

PARK OHIO HOLDINGS CORP

Form 10-Q

May 11, 2009

Table of Contents

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

Form 10-Q

(Mark One)

- ☐ QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2009
- 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 0-3134

Park-Ohio Holdings Corp.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Ohio
*(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)*
6065 Parkland Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio
(Address of principal executive offices)

34-1867219
*(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)*
44124
(Zip Code)

440/947-2000
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Park-Ohio Holdings Corp. is a successor issuer to Park-Ohio Industries, Inc.

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 twelve months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports) and
- (2) Has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☐ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes

No

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

Number of shares outstanding of registrant's Common Stock, par value \$1.00 per share, as of April 30, 2009:
11,690,368.

The Exhibit Index is located on page 23.

PARK-OHIO HOLDINGS CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INDEX

	Page
<u>PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	
<u>Item 1.</u>	<u>Financial Statements</u> 3
	Consolidated balance sheets March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 3
	Consolidated statements of operations Three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 4
	Consolidated statement of shareholders equity Three months ended March 31, 2009 5
	Consolidated statements of cash flows Three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 6
	Notes to consolidated financial statements March 31, 2009 7
	Report of independent registered public accounting firm 13
<u>Item 2.</u>	<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u> 14
<u>Item 3.</u>	<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk</u> 19
<u>Item 4.</u>	<u>Controls and Procedures</u> 19
<u>PART II. OTHER INFORMATION</u>	
<u>Item 1.</u>	<u>Legal Proceedings</u> 20
<u>Item 1A.</u>	<u>Risk Factors</u> 21
<u>Item 2.</u>	<u>Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u> 21
<u>Item 4.</u>	<u>Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders</u> 21
<u>Item 6.</u>	<u>Exhibits</u> 21
<u>SIGNATURE</u>	22
<u>EXHIBIT INDEX</u>	23
<u>EX-15</u>	
<u>EX-31.1</u>	
<u>EX-31.2</u>	
<u>EX-32</u>	

Table of Contents**PART I. Financial Information****ITEM 1. *Financial Statements*****PARK-OHIO HOLDINGS CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	(Unaudited)	
	March 31,	December 31,
	2009	2008
	(Dollars in thousands)	
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 14,165	\$ 17,825
Accounts receivable, less allowances for doubtful accounts of \$3,010 at March 31, 2009 and \$3,044 at December 31, 2008	132,736	165,779
Inventories	223,903	228,817
Deferred tax assets	9,446	9,446
Unbilled contract revenue	24,293	25,602
Other current assets	10,803	12,818
Total Current Assets	415,346	460,287
Property, Plant and Equipment	248,490	248,474
Less accumulated depreciation	161,059	157,832
	87,431	90,642
Other Assets		
Goodwill	3,935	4,109
Other	65,204	64,182
	\$ 571,916	\$ 619,220
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Trade accounts payable	\$ 90,360	\$ 121,995
Accrued expenses	62,656	74,351
Current portion of long-term debt	2,808	8,778
Current portion of other postretirement benefits	2,290	2,290
Total Current Liabilities	158,114	207,414
Long-Term Liabilities, less current portion		
8.375% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2014	198,985	198,985
Revolving credit	173,900	164,600

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Other long-term debt	2,128	2,283
Deferred tax liability	9,090	9,090
Other postretirement benefits and other long-term liabilities	24,330	24,093
	408,433	399,051
Shareholders' Equity		
Capital stock, par value \$1 a share:		
Serial Preferred Stock	-0-	-0-
Common Stock	13,120	12,237
Additional paid-in capital	64,531	64,212
Retained deficit	(34,483)	(29,021)
Treasury stock, at cost	(17,192)	(17,192)
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss)	(20,607)	(17,481)
	5,369	12,755
	\$ 571,916	\$ 619,220

Note: The balance sheet at December 31, 2008 has been derived from the audited financial statements at that date, but does not include all of the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements.

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**PARK-OHIO HOLDINGS CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (UNAUDITED)**

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2009	2008
	(Amounts in thousands, except per share data)	
Net sales	\$ 181,250	\$ 267,090
Cost of products sold	157,388	228,397
Gross profit	23,862	38,693
Selling, general and administrative expenses	22,621	25,945
Operating income	1,241	12,748
Interest expense	5,971	7,264
(Loss) income before income taxes	(4,730)	5,484
Income taxes	732	2,002
Net (loss) income	\$ (5,462)	\$ 3,482
Amounts per common share:		
Basic	\$ (.50)	\$.31
Diluted	\$ (.50)	\$.30
Common shares used in the computation:		
Basic	10,950	11,153
Diluted	10,950	11,689

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**PARK-OHIO HOLDINGS CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY (UNAUDITED)**

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Deficit (Dollars in thousands)	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
Balance at January 1, 2009	\$ 12,237	\$ 64,212	\$ (29,021)	\$ (17,192)	\$ (17,481)	\$ 12,755
Comprehensive (loss):						
Net (loss)			(5,462)			(5,462)
Foreign currency translation adjustment					(3,877)	(3,877)
Unrealized loss on marketable securities, net of tax					413	413
Pension and post retirement benefit adjustments, net of tax					338	338
Comprehensive (loss)						(8,588)
Amortization of restricted stock		413				413
Exercise of stock options (360,000 shares)	360	328				688
Restricted stock awards	523	(523)				-0-
Share-based compensation		101				101
Balance at March 31, 2009	\$ 13,120	\$ 64,531	\$ (34,483)	\$ (17,192)	\$ (20,607)	\$ 5,369

