 8, 2018 and in any subsequent Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q that we may file with the SEC. Any one of these factors or a combination of these factors could materially affect our future results of operations and could influence whether any forward-looking statements contained in this quarterly report ultimately prove to be accurate.

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

Overview

We are one of the largest providers of highly engineered industrial process heating solutions for process industries. For over 60 years, we have served a diverse base of thousands of customers around the world in attractive and growing markets, including oil & gas, chemical processing and power generation. We are a global leader and one of the few thermal solutions providers with a global footprint. We offer a full suite of products (heating units, heating cables, tubing bundles and control systems) and services (design optimization, engineering, installation and maintenance services) required to deliver comprehensive solutions to complex projects. We serve our customers through a global network of sales and service professionals and distributors in more than 30 countries and through our ten manufacturing facilities on three continents. These global capabilities and longstanding relationships with some of the largest multinational oil & gas, chemical processing, power and engineering, procurement and construction companies in the world have enabled us to diversify our revenue streams and opportunistically access high growth markets worldwide. During YTD 2019 and YTD 2018, approximately 61% and 62% of our revenues were generated from outside of the United States, respectively. Since March 2015, we have acquired four companies, Thermon Heating Systems, Inc. (formerly known as CCI Thermal Technologies Inc.) ("THS"), Unitemp Close Corporation ("Unitemp"), Sumac Fabrication Co. Ltd. ("Sumac") and Industrial Process Insulators, Inc. ("IPI"), that offer complementary products and services to our core thermal solution offerings. We actively pursue both organic and inorganic growth opportunities that serve to advance our corporate strategy.

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

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

We believe that our pipeline of planned projects, in addition to our backlog of signed purchase orders, provides us with visibility into our future revenue. Historically we have experienced few order cancellations, and the cancellations that have occurred in the past have not been material compared to our total contract volume or total backlog. The small number of order cancellations is attributable in part to the fact that a large portion of our solutions are ordered and installed toward the end of Greenfield project construction. Our backlog at December 31, 2018 was \$135.9 million, inclusive of \$26.5 million for THS, as compared to \$159.6 million at March 31, 2018. The timing of recognition of revenue out of backlog is not always certain, as it is subject to a variety of factors that may cause delays, many of which are beyond our control (such as customers' delivery schedules and levels of capital and maintenance expenditures). When delays occur, the recognition of revenue associated with the delayed project is likewise deferred.

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

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

Key drivers affecting our results of operations. Our results of operations and financial condition are affected by numerous factors, including those described under the caption "Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K/A filed with the SEC on June 8, 2018 and elsewhere in this quarterly report and those described below:

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

Cyclical nature of end-users' markets. Demand for our products and services depends in large part upon the level of capital and maintenance expenditures of our customers and end users, in particular those in the energy, chemical processing and power generation industries, and firms that design and construct facilities for these industries. These customers' expenditures historically have been cyclical in nature and vulnerable to economic downturns. Greenfield projects, and in particular large Greenfield projects (i.e., new facility construction projects generating in excess of \$5 million in annual sales), historically have been a substantial source of revenue growth, and Greenfield revenues tend to be more cyclical than MRO/UE revenues. A sustained decrease in capital and maintenance spending or in new facility

construction by our customers could have a material adverse effect on the demand for our products and services and our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Acquisition strategy. In recent years, we have begun executing on a strategy to grow the Company through the acquisition of businesses that are either in the heat tracing solutions industry or provide complementary products and solutions for the markets and customers we serve. Since March 2015, we have acquired four companies, Thermon Heating Systems, Inc. (formerly known as CCI Thermal Technologies Inc.) ("THS"), Unitemp Close Corporation ("Unitemp"), Sumac Fabrication Co. Ltd. ("Sumac") and Industrial Process Insulators, Inc. ("IPI"), that offer complementary products and services to our core thermal solution offerings. We actively pursue both organic and inorganic growth opportunities that serve to advance our corporate strategy.

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

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

	Three Months Ended December 31,* 2018	Nine Months Ended December 31,* 2017	2018	2017
Greenfield	45%	38%	41%	37%
MRO/UE	55%	62%	59%	63%

* THS has been excluded from the table above. Substantially all of THS's revenue would be classified as MRO/UE under the current definitions.

We believe that our analysis of Greenfield and MRO/UE is an important measure to explain the trends in our business to investors. Greenfield revenue is an indicator of both our ability to successfully compete for new capital projects as well as the economic health of the industries we serve. Furthermore, Greenfield revenue is an indicator of potential MRO/UE revenue in future years. THS has been excluded from MRO/UE calculations to enhance comparability across periods as substantially all of THS's revenue would be classified as MRO/UE.

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

Large and growing installed base. Customers typically use the incumbent heat tracing provider for MRO/UE projects to avoid complications and compatibility problems associated with switching providers. As new Greenfield projects are completed, our installed base continues to grow, and we expect that such installed base will continue to generate ongoing high margin MRO/UE revenues. For YTD 2019 and YTD 2018, MRO/UE sales comprised approximately 59% and 63% of our consolidated revenues, respectively (excluding THS). A sustained decline in Greenfield projects could slow the growth in our installed base and reduce demand for our MRO/UE business and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Seasonality of MRO/UE revenues. Revenues realized from MRO/UE orders tend to be less cyclical than Greenfield projects and more consistent quarter over quarter, although MRO/UE revenues are impacted by seasonal factors. MRO/UE revenues for the core heat tracing business are typically highest during the second and third fiscal quarters, as most of our customers perform preventative maintenance prior to the winter season.

