

OLYMPIC STEEL INC
Form 10-K
February 25, 2016

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

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

For The Year Ended December 31, 2015

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 0-23320

OLYMPIC STEEL, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Ohio 34-1245650
(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer
incorporation or organization) Identification Number)

22901 Millcreek Boulevard, Suite 650, Highland Hills, OH 44122
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (216) 292-3800

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

<u>Title of each Class</u>	<u>Name of each Exchange on which registered</u>
Common Stock, without par value	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes () No (X)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Yes () No (X)

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 (X) No ()

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes (X) No ()

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. (X)

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 Small 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 Act). Yes No

As of June 30, 2015, the aggregate market value of voting stock held by nonaffiliates of the registrant based on the closing price at which such stock was sold on the Nasdaq Global Select Market on such date approximated \$158,339,063.

The number of shares of common stock outstanding as of February 25, 2016 was 10,955,046.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The registrant intends to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission a definitive Proxy Statement pursuant to Regulation 14A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 within 120 days of the close of its fiscal year ended December 31, 2015, portions of which document shall be deemed to be incorporated by reference in Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K from the date such document is filed.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Part I	
Item 1. Business	4
Item 1A. Risk Factors	15
Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments	22
Item 2. Properties	23
Item 3. Legal Proceedings	24
Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures	24
Executive Officers of the Registrant	25
Part II	
Item 5. Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities	26
Item 6. Selected Financial Data	28
Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	29
Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	46
Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data	47
Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure	77
Item 9A. Controls and Procedures	77
Item 9B. Other Information	77
Part III	
Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance	78
Item 11. Executive Compensation	78
Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters	78
Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence	78
Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services	78
Part IV	
Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules	79
Signatures	80
Index to Exhibits	81

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

The Company

We are a leading metals service center that operates in three reportable segments; carbon flat products, specialty metals flat products and tubular and pipe products. The carbon flat products segment and the specialty metals flat products segment are at times consolidated and referred to as the flat products segments. Some of the flat products segments' assets and resources are shared by the carbon and specialty metals segments and both segments' products are stored in the shared facilities and processed on the shared equipment. We provide metals processing and distribution services for a wide range of customers. Our carbon flat products segment's focus is on the direct sale and distribution of large volumes of processed carbon and coated flat-rolled sheet, coil and plate products, and fabricated parts. Our specialty metals flat products segment's focus is on the direct sale and distribution of processed aluminum and stainless flat-rolled sheet and coil products, flat bar products and fabricated parts. Through our Chicago Tube and Iron subsidiary, or CTI, we distribute metal tubing, pipe, bar, valves and fittings and fabricate pressure parts supplied to various industrial markets.

Products that require more value-added processing generally have a higher gross profit. Accordingly, our overall gross profit is affected by, among other things, product mix, the amount of processing performed, the demand for and availability of metals, and volatility in selling prices and material purchase costs. We also perform toll processing of customer-owned metals. We sell certain products internationally, primarily in Canada, Puerto Rico and Mexico. International sales are immaterial to our consolidated financial results and to the individual segments' results.

Segment reporting information is contained in Note 15 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, which can be found in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and which is incorporated herein by reference.

We are incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio. Our executive offices are located at 22901 Millcreek Boulevard, Suite 650, Highland Hills, Ohio 44122. Our telephone number is (216) 292-3800, and our website address is www.olysteel.com. We are not including the information on our website as a part of, or incorporating it by reference into, this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Industry Overview

The metals industry is comprised of three types of entities: metals producers, intermediate metals processors and metals service centers. Metals producers have historically emphasized the sale of metals to volume purchasers and have generally viewed intermediate metals processors and metals service centers as part of their customer base. However, all three types of entities can compete for certain customers who purchase large quantities of metals. Intermediate metals processors tend to serve as processors in large quantities for metals producers and major industrial consumers of processed metals, including automobile and appliance manufacturers.