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**PARK-OHIO HOLDINGS CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)**

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2009	2008
	(Dollars in thousands)	
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net (loss) income	\$ (5,462)	\$ 3,482
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash used by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	5,229	5,268
Share-based compensation expense	514	553
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	33,042	(24,179)
Inventories and other current assets	7,436	(10,756)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(43,330)	16,830
Other	(4,420)	(5,573)
Net Cash Used by Operating Activities	(6,991)	(14,375)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment, net	(1,335)	(4,282)
Purchases of marketable securities	(62)	(231)
Sales of marketable securities	865	193
Net Cash Used by Investing Activities	(532)	(4,320)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from debt, net	3,175	27,766
Purchase of treasury stock	-0-	(643)
Exercise of stock options	688	-0-
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	3,863	27,123
(Decrease) Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(3,660)	8,428
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	17,825	14,512
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$ 14,165	\$ 22,940
Taxes paid	\$ 1,747	\$ 2,058
Interest paid	1,541	2,238

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**PARK-OHIO HOLDINGS CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)****March 31, 2009****(Dollar amounts in thousands except per share data)****NOTE A Basis of Presentation**

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Park-Ohio Holdings Corp. and its subsidiaries (the Company). All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the three-month period ended March 31, 2009 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2009. For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and footnotes thereto included in the Company s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008.

NOTE B Segments

The Company operates through three segments: Supply Technologies, Aluminum Products and Manufactured Products. Supply Technologies provides our customers with Total Supply Managementtm services for a broad range of high-volume, specialty production components. Total Supply Managementtm manages the efficiencies of every aspect of supplying production parts and materials to our customers manufacturing floor, from strategic planning to program implementation and includes such services as engineering and design support, part usage and cost analysis, supplier selection, quality assurance, bar coding, product packaging and tracking, just-in-time and point-of-use delivery, electronic billing services and ongoing technical support. Aluminum Products manufactures cast aluminum components for automotive, agricultural equipment, construction equipment, heavy-duty truck and marine equipment industries. Aluminum Products also provides value-added services such as design and engineering, machining and assembly. Manufactured Products operates a diverse group of niche manufacturing businesses that design and manufacture a broad range of high quality products engineered for specific customer applications.

Results by business segment were as follows:

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2009	2008
Net sales:		
Supply Technologies	\$ 82,971	\$ 129,233
Aluminum Products	22,358	40,536
Manufactured Products	75,921	97,321
	\$ 181,250	\$ 267,090

(Loss) income before income taxes:		
Supply Technologies	\$ 546	\$ 4,707
Aluminum Products	(3,662)	(1,055)
Manufactured Products	7,712	13,222
	4,596	16,874
Corporate costs	(3,355)	(4,126)
Interest expense	(5,971)	(7,264)
	\$ (4,730)	\$ 5,484

Table of Contents**PARK-OHIO HOLDINGS CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED) (Continued)**

	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Identifiable assets were as follows:		
Supply Technologies	\$ 230,969	\$ 256,161
Aluminum Products	74,875	87,215
Manufactured Products	230,440	242,057
General corporate	35,632	33,787
	\$ 571,916	\$ 619,220

NOTE C Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (FAS) No. 141R, Business Combinations (FAS 141R). FAS 141R modifies the accounting for business combinations by requiring that acquired assets and assumed liabilities be recorded at fair value, contingent consideration arrangements be recorded at fair value on the date of the acquisition and preacquisition contingencies will generally be accounted for in purchase accounting at fair value. The pronouncement also requires that transaction costs be expensed as incurred, acquired research and development be capitalized as an indefinite-lived intangible asset and the requirements of FAS No. 146, Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities, be met at the acquisition date in order to accrue for a restructuring plan in purchase accounting. FAS 141R was adopted prospectively by the Company, effective January 1, 2009. There was no impact upon adoption, and its effects on future periods will depend on the nature and significance of business combinations subject to this statement.

In December 2008, the FASB issued FSP 132R-1, Employers Disclosures about Post Retirement Benefit Plan Assets. FSP 132R-1 provides guidance on an employer's disclosures about plan assets of a defined benefit pension or other postretirement plan. The guidance addresses disclosures related to the categories of plan assets and fair value measurements of plan assets. This Staff Position was adopted by the Company, effective January 1, 2009 and had no effect on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 141R-1, Accounting for Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed in a Business Combination That Arise from Contingencies. This FSP requires that assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination that arise from contingencies be recognized at fair value if fair value can be reasonably estimated. If fair value cannot be reasonably estimated, the asset or liability would generally be recognized in accordance with FAS No. 5, Accounting for Contingencies, and FASB Interpretation No. 14, Reasonable Estimation of the Amount of a Loss. Further, the FASB removed the subsequent accounting guidance for assets and liabilities arising from contingencies from FAS 141R-1. The requirements of this FSP carry forward without significant revision the guidance on contingencies of FAS 141, Business Combinations, which was superseded by FAS 141R. The FSP also eliminates the requirement to disclose an estimate of the range of possible outcomes of recognized contingencies at the acquisition date. For unrecognized contingencies, the FASB requires that entities include only the disclosures required by FAS No. 5. This FSP was adopted effective January 1, 2009. There was no impact upon adoption, and its effects on future periods will depend on the nature and significance of business combinations subject to this statement.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 157-4, Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly. Based on the guidance, if an entity determines that the level of activity for an asset or liability has significantly decreased and that a transaction is not orderly, further analysis of transactions or quoted prices is needed, and a significant adjustment to the transaction or quoted prices may be necessary to estimate fair value in accordance with SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements. This FSP is to be applied prospectively and is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009 with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The Company will adopt this FSP for its quarter ending June 30, 2009. There is no expected impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**PARK-OHIO HOLDINGS CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED) (Continued)****NOTE D Inventories**