Recent Events-Acquisition of CCI Thermal Technologies Inc. On October 30, 2017, we, through a wholly-owned subsidiary, acquired 100% of the equity interests of CCI Thermal Technologies, Inc. and certain related real estate assets for \$262.0 million CAD (approximately \$204.2 million USD at the exchange rate as of October 30, 2017) in cash. Such subsidiary and CCI Thermal Technologies, Inc. amalgamated immediately after the closing of the acquisition to form THS, an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. THS is engaged in industrial process heating, focused on the development and production of advanced heating and filtration solutions for industrial and hazardous area applications and is headquartered in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. THS markets its products through several diverse brands known for high quality, safety and reliability, and serves clients in the energy, petrochemical,

electrical distribution, power, transit and industrial end markets globally. The THS acquisition was funded in part by a new \$250.0 million senior secured term loan B facility that was consummated on October 30, 2017.

Results of Operations (Three-month periods ended December 31, 2018 and 2017)

The following table sets forth our consolidated statements of operations for the three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 and indicates the amount of change and percentage change between periods.

	Three Months Ended December 31, (dollars in thousands)		Increase/(Decrease)		
	2018	2017	\$	%	
Consolidated Statements of Operations Data:					
Sales	\$119,356	\$92,660	\$26,696	29	%
Cost of sales	68,473	50,446	18,027	36	%
Gross profit	\$50,883	\$42,214	\$8,669	21	%
Gross margin %	42.6	% 45.6	%		
Operating expenses:					
Marketing, general and administrative and engineering	\$27,068	\$26,356	\$712	3	%
Stock compensation expense	1,041	895	146	16	%
Amortization of intangible assets	4,887	4,753	134	3	%
Income from operations	\$17,887	\$10,210	\$7,677	75	%
Interest expense, net:					
Interest income	24	161	(137)	(85)	%
Interest expense	(3,572)	(2,528)	(1,044)	41	%
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	(376)	376	(100)	%
Amortization of debt costs	(313)	(259)	(54)	21	%
Interest expense, net	(3,861)	(3,002)	(859)	29	%
Other expense	(155)	(5,492)	5,337	(97)	%
Income before provision for income taxes	\$13,871	\$1,716	\$12,155	708	%
Income tax expense	4,154	883	3,271	370	%
Net income	\$9,717	\$833	\$8,884	1,067	%
Income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests (1)	(2)	234	(236)	(101)	%
Net income available to Thermon Group Holdings, Inc.	\$9,719	\$599	\$9,120	1,523	%

(1) Represents income attributable to the 25% non-controlling equity interest in the Sumac business that was retained by sellers in the Sumac transaction. Subsequent to July 20, 2018, income attributable to non-controlling equity interest represents 12.5% (See Note 10, "Related Parties" for additional information).

Three Months Ended December 31, 2018 ("Interim 2019") Compared to the Three Months Ended December 31, 2017 ("Interim 2018")

Revenues. Revenues for Interim 2019 were \$119.4 million, compared to \$92.7 million for Interim 2018, an increase of \$26.7 million or 29%. The increase in revenue is partially due to the THS acquisition, which contributed \$7.1 million of additional revenue in Interim 2019 as compared to Interim 2018. Our sales mix (excluding THS) in Interim 2019 was 45% Greenfield and 55% MRO/UE, as compared to 38% Greenfield and 62% MRO/UE in Interim 2018.

Greenfield revenue is historically at or near 40% of our total revenue. Accordingly, the volume of Greenfield revenues in Interim 2019 was substantially higher than Interim 2018 primarily due to increased project revenues in our US-LAM segment.

As compared to Interim 2018, Interim 2019 revenue grew in all of our segments. The primary increase was from our US-LAM segment, which increased \$18.2 million or 56%. Our US-LAM segment experienced sales growth in both Greenfield and MRO/UE with a return of both capital and maintenance spending by our customers. In Canada, our revenues increased by \$3.3 million, or 11%, as compared to Interim 2018. Our Canadian revenues include most of the revenue from THS, which

increased \$5.6 million as compared to the two months of operations in Interim 2018. Accordingly, our organic revenues in Canada are down \$2.3 million or 15% in Interim 2019. The decrease in our Canadian organic revenues was primarily due to foreign exchange translation.

Our APAC segment revenue increased by \$3.0 million or 32% in Interim 2019 as compared to Interim 2018, as a result of improved market conditions and increased demand for Greenfield projects in that region. Our EMEA segment revenue increased by \$2.2 million or 11% due to an increase in demand for MRO/UE and Greenfield projects in the region.

Gross profit and margin. Gross profit totaled \$50.9 million in Interim 2019, compared to \$42.2 million in Interim 2018, an increase of \$8.7 million or 21%. The increase is due to higher Interim 2019 sales, which include the full three-month THS revenue contribution. Gross margins were 42.6% and 45.6% in Interim 2019 and Interim 2018, respectively. The lower gross margin in Interim 2019 is attributable to a substantial increase in Greenfield revenues. THS gross margins in Interim 2019 and Interim 2018 were within the Company's expected historical range of 45% to 50%. Gross margins for our core heat tracing products have been relatively unaffected by tariffs or other inflationary factors through YTD 2019.