Services provided by metals service centers can range from storage and distribution of unprocessed metal products to complex, precision value-added metals processing. Metals service centers respond directly to customer needs and emphasize value-added processing of metals pursuant to specific customer demands, such as cutting-to-length, slitting, shearing, roll forming, shape correction and surface improvement, blanking, tempering, plate burning and stamping. These processes produce metals to specified lengths, widths, shapes and surface characteristics through the use of specialized equipment. Metals service centers typically have lower cost structures than, and provide services and value-added processing not otherwise available from, metals producers.

End product manufacturers and other metals users seek to purchase metals on shorter lead times and with more frequent and reliable deliveries than can normally be provided by metals producers. Metals service centers generally have lower labor costs than metals producers and consequently process metals on a more cost-effective basis. In addition, due to this lower cost structure, metals service centers are able to handle orders in quantities smaller than would be economical for metals producers. The benefits to customers purchasing products from metals service centers include lower inventory levels, lower overall cost of raw materials, more timely response and decreased manufacturing time and expense. Customers also benefit from a lower investment in production labor, buildings and equipment, which allows them to focus on the engineering, assembly and marketing of their products. We believe that customers' demands for just-in-time delivery have made the value-added inventory, processing and delivery functions performed by metals service centers increasingly important.

Corporate History

Our company was founded in 1954 by the Siegal family as a general steel service center. Michael Siegal, the son of one of the founders, began his career with us in the early 1970s and has served as our Chief Executive Officer since 1984, and as our Chairman of the Board of Directors since 1994. David Wolfort, our President and Chief Operating Officer, joined us as General Manager in 1984. In the late 1980s, our business strategy changed from a focus on warehousing and distributing steel from a single facility with no major processing equipment to a focus on geographic and product growth, customer diversity and value-added processing. An integral part of our growth has been the acquisition and start-up of processing and sales operations, and the investment in processing equipment. In 1994, we completed an initial public offering and, in 1996, we completed a follow-on offering of our common stock. In July 2011, we acquired CTI, a private leading distributor of tubing, pipe, bar, valves, and fittings, which represents our tubular and pipe products segment.

Business Strategy and Objectives

We believe that the metals service center and processing industry is driven by four primary trends: (i) return of domestic manufacturing processes by North American original equipment manufacturers; (ii) shift by customers to fewer suppliers that are larger and financially strong; (iii) increased customer demand for more frequent, higher quality products and services; and (iv) globalization of metals industry participants.

In recognition of these industry trends, our focus has been on achieving profitable geographic and product growth through the start-up and acquisition of service centers, processors, fabricators and related businesses, and investments in people, information systems, higher value-added processing equipment and services, while continuing our commitment to expanding and improving our operating efficiencies, sales and servicing efforts.

In 2015, we initiated a profit improvement program to reduce operating expenses and enhance margins. This plan included eliminating certain leased properties, lowering transportation, labor and personnel expenses, centralization of certain administrative functions, as well as inventory and purchasing initiatives. We successfully executed on the initiatives of the plan, which contributed to a \$24.1 million year over year operating expense reduction.

We are focused on specific operating objectives including: (i) managing inventory turnover; (ii) managing operating expenses; (iii) maintaining targeted cash turnover rates; (iv) investing in automation and value-added processing equipment; (v) growing our market share; (vi) investing in technology and business information systems; (vii) improving safety awareness; and (viii) improving on-time delivery and quality performance for our customers.

These operating objectives are supported by:

A set of core values, which are communicated, practiced and measured throughout the Company.

Our “flawless execution” program (Fe), which is an internal recognition program that rewards employees to achieve profitable growth by delivering superior customer service and exceeding customer expectations and recognizes them for their efforts.

Operational excellence initiatives designed to improve efficiencies and reduce costs by improving three key sub-systems:

Operating system: Focused on continuously improving processes through waste and variation elimination using Lean Six Sigma tools.

Cultural system: Focused on creating the environment to facilitate change and improve the way we work and create value.

Management system: Focused on creating the measurements and governance structure to support continuous improvement.

New information systems and key metric reporting to focus managers on achieving specific operating objectives.

Alignment of compensation with the financial objectives and performance of the Company and the achievement of specific financial and operating objectives.