The components of inventory consist of the following:

	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Finished goods	\$ 119,621	\$ 129,939
Work in process	32,665	29,648
Raw materials and supplies	71,617	69,230
	\$ 223,903	\$ 228,817

NOTE E Shareholders Equity

At March 31, 2009, capital stock consists of (i) Serial Preferred Stock, of which 632,470 shares were authorized and none were issued, and (ii) Common Stock, of which 40,000,000 shares were authorized and 13,119,892 shares were issued, of which 11,676,368 were outstanding and 1,443,524 were treasury shares.

NOTE F Net (Loss) Income Per Common Share

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2009 2008	
NUMERATOR		
Net (loss) income	\$ (5,462)	\$ 3,482
DENOMINATOR		
Denominator for basic earnings per share weighted average shares	10,950	11,153
Effect of dilutive securities:		
Employee stock options	-0-	536
Denominator for diluted earnings per share weighted average shares and assumed conversions	10,950	11,689
Amounts per common share:		
Basic	\$ (.50)	\$.31
Diluted	\$ (.50)	\$.30

Basic earnings per common share is computed as net income available to common shareholders divided by the weighted average basic shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per common share is computed as net income available to common shareholders divided by the weighted average diluted shares outstanding.

Pursuant to FAS No. 128, Earnings Per Share, when a loss is reported the denominator of diluted earnings per share cannot be adjusted for the dilutive impact of stock options and awards because doing so will result in anti-dilution. Therefore, for the three months ended March 31, 2009, basic weighted-average shares outstanding are used in calculating diluted earnings per share.

Outstanding stock options with exercise prices greater than the average price of the common shares are anti-dilutive and are not included in the computation of diluted earning per share. Stock options on 56,250 shares were excluded in the three months ended March 31, 2008 because they were anti-dilutive.

Table of Contents**PARK-OHIO HOLDINGS CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED) (Continued)****NOTE G Stock-Based Compensation**

Total stock compensation expense recorded in the first three months of 2009 and 2008 was \$514 and \$553, respectively. There were 523,000 shares of restricted stock at \$3.49 per share and no stock option awards during the three months ended March 31, 2009. There were no stock option or restricted stock awards during the first three months of 2008. As of March 31, 2009, there was \$4,061 of unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested stock-based compensation, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.2 years.

NOTE H Pension Plans and Other Postretirement Benefits

The components of net periodic benefit cost recognized during interim periods was as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	Pension Benefits		Postretirement Benefits	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Service costs	\$ 123	\$ 108	\$ 24	\$ 43
Interest costs	694	722	296	290
Expected return on plan assets	(1,758)	(2,408)	-0-	-0-
Transition obligation	(10)	(12)	-0-	-0-
Amortization of prior service cost	32	34	-0-	(13)
Recognized net actuarial loss	231	(29)	119	71
Benefit (income) costs	\$ (688)	\$ (1,585)	\$ 439	\$ 391

During March 2009, the Company suspended indefinitely its contribution to its 401(k) defined contribution plan covering substantially all U.S. employees.

NOTE I Comprehensive (Loss) Income

Total comprehensive (loss) income was as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2009	2008
Net (loss) income	\$ (5,462)	\$ 3,482
Foreign currency translation	(3,877)	1,347
Unrealized loss on marketable securities, net of tax	413	(132)

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Pension and post retirement benefit adjustments, net of tax	338	41
Total comprehensive (loss) income	\$ (8,588)	\$ 4,738

The components of accumulated comprehensive loss at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 are as follows:

	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Foreign currency translation adjustment	\$ 105	\$ 3,982
Unrealized net losses on marketable securities, net of tax	-0-	(413)
Pension and postretirement benefit adjustments, net of tax	(20,712)	(21,050)
	\$ (20,607)	\$ (17,481)

Table of Contents**PARK-OHIO HOLDINGS CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED) (Continued)****NOTE J Accrued Warranty Costs**

The Company estimates the amount of warranty claims on sold products that may be incurred based on current and historical data. The actual warranty expense could differ from the estimates made by the Company based on product performance. The following table presents the changes in the Company's product warranty liability:

	2009	2008
Balance at January 1	\$ 5,402	\$ 5,799
Claims paid during the quarter	(660)	(983)
Additional warranties issued during the quarter	325	2,953
Balance at March 31	\$ 5,067	\$ 7,769

NOTE K Income Taxes

The effective income tax rate in the first three months of 2009 and 2008 was (15.5)% and 36.5%, respectively.