Marketing, general and administrative and engineering. Marketing, general and administrative and engineering costs were \$27.1 million in Interim 2019, compared to \$26.4 million in Interim 2018, an increase of \$0.7 million or 3%. As a percentage of total revenue, marketing, general and administrative and engineering costs represented 23% and 28% in Interim 2019 and Interim 2018, respectively.

Our marketing, general and administrative and engineering expense increased \$0.7 million in Interim 2019 compared to Interim 2018 despite \$3.5 million of THS acquisition expenses included in Interim 2018. The additional month of THS operations contributed \$1.0 million of the expense increase. Our accrual for the annual incentive program increased \$1.2 million as compared to Interim 2018. We accrue for an annual incentive bonus for our officers and employees based on quarterly results toward attainment levels established by our board of directors. In future periods, this accrual will be adjusted based on quarterly attainment of the full year incentive bonus. The balance of the increase is primarily related to increased staffing levels to support growth of the our business.

Stock compensation expense. Stock compensation expense was \$1.0 million and \$0.9 million in Interim 2019 and Interim 2018, respectively. For the remainder of fiscal year 2019, we estimate our stock compensation expense will be comparable throughout the year.

Amortization of intangible assets. Amortization of intangible assets was \$4.9 million in Interim 2019 and \$4.8 million in Interim 2018. The acquired intangible assets of THS accounted for \$2.0 million in amortization in Interim 2019. For the remainder of fiscal year 2019, we estimate our future quarterly amortization expense will be comparable throughout the year, with the inclusion of the THS acquisition.

Interest expense, net. Interest expense, net, was \$3.9 million in Interim 2019, compared to \$3.0 million in Interim 2018, an increase of \$0.9 million. Interest expense on outstanding long-term debt principal increased \$1.0 million and amortization of deferred debt costs increased \$0.1 million in Interim 2019 as compared to Interim 2018 due to our new \$250.0 million senior secured term loan B credit facility incurred to finance in part the THS acquisition (see Note 9, "Long-Term Debt", for additional information on our term loan B credit facility and other long-term debt).

Other income and expense. Other income and expense was expense of \$0.2 million in Interim 2019 and expense of \$5.5 million in Interim 2018, a decrease of \$5.3 million. During Interim 2019, we recorded approximately \$0.1 million of income from foreign exchange gains due to favorable hedging activities, as compared to a \$5.6 million loss in Interim 2018 related to the THS acquisition.

Income taxes. Income tax expense was \$4.2 million in Interim 2019 on pre-tax income of \$13.9 million compared to income tax expense of \$0.9 million in Interim 2018 on pre-tax net income of \$1.7 million, an increase of \$3.3 million. Our effective tax rate was 29.9% and 51.5% in Interim 2019 and Interim 2018, respectively.

On December 22, 2017, the United States enacted significant changes to the U.S. tax law following the passage and signing of H.R.1, "An Act to Provide for Reconciliation Pursuant to Titles II and V of the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2018" (the "Tax Act"). The Tax Act included significant changes to existing tax law, including a permanent reduction to the U.S. federal corporate income tax rate from 35% to 21%, a one-time repatriation tax on deferred foreign income ("Transition Tax"), deductions, credits and business-related exclusions.

Our global anticipated annual effective income tax rate before discrete events was 30.2% and 25.4% for Interim 2019 and Interim 2018, respectively. This estimate is based on a forecast of earnings in all of our jurisdictions. The effective income tax rate represents the weighted average of the estimated tax expense over our global income before tax. The increase in

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effective income tax rate is due, in part, to the impact of the global intangible low taxed income (“GILTI”) tax, which is a component of the Tax Act. The GILTI tax results in additional tax in the United States related to our foreign operations.

Net income available to Thermon. Net income available to the Company, after non-controlling interest, was \$9.7 million in Interim 2019 as compared to \$0.6 million in Interim 2018, an increase of \$9.1 million. The increase in Interim 2019 net income is primarily due to (i) a \$8.7 million increase in gross profit and (ii) a \$5.3 million decrease in other expenses due to the foreign exchange loss in Interim 2018 related to the THS acquisition, offset in part by (iii) an increase of \$1.0 million in interest expense relating to our term loan B credit facility and (iv) a \$3.3 million increase in income tax expense due to the increase in pre-tax net income.

Results of Operations (Nine-month periods ended December 31, 2018 and 2017)

The following table sets forth our consolidated statements of operations for the nine months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and indicates the amount of change and percentage change between periods.

	Nine Months Ended December 31, (dollars in thousands)		Increase/(Decrease)	
	2018	2017	\$	%
Consolidated Statements of Operations Data:				
Sales	\$298,412	\$206,027	\$92,385	45 %
Cost of sales	167,441	109,039	58,402	54 %
Gross profit	\$130,971	\$96,988	\$33,983	35 %
Gross margin %	43.9	% 47.1	%	
Operating expenses:				
Marketing, general and administrative and engineering	\$76,882	\$64,462	\$12,420	19 %
Stock compensation expense	3,130	2,627	503	19 %
Amortization of intangible assets	16,160	10,714	5,446	51 %
Income from operations	\$34,799	\$19,185	\$15,614	81 %
Interest expense, net:				
Interest income	147	553	(406)	(73)%
Interest expense	(10,426)	(3,943)	(6,483)	164 %
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	(376)	376	(100)%
Amortization of debt costs	(1,047)	(433)	(614)	142 %
Interest expense, net	(11,326)	(4,199)	(7,127)	170 %
Other income/(expense)	73	(5,563)	5,636	(101)%
Income before provision for income taxes	\$23,546	\$9,423	\$14,123	150 %
Income tax expense	7,126	2,798	4,328	155 %
Net income	\$16,420	\$6,625	\$9,795	148 %
Income attributable to non-controlling interests (1)	432	769	(337)	(44)%
Net income available to Thermon Group Holdings, Inc.	\$15,988	\$5,856	\$10,132	173 %

(1) Represents income attributable to the 25% non-controlling equity interest in the Sumac business that was retained by sellers in the Sumac transaction. Subsequent to July 20, 2018, income attributable to non-controlling equity interest represents 12.5% (See Note 10, "Related Parties" for additional information).