We believe our depth of management, facilities, locations, processing capabilities, inventory, focus on safety, quality and customer service, extensive and experienced sales force, and the strength of our customer and supplier relationships provide a strong foundation for implementation of our strategy and achievement of our objectives. Certain elements of our strategy are set forth in more detail below.

Investments and Acquisitions. Historically, we have accelerated our growth through acquisitions and capital investments in facilities and processing equipment. Over the five year period from 2008 to 2012, we spent approximately \$160 million on the CTI acquisition and over \$125 million on capital investments for new facilities and processing equipment in support of our strategic growth initiatives. Since that period of concentrated investments, we have limited our capital spending to less than our annual depreciation expense (which was approximately \$18 million in 2015). Within this self-imposed limitation, we continue to invest in processing and automation equipment to support customer demand and to respond to the growing trend among original equipment manufacturers (our customers) to outsource non-core production processes, such as plate processing, machining, welding and fabrication, in order to concentrate on engineering, design and assembly. When the results of sales and marketing efforts and our financial justifications indicate that there is sufficient customer demand for a particular product, process or service, we may purchase equipment to satisfy that demand. We also evaluate our existing equipment to ensure that it remains productive, and we upgrade, replace, redeploy or dispose of equipment when necessary.

Our capital investments during the past three years have primarily consisted of a stretcher leveling line as well as other processing equipment for our expanded value-added customer base in Winder, Georgia, a new specialty metals facility in Latrobe, Pennsylvania, added tube and pipe distribution capabilities from our Cleveland, Ohio and Monterey, Mexico facilities and additional processing equipment in our tubular and pipe products segment.

Sales and Marketing. We believe that our commitments to quality, service, just-in-time delivery and field sales personnel have enabled us to build and maintain strong customer relationships. We continuously analyze our customer base to ensure that strategic customers are properly targeted and serviced, while focusing our efforts to supply and service our larger customers on a national basis, where we successfully service multi-location customers from multi-location Olympic facilities. We service certain customers with carbon and specialty metals flat products and tubular and pipe products through cross-stocking of products in certain facilities.

We offer business solutions to our customers through value-added and value-engineered services. We also provide inventory stocking programs and in-plant Olympic Steel employees located at certain customer locations to help reduce customers' costs. Our expanding owned truck fleet further enhances our just-in-time deliveries based on our customers' requirements.

Our flawless execution (Fe) program is a commitment to provide superior customer service while striving to exceed customer expectations. This program includes tracking actual on-time delivery and quality performance against objectives, and recognition of employee initiatives to improve efficiencies, streamline processes or reduce operating

expenses at each operation.

We believe our large and experienced sales force provides strategic advantages. Our sales force makes direct daily sales calls to customers throughout the continental United States and in Mexico. The continuous interaction between our sales force and active and prospective customers provides us with valuable market information and sales opportunities, including opportunities for outsourcing, improving customer service and increased sales.

Our sales efforts are further supported by metallurgists, engineers, technical and quality service personnel and product specialists who have specific expertise in carbon and stainless steel, aluminum, alloy plate and steel fabrication as well as tubular and pipe products. We have expanded our stainless steel and aluminum products and services, and added sales personnel to grow sales in these areas. Our services for certain customers also include integration into our internal business systems to provide cost efficiencies for both us and our customers.

Management. We believe one of our strengths is the depth, knowledge and experience of our management team. In addition to our executive officers, members of our senior management team have a diversity of backgrounds within the metals industry, including management positions at metals producers and other metals service centers. They average 30 years of experience in the metals industry and 23 years with our company.

Products, Processing Services and Quality Standards

We maintain inventory of carbon, stainless and aluminum coil, plate and sheet products, and tubular and pipe products. Coil is in the form of a continuous sheet, typically 36 to 96 inches wide, between 0.015 and 0.625 inches thick, and rolled into 10 to 30 ton coils. Because of the size and weight of these coils and the equipment required to move and process them into smaller sizes, such coils do not meet the requirements, without further processing, of most customers. Plate is typically thicker than coil and is processed by laser, plasma or oxygen burning.