There have been no material changes to the balance of unrecognized tax benefits reported at December 31, 2008.

NOTE L Restructuring

In 2008, due to recent volume declines and volatility in the automotive markets along with the general economic downturn, the Company evaluated its long-lived assets in accordance with FAS 144. Based on the results of these tests, the Company recorded asset impairment charges. In addition, the Company made a decision to exit its relationship with its largest customer, Navistar, effective December 31, 2008 which along with the general economic downturn resulted in either the closure, downsizing or consolidation of eight facilities in its distribution network. The Company expects the restructuring activities to be completed in 2009. As a result, the Company recorded asset impairment charges of \$30,875, which were composed of \$5,544 of inventory impairment included in Cost of Products Sold, \$1,758 for a loss on disposition of a foreign subsidiary, \$564 of severance costs (80 employees) and \$23,009 for impairment of property and equipment and other long-term assets.

The following table summarizes the activity associated with severance costs at March 31, 2009 and for the three-month period then ended:

Balance at December 31, 2008	\$ 545
Cash payments made in 2009	(233)
Balance at March 31, 2009	\$ 312

NOTE M Subsequent Events

On April 30, 2009, Chrysler LLC filed for bankruptcy protection under Title 11 of the United States Code. The impact of this bankruptcy is under review by management at this time. The Company's sales to Chrysler for the three months ended March 31, 2009 were \$3.1 million, or approximately 2% of consolidated sales. Accounts receivable from Chrysler as of March 31, 2009 were \$6.2 million. Approximately \$5.6 million has been collected subsequent to March 31, 2009. The Company will cease shipments to Chrysler as a result of the announcement until such time that an agreement can be reached to ensure payments within guidelines established by the Uniform Commercial Code and Title 11 of the United States Code and other applicable statutes. In connection with its bankruptcy filing, Chrysler announced that most manufacturing operations will be temporarily idled until the bankruptcy process is complete.

Table of Contents

PARK-OHIO HOLDINGS CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED) (Continued)

There is uncertainty surrounding General Motors' future structure and potential filing for bankruptcy protection. The impact of any potential filing is under review by management, but would be influenced by the nature, timing and form of such filing. Company sales to General Motors and its global subsidiaries for the three months ended March 31, 2009 were \$1.0 million, or approximately 1% of consolidated sales. Accounts receivable from General Motors and its global subsidiaries as of March 31, 2009 were \$.9 million. In the event of a bankruptcy filing, the Company will consider ceasing all shipments to the impacted locations within General Motors until such time that an agreement can be reached to ensure payments within guidelines established by the Uniform Commercial Code and Title 11 of the United States Code and other applicable statutes.

Table of Contents

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors and Shareholders
Park-Ohio Holdings Corp.

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Park-Ohio Holdings Corp. and subsidiaries as of March 31, 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations and cash flows for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 and the consolidated statement of shareholders' equity for the three-month period ended March 31, 2009. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management.

We conducted our review in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based upon our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the consolidated financial statements referred to above for them to be in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We have previously audited, in accordance with standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheet of Park-Ohio Holdings Corp. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2008 and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, not presented herein; and in our report dated March 12, 2009, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2008, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated balance sheet from which it has been derived.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Cleveland, Ohio
May 8, 2009

Table of Contents

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

Our consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Park-Ohio Holdings Corp. and its subsidiaries. All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Executive Overview

We are an industrial Total Supply Management[™] and diversified manufacturing business, operating in three segments: Supply Technologies, Aluminum Products and Manufactured Products. Our Supply Technologies business provides our customers with Total Supply Management[™], a proactive solutions approach that manages the efficiencies of every aspect of supplying production parts and materials to our customers' manufacturing floor, from strategic planning to program implementation. Total Supply Management[™] includes such services as engineering and design support, part usage and cost analysis, supplier selection, quality assurance, bar coding, product packaging and tracking, just-in-time and point-of-use delivery, electronic billing services and ongoing technical support. The principal customers of Supply Technologies are in the heavy-duty truck, automotive and vehicle parts, electrical distribution and controls, consumer electronics, power sports/fitness equipment, HVAC, agricultural and construction equipment, semiconductor equipment, plumbing, aerospace and defense, and appliance industries. Aluminum Products casts and machines aluminum engine, transmission, brake, suspension and other components such as front engine covers, cooling modules, pump housings, clutch retainers/pistons, control arms, knuckles, master cylinders, pinion housings, oil pans and flywheel spacers for automotive, agricultural equipment, construction equipment, heavy-duty truck and marine equipment original equipment manufacturers (OEMs), primarily on a sole-source basis. Aluminum Products also provides value-added services such as design and engineering and assembly. Manufactured Products operates a diverse group of niche manufacturing businesses that design and manufacture a broad range of highly-engineered products including induction heating and melting systems, pipe threading systems, industrial oven systems, injection molded rubber components, and forged and machined products. Manufactured Products also produces and provides services and spare parts for the equipment it manufactures. The principal customers of Manufactured Products are OEMs, sub-assemblers and end users in the ferrous and non-ferrous metals, silicon, coatings, forging, foundry, heavy-duty truck, construction equipment, automotive, oil and gas, rail and locomotive manufacturing and aerospace and defense industries. Sales, earnings and other relevant financial data for these three segments are provided in Note B to the consolidated financial statements.