Nine Months Ended December 31, 2018 ("YTD 2019") Compared to the Nine Months Ended December 31, 2017 ("YTD 2018")

Revenues. Revenues for YTD 2019 were \$298.4 million, compared to \$206.0 million for YTD 2018, an increase of \$92.4 million or 45%. The increase in revenue is due, in part, to our THS acquisition, which contributed \$61.3 million of additional revenue for YTD 2019. Our sales mix (excluding THS) in YTD 2019 was 41% Greenfield and 59% MRO/UE, as compared to 37% Greenfield and 63% MRO/UE in YTD 2018. Greenfield revenue is typically at or near 40% of our total revenue.

YTD 2019 revenue increased in all reportable segments as compared to YTD 2018. The increase was primarily due to an increase in US-LAM segment sales of \$37.6 million or 48%, as compared to YTD 2018. Our US-LAM segment experienced sales growth in both Greenfield and MRO/UE with a return of both capital and maintenance spending by our customers. YTD 2019 revenues in the Canada segment increased by \$35.3 million or 61% as compared to YTD 2018. Most of the revenue from THS is included in our Canadian segment which increased \$38.6 million as compared to the two months of operations that were included in YTD 2018 results. Accordingly, our organic Canadian revenue has declined by \$3.2 million primarily due to the effects of foreign currency translation.

As compared to YTD 2018, our YTD 2019 revenue in EMEA and APAC segments increased by \$10.5 million or 22% and \$8.9 million or 40%, respectively. Within our APAC segment, we continue to see increased demand for both Greenfield and MRO/UE projects. Within our EMEA segment, we continue to benefit from stronger project execution in converting our backlog.

Gross profit and margin. Gross profit totaled \$131.0 million in YTD 2019, compared to \$97.0 million in YTD 2018, an increase of \$34.0 million. The increase in gross profit in YTD 2019 is due to the increase in revenues which include the THS revenue contribution, partially offset by a slight decrease in overall gross margins. Gross margins were 43.9% and 47.1% in YTD 2019 and YTD 2018, respectively. The lower gross margins in YTD 2019 is attributable to increased Greenfield project revenues. Gross margins from our Greenfield project sales were improved from YTD 2018; however, the significant volume of Greenfield revenue reduced our overall gross margins. For YTD 2019, gross margins from THS were slightly below the Company's historical range of 45% to 50%. Gross margins for our core heat tracing products have been relatively unaffected by tariffs or other inflationary factors through YTD 2019.

Marketing, general and administrative and engineering. Marketing, general and administrative and engineering costs were \$76.9 million in YTD 2019, compared to \$64.5 million in YTD 2018, an increase of \$12.4 million or 19%. As a percentage of total revenue, marketing, general and administrative and engineering costs represented 26% and 31% in YTD 2019 and YTD 2018, respectively.

The increase in YTD 2019 marketing, general and administrative and engineering costs is primarily attributable to the THS acquisition. THS marketing, general and administrative and engineering expenses increased \$9.7 million, due to nine months of operations in YTD 2019, as compared to the two months of operations in YTD 2018. YTD 2018 included \$3.8 million of THS acquisition related expenses. In YTD 2019 we incurred an additional \$3.5 million of salaries and benefits (excluding THS) as compared to YTD 2018, primarily attributable to the increase in headcount in our US-LAM segment. Additionally, our accrual for annual incentive (excluding THS) was \$3.1 million higher in YTD 2019 than YTD 2018. We accrue for an annual incentive bonus for our officers and employees based on quarterly results toward attainment levels established by our board of directors. In future periods, this accrual will be adjusted based on quarterly attainment of the full year incentive bonus.

Stock compensation expense. Stock compensation expense was \$3.1 million and \$2.6 million in YTD 2019 and YTD 2018, respectively. For the remainder of fiscal year 2019, we estimate our stock compensation expense will be comparable throughout the year.

Amortization of intangible assets. Amortization of intangible assets was \$16.2 million in YTD 2019 and \$10.7 million in YTD 2018, an increase of \$5.5 million. The increase in amortization expense is attributable to the acquired intangible assets of THS, which accounted for an additional \$5.6 million in amortization during the nine months of operations in YTD 2019 compared to two months of operations in YTD 2018.

Interest expense. Interest expense, net, was \$11.3 million in YTD 2019, compared to \$4.2 million in YTD 2018, an increase of \$7.1 million. Interest expense on outstanding principal of long-term debt increased \$6.5 million and amortization of deferred debt costs increased \$0.6 million in YTD 2019 as compared to YTD 2018 due to our new \$250.0 million senior secured term loan B credit facility incurred to finance in part the THS acquisition (see Note 9, "Long-Term Debt", for additional information on our long-term debt).