Through our CTI subsidiary, we maintain inventory of round, square, and rectangular mechanical and structural tubing; hydraulic and stainless tubing; boiler tubing; carbon, stainless, and aluminum pipe; and valves and fittings. Overall, CTI maintains over 30,000 line items within its inventory. CTI provides a variety of value added services to its tube and pipe product line, including saw cutting, laser cutting, beveling, threading and grooving. CTI also fabricates pressure components supplied to various industrial markets.

Customer orders are entered or electronically transmitted into computerized order entry systems, and appropriate inventory is selected and scheduled for processing in accordance with the customer's specified delivery date. We attempt to maximize yield and equipment efficiency through the use of computer software and by combining customer orders for processing each coil, plate, tube or pipe to the fullest extent practicable.

Our services include both traditional service center processes of cutting-to-length, slitting, flattening, sawing and shearing and higher value-added processes of blanking, tempering, plate burning, laser cutting, precision machining, welding, fabricating, bending, beveling, polishing, kitting and painting to process metals to specified lengths, widths and shapes pursuant to specific customer orders. Cutting-to-length involves cutting metal along the width of the coil. Slitting involves cutting metal to specified widths along the length of the coil. Shearing is the process of cutting sheet metal. Blanking cuts the metal into specific shapes with close tolerances. Tempering improves the uniformity of the thickness and flatness of the metals through a cold rolling process. Plate and laser processing is the process of cutting metal into specific shapes and sizes. Our forming activities include bending metal. Our machining activities include drilling, milling, tapping, boring and sawing. Tube processing includes tube bending and end finishing. Finishing activities include shot blasting, grinding, edging and polishing. Our fabrication activities include machining, welding, assembly and painting of component parts.

Commencing with the first quarter of 2015, the flat products segment has been separated into two reportable segments; carbon flat products and specialty metals flat products. The flat products segments' assets and resources are shared by the carbon and specialty metals segments and both segments' products are, in some instances, stored in the shared facilities and processed on the shared equipment.

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The following table sets forth, as of December 31, 2015, the major pieces of processing equipment in operation by segment:

Processing Equipment	Consolidated	Tubular	Total
	Flat	and Pipe	
	Products	Products	
Tempering	3	-	3
Stretcher-leveling	2	-	2
Cutting-to-length	12	12	24
Slitting	10	-	10
Blanking	4	-	4
Shearing	11	-	11
Plate processing	29	-	29
Laser processing	29	8	37
Forming	17	-	17
Machining	53	83	136
Painting	3	1	4
Tube processing	2	35	37
Finishing	29	3	32
Total	199	142	341

Our quality assurance system, led by certified specialists and engineers, establishes controls and procedures covering all aspects of our products from the time the material is ordered through receipt, processing and shipment to the customer. These controls and procedures encompass periodic supplier and customer audits, workshops with customers, inspection equipment and criteria, preventative actions, traceability and certification. We have quality testing labs at several of our facilities, as well as adjacent to our temper mill facilities in Cleveland, Ohio and Bettendorf, Iowa.

In addition, 25 of our facilities have earned International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 9001:2008 certifications. Our Detroit operation is also TS-16949 certified. CTI has earned The American Society of Mechanical Engineers S Certification and The National Board of Boiler & Pressure Vessel Inspectors R Certification. Our office building in Winder, Georgia has received Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification.

Customers and Distribution

We have a diverse customer and geographic base, which helps to reduce the inherent risk and cyclical nature of our business. Net sales to our top three customers, in the aggregate, approximated 11.6%, 11.1% and 11.1% of our consolidated net sales in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. We serve customers in metals consuming industries, including manufacturers and fabricators of transportation and material handling lift equipment, construction, mining and farm equipment, storage tanks, environmental and energy generation equipment, automobiles, food service and electrical equipment, military vehicles and equipment, as well as general and plate fabricators and metals service centers. The table below shows the percentage of our consolidated net sales to the largest industries for the past three years.