The domestic and international automotive markets were significantly impacted in 2008, which adversely affected our business units serving those markets. During the third quarter of 2008, the Company recorded asset impairment charges associated with the recent volume declines and volatility in the automotive markets. The charges were composed of \$.6 million of inventory impairment included in Cost of Products Sold and \$17.5 million for impairment of property and equipment and other long-term assets.

During the fourth quarter of 2008, the Company recorded a non-cash goodwill impairment charge of \$95.8 million and restructuring and asset impairment charges of \$13.4 million associated with the decision to exit its relationship with its largest customer, Navistar, along with the general economic downturn. The charges were composed of \$5.0 million of inventory impairment included in Cost of Products Sold and \$8.4 million for impairment of property and equipment, loss on disposal of a foreign subsidiary and severance costs. Impairment charges were offset by a gain of \$.6 million recorded in the Aluminum Products segment relating to the sale of certain facilities that were previously written off.

Approximately 20% of the Company's consolidated net sales were to the automotive markets in 2008. The recent deterioration in the global economy and global credit markets continues to negatively impact the automotive markets. General Motors, Ford and Chrysler have encountered severe financial difficulty, which ultimately resulted in the bankruptcy of Chrysler and could result in bankruptcy for more of these domestic automobile manufacturers, which,

in turn would adversely affect the financial condition of the Company's automobile OEM customers. In 2009, the Company expects that its business, results of operations and financial condition will continue to be negatively impacted by the performance of the automotive markets. On April 23, 2009, General Motors announced the extended summer production shutdown for 13 assembly plants beginning on or after May 18, 2009 for up to 9 weeks. The extended production shutdowns at General Motors and Chrysler will significantly reduce production volumes in the second and third quarters of 2009.

Table of Contents

Accounting Changes

In December 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (FAS) No. 141R, Business Combinations (FAS 141R). FAS 141R modifies the accounting for business combinations by requiring that acquired assets and assumed liabilities be recorded at fair value, contingent consideration arrangements be recorded at fair value on the date of the acquisition and preacquisition contingencies will generally be accounted for in purchase accounting at fair value. The pronouncement also requires that transaction costs be expensed as incurred, acquired research and development be capitalized as an indefinite-lived intangible asset and the requirements of FAS No. 146, Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities, be met at the acquisition date in order to accrue for a restructuring plan in purchase accounting. FAS 141R was adopted prospectively by the Company, effective January 1, 2009. There was no impact upon adoption, and its effects on future periods will depend on the nature and significance of business combinations subject to this statement.

In December 2008, the FASB issued FSP 132R-1, Employers Disclosures about Post Retirement Benefit Plan Assets. FSP 132R-1 provides guidance on an employer's disclosures about plan assets of a defined benefit pension or other postretirement plan. The guidance addresses disclosures related to the categories of plan assets and fair value measurements of plan assets. This Staff Position was adopted by the Company, effective January 1, 2009 and had no effect on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 141R-1, Accounting for Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed in a Business Combination That Arise from Contingencies. This FSP requires that assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination that arise from contingencies be recognized at fair value if fair value can be reasonably estimated. If fair value cannot be reasonably estimated, the asset or liability would generally be recognized in accordance with FAS No. 5, Accounting for Contingencies, and FASB Interpretation No. 14, Reasonable Estimation of the Amount of a Loss. Further, the FASB removed the subsequent accounting guidance for assets and liabilities arising from contingencies from FAS 141R-1. The requirements of this FSP carry forward without significant revision the guidance on contingencies of FAS 141, Business Combinations, which was superseded by FAS 141R. The FSP also eliminates the requirement to disclose an estimate of the range of possible outcomes of recognized contingencies at the acquisition date. For unrecognized contingencies, the FASB requires that entities include only the disclosures required by FAS No. 5. This FSP was adopted effective January 1, 2009. There was no impact upon adoption, and its effects on future periods will depend on the nature and significance of business combinations subject to this statement.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 157-4, Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly. Based on the guidance, if an entity determines that the level of activity for an asset or liability has significantly decreased and that a transaction is not orderly, further analysis of transactions or quoted prices is needed, and a significant adjustment to the transaction or quoted prices may be necessary to estimate fair value in accordance with SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements. This FSP is to be applied prospectively and is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009 with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The Company will adopt this FSP for its quarter ending June 30, 2009. There is no expected impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Results of Operations

Three Months 2009 versus Three Months 2008

Net Sales by Segment:

Three Months

	Ended March 31,			Percent
	2009	2008	Change	Change
Supply Technologies	\$ 83.0	\$ 129.2	\$ (46.2)	(36)%
Aluminum Products	22.4	40.6	(18.2)	(45)%
Manufactured Products	75.9	97.3	(21.4)	(22)%
Consolidated Net Sales	\$ 181.3	\$ 267.1	\$ (85.8)	(32)%

Table of Contents

Net sales declined \$85.8 million to \$181.3 million in the first three months of 2009 compared to \$267.1 million in the same period in 2008 as the Company experienced volume declines in each segment resulting from the challenging global economic downturn. Supply Technologies sales decreased 36% primarily due to volume reductions in the heavy-duty truck industry resulting from the Company's decision to exit its relationship with its largest customer and overall reduction in demand. Aluminum Products sales decreased 45% as the general decline in auto industry sales volumes exceeded additional sales from new contracts starting production ramp-up. Manufactured Products sales decreased 22% from the declining business environment.