Other income and expense. Other income and expense was income of \$0.1 million and expense \$5.6 million in YTD 2019 and YTD 2018, respectively, a decrease in expense of \$5.7 million. During YTD 2019, we recorded approximately \$0.4 million of foreign exchange income from foreign exchange gains due to favorable hedging activities offset in part by unrealized losses from the deferred compensation plan and other miscellaneous expense of \$0.3 million, as compared to \$5.6 million foreign exchange loss in YTD 2018 related to the THS acquisition.

Income taxes. Income tax expense was \$7.1 million in YTD 2019 on pre-tax income of \$23.5 million compared to an income tax expense of \$2.8 million in YTD 2018 on pre-tax net income of \$9.4 million, an increase of \$4.3 million which is mostly attributable to higher pre-tax income. Our effective tax rate was 30.2% and 29.7% in YTD 2019 and YTD 2018, respectively.

On December 22, 2017, the United States enacted significant changes to the U.S. tax law following the passage and signing of H.R.1, "An Act to Provide for Reconciliation Pursuant to Titles II and V of the Concurrent Resolution on the

Budget for Fiscal Year 2018” (the “Tax Act”) (previously known as “The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act”). The Tax Act included significant changes to existing tax law, including a permanent reduction to the U.S. federal corporate income tax rate from 35% to 21%, a one-time repatriation tax on deferred foreign income (“Transition Tax”), deductions, credits and business-related exclusions.

Our anticipated annual effective income tax rate before discrete events was 30.2% and 25.4% in YTD 2019 and YTD 2018, respectively. The anticipated annual effective tax rate is established by estimating anticipated tax rates in each of the countries where we earn taxable income as adjusted for known differences as well as our ability to apply any jurisdictional tax losses to prior or future periods. See Note 13, "Income Taxes," to our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this quarterly report, for further detail on income taxes.

Net income available to Thermon. Net income available to the Company, after non-controlling interest, was \$16.0 million in YTD 2019 as compared to \$5.9 million in YTD 2018, an increase of \$10.1 million or 173%. The increase in YTD 2019 net income is primarily due to a \$34.0 million increase in gross profit and a \$5.6 million decrease in other expenses, partially offset by (i) a \$12.4 million increase in marketing, general and administrative and engineering expense primarily due to the nine months of THS operations in YTD 2019 as compared to two months in YTD 2018, (ii) \$5.4 million in increased amortization expense as a result of the THS acquired intangible assets, (iii) an increase of \$7.1 million in interest expense and amortization of deferred debt costs relating to our new term loan B credit facility, and (iv) a \$4.3 million increase in income tax expense.

Contractual Obligations and Contingencies

Contractual Obligations. The following table summarizes our significant contractual payment obligations as of December 31, 2018 and the effect such obligations are expected to have on our liquidity position assuming all obligations reach maturity.

	TOTAL	Payment due by period (dollars in thousands)			
		Less than 1 Year	1 - 3 Years	3 - 5 Years	More than 5 Years
Variable rate term loan(1)	\$220,125	\$2,500	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$207,625
Interest payments on variable rate term loan(2)	60,808	10,726	21,114	20,593	8,375
Borrowings under revolving credit facility(3)	6,231	6,231	—	—	—
Operating lease obligations(4)	19,972	3,442	5,634	4,001	6,895
Information technology services agreements(5)	2,335	1,174	1,161	—	—
Total	\$309,471	\$24,073	\$32,909	\$29,594	\$222,895

(1) Consists of quarterly scheduled principal payments under our new term loan B credit facility of \$0.6 million through July 31, 2024, with the remaining principal balance being settled with a lump-sum payment of \$205.8 million due at maturity in October 2024. Please see Note 9, "Long-Term Debt" in our financial statements, for more information on our new term loan B credit facility.

(2) Consists of estimated future term loan interest payments under our credit facility based on our current interest rate as of December 31, 2018.

(3) Consists of borrowings under our revolving line of credit facility. As of December 31, 2018, the interest rate on outstanding borrowings was 5.13%.

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

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

Contingencies. We are involved in various legal and administrative proceedings that arise from time to time in the ordinary course of doing business. Some of these proceedings may result in fines, penalties or judgments being assessed against us, which may adversely affect our financial results. In addition, from time to time, we are involved in various disputes, which may or may not be settled prior to legal proceedings being instituted and which may result in losses in excess of accrued liabilities, if any, relating to such unresolved disputes. As of December 31, 2018, management believes that adequate reserves have been established for any probable and reasonably estimable losses. Expenses related to litigation reduce operating income. We do not believe that the outcome of any of these proceedings or disputes would have a significant adverse effect on our financial position, long-term results of operations, or cash flows. It is possible, however, that charges related to these matters could be significant to our results of operations or cash flows in any one accounting period.

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

To bid on or secure certain contracts, we are required at times to provide a performance guaranty to our customers in the form of a surety bond, standby letter of credit or foreign bank guaranty. At December 31, 2018, we had in place standby letters of credit, bank guarantees and performance bonds totaling \$23.2 million to support our various customer contracts. Our Indian subsidiary also has \$5.2 million in customs bonds outstanding to secure the Company's customs duties obligations in India.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

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

Cash and cash equivalents. At December 31, 2018, we had \$30.2 million in cash and cash equivalents. We maintain cash and cash equivalents at various financial institutions located in many countries throughout the world.