Industry	2015	2014	2013
Industrial machinery and equipment manufacturers and their fabricators	49.4%	50.6%	50.2%
Residential and commercial construction	10.2%	8.2 %	8.2 %
Automobile manufacturers and their suppliers	9.6 %	7.9 %	8.9 %
Metals service centers	7.2 %	9.1 %	7.4 %
Transportation equipment manufacturers	7.1 %	5.6 %	4.6 %
All others <5%	16.5%	18.6%	20.7%

While we ship products throughout the United States, most of our customers are located in the midwestern, eastern and southern regions of the United States. Most customers are located within a 250-mile radius of one of our processing facilities, thus enabling an efficient delivery system capable of handling a high frequency of short lead time orders. We transport our products directly to customers via our in-house truck fleet, which further supports the just-in-time delivery requirements of our customers, and third-party trucking firms. Products sold to foreign customers, which have been immaterial to our consolidated results, are shipped either directly from metals producers to the customer or to an intermediate processor, and then to the customer by rail, truck or ocean carrier. Through our facility in Monterrey, Mexico, we are able to stock material and service our customers in that country with shorter

lead times.

We process our metals to specific customer orders as well as for stocking programs. Many of our larger customers commit to purchase on a regular basis at agreed upon or indexed prices for periods ranging from three to twelve months. To help mitigate price volatility risks, these price commitments are generally matched with corresponding supply arrangements, or to a lesser degree by commodities hedging. Customers notify us of specific release dates as processed products are required. Customers typically notify us of release dates anywhere from a just-in-time basis to one month before the release date. Therefore, we are required to carry sufficient inventory to meet the short lead time and just-in-time delivery requirements of our customers. CTI produces pressure parts and other fabricated components primarily for industrial boiler applications representing 9.7% of CTI sales. These products typically take several months to produce due to their size and complexity. Due to the time required for production, we may require progress payments throughout the construction period.

The current global economic environment has resulted in increased supply chain scrutiny by our customers and potential customers. We believe our size, geographic footprint, financial position, and our focus on quality and customer service are advantageous in maintaining our customer base and in securing new customers.

Raw Materials

Our principal raw materials are carbon, coated and stainless steel and aluminum, in the forms of pipe and tube, flat rolled sheet, coil and plate that we typically purchase from multiple primary metals producers. The metals industry as a whole is cyclical and at times pricing and availability of material can be volatile due to numerous factors beyond our control, including general domestic and global economic conditions, labor costs, domestic and global supply and demand imbalance, competition, consolidation of metals producers, fluctuations in the costs of raw materials necessary to produce metals, import duties and tariffs and currency exchange rates. This volatility can significantly affect the availability and cost of raw materials for us.

Inventory management is a key profitability driver in the metals service center industry. We, like many other metals service centers, maintain substantial inventories of metals to accommodate the short lead times and just-in-time delivery requirements of our customers. Accordingly, we purchase metals in an effort to maintain our inventory at levels that we believe to be appropriate to satisfy the anticipated needs of our customers based upon historic buying practices, contracts with customers and market conditions.

Our commitments to purchase metals are generally at prevailing market prices in effect at the time we place our orders. During the past three years, we have entered into pass through nickel and carbon swaps at the request of our customers in order to mitigate our customers' risk of volatility in the price of metals. The swaps are settled with the brokers at maturity and the economic benefit or loss arising from the changes in fair value of the swaps is contractually passed through to the customer. During 2014, we entered into cash flow metals hedges to mitigate our risk of volatility in the price of metals. The cash flow hedges are settled with the brokers at maturity and the economic benefit or loss arising from the changes in fair value of the hedges is recorded to "Cost of Materials Sold" in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income. All of the metals cash flow hedges settled during 2015, and we have no outstanding metals hedges as of December 31, 2015.

We have no long-term, fixed-price metals purchase contracts, except for commodity hedges. When metals prices decline, customer demands for lower prices and our competitors' responses to those demands could result in lower sale prices and, consequently, lower gross profits and earnings as we use existing metals inventory. When metals prices increase, competitive conditions will influence how much of the price increase we can pass on to our customers.