Cost of Products Sold & Gross Profit:

	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2009	2008	Change	Percent Change
Consolidated cost of products sold	\$ 157.4	\$ 228.4	\$ (71.0)	(31)%
Consolidated gross profit	\$ 23.9	\$ 38.7	\$ (14.8)	(38)%
Gross margin	13.1%	14.5%		

Cost of products sold decreased \$71.0 million to \$157.4 million in the first three months of 2009 compared to \$228.4 million in the same period in 2008, while gross margin decreased to 13.1% in the first three months of 2009 from 14.5% in the same period in 2008.

Supply Technologies gross margin decreased slightly, as increased product profitability improvements were offset by volume declines. Aluminum Products gross margin decreased primarily due to reduced volume from customers in the automotive industry. Gross margin in the Manufactured Products segment decreased primarily due to reduced sales volume.

Selling, General & Administrative (SG&A) Expenses:

	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2009	2008	Change	Percent Change
Consolidated SG&A expenses	\$ 22.6	\$ 25.9	\$ (3.3)	(13)%
SG&A percent	12.5%	9.7%		

Consolidated SG&A expenses decreased 13% in the first three months of 2009 compared to the same period in 2008, representing a 2.8% increase in SG&A expenses as a percent of sales. SG&A expenses decreased in the first three months of 2009 compared to the same period in 2008 primarily due to employee workforce reductions, salary cuts, reduction in volume of business and a reduction in pension income.

Interest Expense:

	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2009	2008	Change	Percent Change
Interest expense	\$ 6.0	\$ 7.3	\$ (1.3)	(18)%
Average outstanding borrowings	\$ 381.1	\$ 378.8	\$ (2.3)	(1)%
Average borrowing rate	6.30%	7.71%	(141)	basis points

Interest expense decreased \$1.3 million in the first three months of 2009 compared to the same period of 2008, primarily due to a lower average borrowing rate during the first three months of 2009. Average borrowings in the first three months of 2009 were essentially unchanged when compared to the same period in 2008. The lower average borrowing rate in the first three months of 2009 was due primarily to decreased interest rates under our revolving credit facility compared to the same period in 2008.

Table of Contents

Income Tax:

The provision for income taxes was \$.7 million in the first three months of 2009, a (15)% effective income tax rate, compared to income taxes of \$2.0 million provided in the corresponding period of 2008, a 36% effective income tax rate. We estimate that the effective tax rate for full-year 2009 will be approximately 48%.

Liquidity and Sources of Capital

Our liquidity needs are primarily for working capital and capital expenditures. Our primary sources of liquidity have been funds provided by operations and funds available from existing bank credit arrangements and the sale of our senior subordinated notes. In 2003, we entered into a revolving credit facility with a group of banks which, as subsequently amended, matures at December 31, 2010 and provides for availability of up to \$270 million subject to an asset-based formula. The revolving credit facility is secured by substantially all our assets in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom. Borrowings from this revolving credit facility will be used for general corporate purposes.

Amounts borrowed under the revolving credit facility may be borrowed at the Company's election at either (i) LIBOR plus .75% to 1.75% or (ii) the bank's prime lending rate. The LIBOR-based interest rate is dependent on the Company's debt service coverage ratio, as defined in the revolving credit facility. Under the revolving credit facility, a detailed borrowing base formula provides borrowing availability to the Company based on percentages of eligible accounts receivable, inventory and fixed assets. As of March 31, 2009, the Company had \$173.9 million outstanding under the revolving credit facility and approximately \$27.1 million of unused borrowing availability.

Current financial resources (working capital and available bank borrowing arrangements) and anticipated funds from operations are expected to be adequate to meet cash requirements for at least the next twelve months. The future availability of bank borrowings under the revolving credit facility is based on the Company's ability to meet a debt service ratio covenant, which could be materially impacted by negative economic trends. Failure to meet the debt service ratio could materially impact the availability and interest rate of future borrowings.

The Company may from time to time seek to retire or purchase its outstanding debt through cash purchases and/or exchanges for equity securities, in open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions or otherwise. It may also repurchase shares of its outstanding common stock. Such repurchases or exchanges, if any, will depend on prevailing market conditions, our liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors. The amounts involved may be material.

Disruptions, uncertainty or volatility in the credit markets may adversely impact the availability of credit already arranged and the availability and cost of credit in the future. These market conditions may limit the Company's ability to replace, in a timely manner, maturing liabilities and access the capital necessary to grow and maintain its business. Accordingly, the Company may be forced to delay raising capital, issue shorter tenors than the Company prefers or pay unattractive interest rates, which could increase its interest expense, decrease its profitability and significantly reduce its financial flexibility. There can be no assurances that government responses to the disruptions in the financial markets will stabilize the markets or increase liquidity and the availability of credit.