Approximately \$5.1 million, or 17%, of these amounts were held in domestic accounts with various institutions and approximately \$25.1 million, or 83%, of these amounts were held in accounts outside of the United States with various financial institutions.

Senior secured credit facility. In October 2017, we entered into a new credit agreement that provides for (i) a seven-year \$250.0 million variable rate senior secured term loan B facility and (ii) a five-year \$60.0 million senior secured revolving credit facility. See Note 9, "Long-Term Debt—Senior Secured Credit Facility" to our unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes thereto included above in Item 1. Financial Statements (Unaudited) of this quarterly report for information on our senior secured term loan and revolving credit facility, which is hereby incorporated by reference into this Item 2. At December 31, 2018, we had outstanding borrowings under our revolving credit facility of \$6.2 million and \$49.2 million of available capacity thereunder, after taking into account the borrowing base, outstanding borrowings and \$4.6 million of outstanding letters of credit. From time to time, we may choose to utilize our revolving credit facility to fund operations, acquisitions or other investments despite having cash available within our consolidated group in light of the cost, timing and other business considerations.

As of December 31, 2018, we had \$220.1 million of outstanding principal on our term loan B facility. Commencing April 1, 2018, we will be required to make quarterly principal payments of the term loan of \$0.6 million through July 31, 2024. Thereafter, the remaining principal balance will be settled with a lump-sum payment of \$205.8 million due at maturity of the term loan in October 2024. During the nine months ended December 31, 2018, we made an optional debt prepayment of principal on the term loan B facility of \$3.0 million. From time to time, we may choose to make unscheduled and additional prepayments of principal on the term loan B based on available cash flows.

Guarantees; security. The term loan is guaranteed by the Company and all of the Company's current and future wholly owned domestic material subsidiaries (the "US Subsidiary Guarantors"), subject to certain exceptions. Obligations of the Company under the revolving credit facility are guaranteed by the Company and the US Subsidiary Guarantors. The obligations of Thermon Canada Inc. (the "Canadian Borrower") under the revolving credit facility are guaranteed by the Company, Thermon Holding Corp. (the "US Borrower"), the US Subsidiary Guarantors and each of the wholly owned Canadian material subsidiaries of the Canadian Borrower, subject to certain exceptions. The term loan and the obligations of the US Borrower under the revolving credit facility are secured by a first lien on all of the Company's assets and the assets of the US Subsidiary Guarantors, including 100% of the capital stock of the US Subsidiary Guarantors and 65% of the capital stock of the first tier material foreign subsidiaries of the Company, the US Borrower and the US Subsidiary Guarantors, subject to certain exceptions. The obligations of the Canadian Borrower under the revolving credit facility are secured by a first lien on all of the Company's assets, the US Subsidiary Guarantors' assets, the Canadian Borrower's assets and the assets of the material Canadian subsidiaries of the Canadian Borrower, including 100% of the capital stock of the Canadian Borrower's material Canadian subsidiaries.

Financial covenants. The term loan is not subject to any financial covenants. The revolving credit facility requires the Company, on a consolidated basis, to maintain certain financial covenant ratios. The Company must maintain a consolidated leverage ratio on the last day of the following periods: 5.5:1.0 for December 31, 2017 through September 30, 2018; 5.0:1.0 for December 31, 2018 through September 30, 2019; 4.5:1.0 for December 31, 2019 through September 30, 2020; and 3.8:1.0 for December 31, 2020 and each fiscal quarter thereafter. In addition, on the last day of any period of four fiscal quarters, the Company must maintain a consolidated fixed charge coverage ratio of not less than 1.3:1.0. As of December 31, 2018, we were in compliance with all financial covenants of the credit facility.

Restrictive covenants. The credit agreement governing our credit facility contains various restrictive covenants that, among other things, restrict or limit our ability to (subject to certain negotiated exceptions): incur additional indebtedness; grant liens; make fundamental changes; sell assets; make restricted payments; enter into sales and leasebacks; make investments; prepay certain indebtedness; enter into transactions with affiliates; and enter into

restrictive agreements.

Repatriation considerations. Given the Tax Act's significant changes and potential opportunities to repatriate cash tax free, we have reevaluated our current indefinite assertions. Accordingly, we will no longer assert a permanent reinvestment position in most of our foreign subsidiaries. We expect to repatriate certain earnings which will be subject to withholding taxes. These additional withholding taxes are being recorded as an additional deferred tax liability associated with the basis difference in such jurisdictions. The uncertainty related to the taxation of such withholding taxes on distributions under the Tax Act and finalization of the cash repatriation plan makes the deferred tax liability a provisional amount.

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

For the remainder of fiscal year 2019, we estimate we will invest approximately \$1.4 million in property plant and equipment for our thermal solutions business and will continue to make investments in Sumac's rental equipment business (based on market demand). Key investments include the purchase of capital equipment used in our manufacturing facilities, land and building improvements, website development and continued investments in our multi-year enterprise resource planning software (or ERP) upgrade. During YTD 2019, we invested \$0.6 million in Sumac for temporary power products that were or are expected to be deployed to our customers on a rental basis throughout Canada and the United States.

Net cash provided by operating activities totaled \$9.8 million and \$11.5 million for YTD 2019 and YTD 2018, respectively, a decrease in net cash provided by operating activities of \$1.7 million. The decrease was primarily attributable to a \$23.0 million increase in cash used by working capital accounts, partially offset by an increase of \$9.8 million in net income and a \$11.6 million increase in non-cash reconciling items.