Suppliers

We concentrate on developing supply relationships with high-quality domestic and international metals producers, using a coordinated effort to be the customer of choice for business critical suppliers. We employ sourcing strategies that maximize the quality, production lead times and transportation economies of a global supply base. We are an important customer of flat-rolled coil and plate, pipe and tube for many of our principal suppliers, but we are not dependent on any one supplier. We purchase in bulk from metals producers in quantities that are efficient for such producers. This enables us to maintain a continued source of supply at what we believe to be competitive prices. We believe the access to our facilities and equipment, and our high quality customer services and solutions, combined with our long-standing and continuous prompt pay practices, will continue to be an important factor in maintaining strong relationships with metals suppliers.

The metals producing supply base has experienced significant consolidation, with a few suppliers accounting for a majority of the domestic carbon steel market. We purchased approximately 51% and 43% of our total metals requirements from our three largest suppliers in 2015 and 2014, respectively. Although we have no long-term supply commitments, we believe we have good relationships with our metals suppliers. If, in the future, we are unable to obtain sufficient amounts of metals on a timely basis, we may not be able to obtain metals from alternate sources at competitive prices. In addition, interruptions or reductions in our supply of metals could make it difficult to satisfy our customers' just-in-time delivery requirements, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Competition

Our principal markets are highly competitive. We compete with other regional and national metals service centers, single location service centers and, to a certain degree, metals producers and intermediate metals processors on a regional basis. We have different competitors for each of our products and within each region. We compete on the basis of price, product selection and availability, customer service, value-added capabilities, quality, financial strength and geographic proximity. Certain of our competitors have greater financial and operating resources than we have.

With the exception of certain Canadian or Mexican operations, foreign-located metals service centers are generally not a material competitive factor in our principal domestic markets.

Management Information Systems

Information systems are an important component of our strategy. We have invested in technologies and human resources as a foundation for growth. We depend on our Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems for financial reporting, management decision-making, inventory management, order tracking and fulfillment and production optimization. We continue to upgrade and consolidate our systems for optimal use of resources and to assure we are taking advantage of technology offerings.

Our information systems focus on the following core application areas:

Inventory Management. Our information systems track the status and cost of inventories by product, location and process on a daily basis. This information is essential to optimize management of inventory.

Differentiated Services To Customers. Our information systems support value-added services to customers, including quality control and on-time delivery monitoring and reporting, just-in-time inventory management and shipping services.

E-Commerce and Advanced Customer Interaction. We are actively participating in electronic commerce initiatives to reduce processing cost and time. In addition to full electronic data interchange (EDI) capabilities with our customers and vendors, we also have implemented extranet sites for specific customers which are integrated with our internal business systems.

System and Process Enhancements. We have completed development of business system alternatives to replace our legacy information systems and have successfully implemented new ERP systems at most of our locations and have decommissioned three legacy systems as of December 31, 2015. We continue to implement these new systems to provide standardized business processes, enhanced inventory management, production cost, and sales administrative controls, and reduced technical support requirements. Our business analysts work with our ISO quality team to identify opportunities for efficiency and improved customer service. We collaborate across the metal supply chain, working with metals producers, service providers, customers, and industry-sponsored organizations to develop industry processing standards to drive cost out of the supply chain.

Information security and continuous availability of information processing are of highest priority. Our information professionals employ proven security and monitoring practices and tools. In case of physical emergency or threat, our new ERP systems, accounting system, internet and communications systems are duplicated at a secure off-site

computing facility, with migration of our other systems now in progress.

Employees

At December 31, 2015, we employed approximately 1,740 people. Approximately 305 of the hourly plant personnel are represented by nine separate collective bargaining units. The table below shows the expiration dates of the collective bargaining agreements.