At March 31, 2009, the Company was in compliance with the debt service coverage ratio covenant and other covenants contained in the revolving credit facility. While we expect to remain in compliance throughout 2009, further declines in demand in the automotive industry and in sales volumes in 2009 could adversely impact our ability to remain in compliance with certain of these financial covenants. Additionally, to the extent our customers are adversely affected by the declines in demand in the automotive industry or the economy in general, they may not be able to pay their accounts payable to us on a timely basis or at all, which would make the accounts receivable ineligible for purposes of the revolving credit facility and could reduce our borrowing base.

The ratio of current assets to current liabilities was 2.63 at March 31, 2009 versus 2.22 at December 31, 2008. Working capital increased by \$4.3 million to \$257.2 million at March 31, 2009 from \$252.9 million at December 31, 2008.

Table of Contents

During the first three months of 2009, the Company used \$7.0 million from operating activities compared to using \$14.4 million in the same period of 2008. The increase in the operating cash provision of \$7.4 million was primarily the result of a decrease in accounts receivable, inventories and other current assets in the first three months of 2009 compared to the same period of 2008 (a decrease of \$40.5 million compared to an increase of \$35.0 million, respectively), primarily due to a decrease in sales compared to the prior quarter. This difference, plus a decrease in net income of \$8.9 million and a decrease in accounts payable and other current liabilities in the first three months of 2009 compared to the same period of 2008 (a decrease of \$43.3 million compared to an increase of \$16.8 million, respectively). In the first three months of 2009, the Company also used cash of \$1.3 million for capital expenditures. These activities, plus cash interest and taxes payments of \$3.3 million and a net increase in borrowing of \$3.2 million, and proceeds received from the exercise of stock options of \$.7 million resulted in a decrease in cash of \$3.7 million in the first three months of 2009.

We do not have off-balance sheet arrangements, financing or other relationships with unconsolidated entities or other persons. There are occasions whereupon we enter into forward contracts on foreign currencies, primarily the euro, purely for the purpose of hedging exposure to changes in the value of accounts receivable in those currencies against the U.S. dollar. At March 31, 2009, none were outstanding. We currently have no other derivative instruments.

Seasonality; Variability of Operating Results

Our results of operations are typically stronger in the first six months than the last six months of each calendar year due to scheduled plant maintenance in the third quarter to coincide with customer plant shutdowns and due to holidays in the fourth quarter.

The timing of orders placed by our customers has varied with, among other factors, orders for customers finished goods, customer production schedules, competitive conditions and general economic conditions. The variability of the level and timing of orders has, from time to time, resulted in significant periodic and quarterly fluctuations in the operations of our business units. Such variability is particularly evident in the capital equipment businesses, included in the Manufactured Products segment, which typically ship a few large systems per year.

Forward-Looking Statements

This Form 10-Q contains certain statements that are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. The words believes, anticipates, plans, expects, intends, estimates and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance and achievements, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These factors include, but are not limited to the following: our substantial indebtedness; continuation of the current negative global economic environment; general business conditions and competitive factors, including pricing pressures and product innovation; demand for our products and services; raw material availability and pricing; component part availability and pricing; changes in our relationships with customers and suppliers; the financial condition of our customers, including the impact of any bankruptcies; our ability to successfully integrate recent and future acquisitions into existing operations; changes in general domestic economic conditions such as inflation rates, interest rates, tax rates, unemployment rates, higher labor and healthcare costs, recessions and changing government policies, laws and regulations, including the uncertainties related to the current global financial crisis; adverse impacts to us, our suppliers and customers from acts of terrorism or hostilities; our ability to meet various covenants, including financial covenants, contained in our revolving credit facility and the indenture governing the 8.375% senior subordinated notes due 2014; disruptions, uncertainty or volatility in the credit markets that may limit our access to capital; increasingly stringent domestic and foreign governmental regulations, including those affecting the environment; inherent uncertainties involved in

assessing our potential liability for environmental remediation-related activities; the outcome of pending and future litigation and other claims, including, without limitation asbestos claims; our dependence on the automotive and heavy-duty truck industries, which are highly cyclical; the financial crisis; our ability to negotiate acceptable contracts with labor unions; dependence on key management; dependence on information systems; and the other factors we describe under the Item 1A.. Risk

Table of Contents

Factors included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which such statement is made, and we undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. In light of these and other uncertainties, the inclusion of a forward-looking statement herein should not be regarded as a representation by us that our plans and objectives will be achieved.

Review By Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The consolidated financial statements at March 31, 2009, and for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, have been reviewed, prior to filing, by Ernst & Young LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm, and their report is included herein.

Item 3. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk*

We are exposed to market risk including changes in interest rates. We are subject to interest rate risk on borrowings under our floating rate revolving credit agreement, which consisted of borrowings of \$173.9 million at March 31, 2009. A 100 basis point increase in the interest rate would have resulted in an increase in interest expense of approximately \$.4 million during the three-month period ended March 31, 2009.