Our working capital assets in accounts receivable, inventory, contract assets and other current assets represented a use of cash of \$32.3 million and \$23.6 million in YTD 2019 and YTD 2018 respectively, an increase in the use of cash of \$8.7 million in YTD 2019. During YTD 2019 and YTD 2018, accounts receivable increased due to increased revenues, representing a use of cash of \$10.3 million and \$4.8 million, respectively. In YTD 2019 and YTD 2018 our inventory balance increased due to higher revenues and for the build-up of inventory for future periods to prepare inventory for customers who perform preventative maintenance prior to the winter season, representing a use of cash of \$8.3 million and \$9.1 million, respectively. Contract assets were a use of cash of \$7.4 million and a use of cash of \$6.8 million in YTD 2019 and YTD 2018, respectively, which is primarily attributed to timing of billings on our turnkey projects.

Our combined balance of accounts payable, accrued liabilities and other non-current liabilities represented a source of cash of \$2.1 million in YTD 2019 and a source of cash of \$11.4 million in YTD 2018, a decrease in source of cash of \$9.3 million. The decrease in the source of cash in YTD 2019 is primarily due to the timing of vendor payments and annual incentive payments. Changes in our income taxes payable and receivable balances represented a use of cash of \$2.8 million in YTD 2019 and a source of cash of \$2.2 million in YTD 2018.

Net cash used in investing activities totaled \$7.2 million and \$163.4 million for YTD 2019 and YTD 2018, respectively, a comparative decrease in the use of cash for investing activities of \$156.2 million, which is the net effect of the following items. In YTD 2018, the Company paid, net of cash acquired, \$202.7 million for the THS acquisition resulting in a use of cash. In YTD 2019 and YTD 2018, proceeds from the sale of cash deposit investments totaled \$1.0 million and \$53.1 million, respectively, reflecting a comparative \$52.2 million decrease in the source of cash. During YTD 2018, the Company purchased \$8.1 million in cash deposit investments reflecting a comparative increase in the source of cash of \$8.1 million. In YTD 2019 and YTD 2018, the Company purchased \$8.8 million and \$6.2 million, respectively, of property, plant and equipment representing a comparative increase in the use of cash of \$2.6 million. Included in total property, plant and equipment are net investments of \$2.1 million for rental equipment for our Sumac business during YTD 2018.

Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities totaled \$(4.5) million and \$159.0 million in YTD 2019 and YTD 2018, respectively, reflecting a decrease in the source of cash of \$163.5 million. The decrease in the source of cash is primarily attributable to the funding of the term loan B credit facility which was a source of cash of \$250.0 million, offset in part by the repayment of the extinguished credit facility of \$91.0 million in YTD 2018. Issuance costs and

debt discounts associated with the term loan B were a use of cash of \$9.6 million in YTD 2018. See Note 9, “Long-Term Debt” for additional information on our term loan B credit facility and revolving credit facility. Additionally, the Company purchased one-half (12.5%) of the existing 25% minority interest from the minority shareholder of the Sumac business unit in the amount of \$5.7 million representing a use of cash in YTD 2019.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2018, we do not have any off balance sheet arrangements. In addition, we do not have any interest in entities referred to as variable interest entities, which include special purpose entities and other structured finance entities.

Effect of Inflation

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

Critical Accounting Policies

See Part I, Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018 filed with the SEC on June 8, 2018 for a discussion of the Company’s critical accounting policies and estimates.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 1, “Basis of Presentation and Accounting Policy Information” to our unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes thereto included above in Item 1. Financial Statements (Unaudited) of this quarterly report for information on recent accounting pronouncements, which is hereby incorporated by reference into this Item 2.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

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

Foreign currency risk relating to operations. We transact business globally and are subject to risks associated with fluctuating foreign exchange rates. Approximately 61% of our YTD 2019 consolidated revenue was generated by sales from our non-U.S. subsidiaries. Our non-U.S. subsidiaries generally sell their products and services in the local currency, but obtain a significant amount of their products from our manufacturing facilities located elsewhere, primarily the United States, Canada and Europe. Significant changes in the relevant exchange rates could adversely affect our margins on foreign sales of products. Our non-U.S. subsidiaries incur most of their expenses (other than intercompany expenses) in their local functional currency. These currencies include the Canadian dollar, Euro, British Pound, Russian Ruble, Australian Dollar, South Korean Won, Chinese Renminbi, Indian Rupee, Mexican Peso, Japanese Yen, South African Rand and Brazilian Real.

During YTD 2019, our largest exposures to foreign exchange rates consisted primarily of the Canadian Dollar and the Euro against the U.S. dollar. The market risk related to the foreign currency exchange rates is measured by estimating the potential impact of a 10% change in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the local currency exchange rates. The rates used to perform this analysis were based on a weighted average of the market rates in effect during the relevant period. A 10% appreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to the Canadian dollar would result in a net decrease in net income of \$0.7 million for YTD 2019. Conversely, a 10% depreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to the Canadian dollar would result in a net increase in net income of \$0.8 million for YTD 2019. A 10% appreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to the Euro would result in a net decrease in net income of \$0.5 million for YTD 2019. Conversely, a 10% depreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to the Euro would result in a net increase in net income of \$0.6 million for YTD 2019.