Our foreign subsidiaries generally conduct business in local currencies. During the first quarter of 2009, we recorded an unfavorable foreign currency translation adjustment of \$3.9 million related to net assets located outside the United States. This foreign currency translation adjustment resulted primarily from the strengthening of the U.S. dollar. Our foreign operations are also subject to other customary risks of operating in a global environment, such as unstable political situations, the effect of local laws and taxes, tariff increases and regulations and requirements for export licenses, the potential imposition of trade or foreign exchange restrictions and transportation delays.

The Company periodically enters into forward contracts on foreign currencies, primarily the euro and the British Pound Sterling, purely for the purpose of hedging exposure to changes in the value of accounts receivable in those currencies against the U.S. dollar. The Company currently uses no other derivative instruments. At March 31, 2009, there were no such currency hedge contracts outstanding.

Item 4. *Controls and Procedures*

Under the supervision of and with the participation of our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, we evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15(d)-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) 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, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the first quarter of 2009 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents

PART II

OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. *Legal Proceedings*

We are subject to various pending and threatened lawsuits in which claims for monetary damages are asserted in the ordinary course of business. While any litigation involves an element of uncertainty, in the opinion of management, liabilities, if any, arising from currently pending or threatened litigation is not expected to have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, liquidity or results of operations.

At March 31, 2009, we were a co-defendant in approximately 260 cases asserting claims on behalf of approximately 1,750 plaintiffs alleging personal injury as a result of exposure to asbestos. These asbestos cases generally relate to production and sale of asbestos-containing products and allege various theories of liability, including negligence, gross negligence and strict liability and seek compensatory and, in some cases, punitive damages.

In every asbestos case in which we are named as a party, the complaints are filed against multiple named defendants. In substantially all of the asbestos cases, the plaintiffs either claim damages in excess of a specified amount, typically a minimum amount sufficient to establish jurisdiction of the court in which the case was filed (jurisdictional minimums generally range from \$25,000 to \$75,000), or do not specify the monetary damages sought. To the extent that any specific amount of damages is sought, the amount applies to claims against all named defendants.

There are only four asbestos cases, involving 23 plaintiffs, that plead specified damages. In each of the four cases, the plaintiff is seeking compensatory and punitive damages based on a variety of potentially alternative causes of action. In three cases, the plaintiff has alleged compensatory damages in the amount of \$3.0 million for four separate causes of action and \$1.0 million for another cause of action and punitive damages in the amount of \$10.0 million. In the other case, the plaintiff has alleged compensatory damages in the amount of \$20.0 million for three separate causes of action and \$5.0 million for another cause of action and punitive damages in the amount of \$20.0 million.

Historically, we have been dismissed from asbestos cases on the basis that the plaintiff incorrectly sued one of our subsidiaries or because the plaintiff failed to identify any asbestos-containing product manufactured or sold by us or our subsidiaries. We intend to vigorously defend these asbestos cases, and believe we will continue to be successful in being dismissed from such cases. However, it is not possible to predict the ultimate outcome of asbestos-related lawsuits, claims and proceedings due to the unpredictable nature of personal injury litigation. Despite this uncertainty, and although our results of operations and cash flows for a particular period could be adversely affected by asbestos-related lawsuits, claims and proceedings, management believes that the ultimate resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, liquidity or results of operations. Among the factors management considered in reaching this conclusion were: (a) our historical success in being dismissed from these types of lawsuits on the bases mentioned above; (b) many cases have been improperly filed against one of our subsidiaries; (c) in many cases, the plaintiffs have been unable to establish any causal relationship to us or our products or premises; (d) in many cases, the plaintiffs have been unable to demonstrate that they have suffered any identifiable injury or compensable loss at all, that any injuries that they have incurred did in fact result from alleged exposure to asbestos; and (e) the complaints assert claims against multiple defendants and, in most cases, the damages alleged are not attributed to individual defendants. Additionally, we do not believe that the amounts claimed in any of the asbestos cases are meaningful indicators of our potential exposure because the amounts claimed typically bear no relation to the extent of the plaintiff's injury, if any.

Our cost of defending these lawsuits has not been material to date and, based upon available information, our management does not expect its future costs for asbestos-related lawsuits to have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, liquidity or financial position.

Table of Contents

Item 1A. *Risk Factors*

There have been no material changes in the risk factors previously disclosed in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008.

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

The Company has a share repurchase program whereby the Company may repurchase up to 1.0 million shares of its common stock. There were no purchases under this program during the quarter ended March 31, 2009.

Item 4. *Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders*

There were no matters submitted to a vote of security holders during the first quarter of 2009.

Item 6. *Exhibits*

The following exhibits are included herein:

- 15 Letter re: unaudited interim financial information
- 31.1 Principal Executive Officer's Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 31.2 Principal Financial Officer's Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32 Certification requirement under Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Table of Contents

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.

PARK-OHIO HOLDINGS CORP.

(Registrant)

By /s/ Jeffrey L. Rutherford
Name: Jeffrey Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
L. Rutherford (Principal Financial and Accounting
Title: Officer)

Date: May 8, 2009

Table of Contents

EXHIBIT INDEX

QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q
PARK-OHIO HOLDINGS CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
FOR THE QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 2009

Exhibit

- 15 Letter re: unaudited interim financial information
- 31.1 Principal Executive Officer's Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
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