The geographic areas outside the United States in which we operate are generally not considered to be highly inflationary. Nonetheless, these foreign operations are sensitive to fluctuations in currency exchange rates arising from, among other things, certain intercompany transactions that are generally denominated in U.S. dollars rather than their respective functional currencies. The net impact of foreign currency transactions on our condensed consolidated statements of operations were a gain of \$0.4 million and a loss of \$5.6 million in YTD 2019 and YTD 2018, respectively.

As of December 31, 2018, we had approximately \$12.0 million in notional forward contracts to reduce our exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations. These forward contracts were in place to offset in part the foreign currency exchange risk to intercompany payables due from our foreign operations to be settled in U.S. dollars. See Note 2, “Fair Value Measurements” to our unaudited interim condensed financial statements included above in Item 1. Financial Statements (Unaudited) of this quarterly report for further information regarding our foreign currency forward contracts.

Because our consolidated financial results are reported in U.S. dollars, and we generate a substantial amount of our sales and earnings in other currencies, the translation of those results into U.S. dollars can result in a significant increase or decrease in the amount of those sales and earnings. In addition, fluctuations in currencies relative to the U.S. dollar may make it

more difficult to perform period-to-period comparisons of our reported results of operations. In YTD 2019, we estimate that our sales were negatively impacted by \$1.3 million when compared to foreign exchange translation rates that were in effect in YTD 2018. Foreign currency impact on revenue is calculated by comparing actual current period revenue in U.S. dollars to the theoretical U.S. Dollar revenue we would have achieved based on the weighted-average foreign exchange rates in effect in the comparative prior periods for all applicable foreign currencies. In YTD 2019, we were mostly impacted by the appreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to the Canadian Dollar and the Euro. At each balance sheet date, we translate our assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency to U.S. dollars. The balances of our foreign equity accounts are translated at their historical value. The difference between the current rates and the historical rates are posted to our currency translation account and reflected in the shareholders' equity section of our condensed consolidated balance sheets. The unrealized effects of foreign currency translations were losses of \$15.1 million and gains of 14.5 million in YTD 2019 and YTD 2018, respectively, representing a comparative increase in foreign currency translation losses of \$29.6 million. The comparative increase in YTD 2019 foreign currency translation losses is primarily due to the weakening of the Euro and Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar. Conversely, in YTD 2018, the Euro and Canadian dollar strengthened against the U.S. dollar. Foreign currency translation gains or losses are reported as part of comprehensive income or loss which is after net income in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income (unaudited). As discussed above, foreign currency transactions gains and losses are the result of the settlement of payables and receivables in foreign currency. These gains or losses are included in net income or loss as part of other income and expense in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income (unaudited).

Foreign currency risks related to intercompany notes. The Company has entered into a cross currency swap for the purposes of mitigating potential exposures to currency rate fluctuations related to an intercompany note of \$89.5 million with our wholly-owned Canadian subsidiary. See Note 2, "Fair Value Measurements" to our unaudited interim condensed financial statements included above in Item 1. Financial Statements (Unaudited) of this quarterly report for further information regarding our cross currency swap.

Interest rate risk and foreign currency risk relating to debt. Borrowings under both our variable rate term loan B credit facility and revolving credit facility incur interest expense that is variable in relation to the LIBOR rate. The interest rate for borrowings under our term loan B credit facility and revolving credit facility were 6.10% and 5.13%, respectively, as of December 31, 2018. Based on historical balances on our revolving credit facility, we do not anticipate that a one percent increase or decrease in our interest rate would have a significant impact on our operations. We cannot provide any assurances that historical revolver borrowings (if any) will be reflective of our future use of the revolving credit facility.

As of December 31, 2018, we had \$220.1 million of outstanding principal under our variable rate LIBOR-based term loan B credit facility. Based on the outstanding borrowings, a one percent change in the interest rate would result in a \$2.1 million increase or decrease in our annual interest expense.

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

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we have evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rule 13a-15(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") as of the end of

the period covered by this quarterly report. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report, these disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in the reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Company adopted the new revenue standard under Accounting Standard Update 2014-09 (ASC 606) as of April 1, 2018. As a result of the adoption of the new revenue standard, the Company is required to implement new accounting processes, procedures and internal controls over financial reporting surrounding the adoption of the standard, periodic reporting and expanded disclosures.

PART II

OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

There have been no material changes from the legal proceedings previously disclosed in Item 1 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended March 31, 2018 filed with the SEC on June 8, 2018.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes from the risk factors previously disclosed in Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018 filed with the SEC on June 8, 2018.

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

There were no unregistered sales of our equity securities during the three months ended December 31, 2018.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

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

SIGNATURE

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

THERMON GROUP HOLDINGS, INC. (registrant)

Date: February 6, 2019 By: /s/ Jay Peterson

Name: Jay Peterson

Title: Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description
10.1	<u>Independent Contractor Agreement between Thermon Group Holdings, Inc. and Eric Reitler dated January 1, 2019 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed January 7, 2019)**</u>
31.1	<u>Certification of Bruce Thames, Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*</u>
31.2	<u>Certification of Jay Peterson, Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*</u>
32.1	<u>Certification of Bruce Thames, Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*</u>
32.2	<u>Certification of Jay Peterson, Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*</u>
101	Interactive Data Files Pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T: (i) Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income, (iii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and (iv) Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements *

* Filed herewith

** Compensatory plan or arrangement