Facility	Expiration date
Minneapolis plate, Minnesota	March 31, 2017
Detroit, Michigan	August 31, 2017
Duluth, Minnesota	December 21, 2017
St. Paul, Minnesota	May 25, 2018
Milan, Illinois	August 12, 2018
Locust, North Carolina	March 4, 2020
Romeoville, Illinois	May 31, 2020
Minneapolis coil, Minnesota	September 30, 2020
Indianapolis, Indiana	January 29, 2021

We have never experienced a work stoppage and we believe that our relationship with employees is good. However, any prolonged work stoppages by our personnel represented by collective bargaining units could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Service Marks, Trade Names and Patents

We conduct our business under the name “Olympic Steel.” A provision of federal law grants exclusive rights to the word “Olympic” to the U.S. Olympic Committee. The U.S. Supreme Court has recognized, however, that certain users may continue to use the word based on long-term and continuous use. We have used the name Olympic Steel since 1954, but are prevented from registering the name “Olympic” and from being qualified to do business as a foreign corporation under that name in certain states. In such states, we have registered under different names, including “Oly Steel” and “Olympia Steel.” Our wholly-owned subsidiary, Olympic Steel Lafayette, Inc., does business in certain states under the names “Olympic Steel Detroit,” “Lafayette Steel and Processing” and “Lafayette Steel.” Our wholly-owned subsidiary, Olympic Steel Iowa, Inc. does business in certain states under the name “Oly Steel Iowa, Inc.”. Our North Carolina operation conducts business under the name “Olympic Steel North Carolina.” Our Integrity Stainless operation conducts business under the name “Integrity Stainless”. Our CTI North Carolina operation conducts business under the name “CTI Power.” Our operation in Monterrey, Mexico operates under the name “Metales de Olympic S. de.R.L. de C.V.”

We also hold a trademark for our stainless steel sheet and plate product “OLY-FLATBRITE,” which has a unique combination of surface finish and flatness.

Government Regulation

Our operations are governed by many laws and regulations, including those relating to workplace safety and worker health, principally the Occupational Safety and Health Act and regulations thereunder. We believe that we are in material compliance with these laws and regulations and do not believe that future compliance with such laws and regulations will have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Environmental

Our facilities are subject to certain federal, state and local requirements relating to the protection of the environment. We believe that we are in material compliance with all environmental laws, do not anticipate any material expenditures to meet environmental requirements and do not believe that compliance with such laws and regulations will have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Seasonality

Seasonal factors may cause demand fluctuations within the year which could impact our results of operations. Typically, the first half of the year is stronger than the second half of the year, as it contains more ship days and is not impacted by the seasonal shut-downs in July, November and December due to holidays.

Effects of Inflation

Inflation generally affects us by increasing the cost of employee wages and benefits, transportation services, processing equipment, purchased metals, energy and borrowings under our credit facility. General inflation has not had a material effect on our financial results during the past three years.

Backlog

Because we conduct our operations generally on the basis of short-term orders, we do not believe that backlog is a material or meaningful indicator of future performance.

Available Information

We file annual, quarterly, and current reports, proxy statements, and other documents with the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The public may read and copy any materials filed with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. Also, the SEC maintains an Internet website that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC. The public can obtain any documents that are filed by the Company at <http://www.sec.gov>.

In addition, our annual reports on Form 10-K, as well as our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to all of the foregoing reports, are made available free of charge on or through the "Investor Relations" section of our website at www.olysteel.com as soon as reasonably practicable after such reports are electronically filed with or furnished to the SEC.

Information relating to our corporate governance at Olympic Steel, including our Business Ethics Policy, information concerning our executive officers, directors and Board committees (including committee charters), and transactions in our securities by directors and officers, is available free of charge on or through the "Investor Relations" section of our website at www.olysteel.com. We are not including the information on our website as a part of, or incorporating it by reference into, this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Forward-Looking Information

This Annual Report on Form 10-K and other documents we file with the SEC contain various forward-looking statements that are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts and projections about our future performance, business, our beliefs and our management's assumptions. In addition, we, or others on our behalf, may make forward-looking statements in press releases or written statements, or in our communications and discussions with investors and analysts in the normal course of business through meetings, conferences, webcasts, phone calls and conference calls. Words such as "may," "will," "anticipate," "should," "intend," "expect," "believe," "estimate," "project," "pl" and "continue," as well as the negative of these terms or similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, which are made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those implied by such statements including, but not limited to, those set forth in Item 1A (Risk Factors) below and the following:

- general and global business, economic, financial and political conditions, including the ongoing effects of the global economic recovery;
- competitive factors such as the availability, global production levels and pricing of metals, industry shipping and inventory levels and rapid fluctuations in customer demand and metals pricing;
- cyclicality and volatility within the metals industry;
- the strengthening of the U.S. dollar and the related impact on foreign steel pricing, U.S. exports, and foreign imports to the United States;
- the increased levels of imported steel in the United States;
- the availability and costs of transportation and logistical services;
- the successes of our strategic efforts and initiatives to increase sales volumes, maintain or improve working capital turnover and free cash flows, improve our customer service, and achieve cost savings, including our internal program to improve earnings;
- our ability to generate free cash flow through operations and limited future capital expenditures, reduce inventory and repay debt within anticipated time frames;
- events or circumstances that could impair or adversely impact the carrying value of any of our assets;
- risks and uncertainties associated with intangible assets, including additional impairment charges related to indefinite lived intangible assets;
- events or circumstances that could adversely impact the successful operation of our processing equipment and operations;
- the amounts, successes and our ability to continue our capital investments and strategic growth initiatives, including our business information system implementations;
- the successes of our operational excellence initiatives to improve our operating, cultural and management systems and reduce our costs;
- the ability to comply with the terms of our asset-based credit facility;
- the ability of our customers and third parties to honor their agreements related to derivative instruments;
- customer, supplier and competitor consolidation, bankruptcy or insolvency;
- reduced production schedules, layoffs or work stoppages by our own, our suppliers' or customers' personnel;
- the impacts of union organizing activities and the success of union contract renewals;
- the timing and outcomes of inventory lower of cost or market adjustments, especially during periods of declining market pricing;

the ability of our customers (especially those that may be highly leveraged, and those with inadequate liquidity) to maintain their credit availability;

the inflation or deflation existing within the metals industry, as well as our product mix and inventory levels on hand, which can impact our cost of materials sold as a result of the fluctuations in the last-in, first-out, or LIFO, inventory valuation;

the adequacy of our existing information technology and business system software, including duplication and security processes;

the adequacy of our efforts to mitigate cyber security risks and threats;

access to capital and global credit markets;

our ability to pay regular quarterly cash dividends and the amounts and timing of any future dividends;

our ability to repurchase shares of our common stock and the amounts and timing of repurchases, if any; and

unanticipated developments that could occur with respect to contingencies such as litigation and environmental matters, including any developments that would require any increase in our costs for such contingencies.

Should one or more of these or other risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those anticipated, intended, expected, believed, estimated, projected or planned. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date hereof. We undertake no obligation to republish revised forward-looking statements to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events or circumstances after the date hereof, except as otherwise required by law.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

In addition to the other information in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and our other filings with the SEC, the following risk factors should be carefully considered in evaluating us and our business before investing in our common stock. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties, not presently known to us or otherwise, may also impair our business. If any of the risks actually occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. In that case, the trading price of our common stock could decline, and investors may lose all or part of their investment.

Risks Related to our Business

Volatile metals prices can cause significant fluctuations in our operating results. Our sales and operating income could decrease if metals prices decline or if we are unable to pass producer price increases on to our customers.

Our principal raw materials are carbon and stainless steel and aluminum flat rolled coil, sheet, plate, pipe and tube that we typically purchase from multiple primary metals producers. The metals industry as a whole is cyclical and, at times, pricing and availability of metals can be volatile due to numerous factors beyond our control, including general domestic and international economic conditions, labor costs, sales levels, competition, levels of inventory held by other metals service centers, consolidation of metals producers, higher raw material costs for the producers of metals, imports, import duties and tariffs and currency exchange rates. This volatility can significantly affect the availability and cost of raw materials for us.

We, like many other metals service centers, maintain substantial inventories of metals to accommodate the short lead times and just-in-time delivery requirements of our customers. Accordingly, we purchase metals in an effort to maintain our inventory at levels that we believe to be appropriate to satisfy the anticipated needs of our customers based upon historic buying practices, supply agreements with customers and market conditions. Our commitments to purchase metals are generally at prevailing market prices in effect at the time we place our orders. We entered into metals hedges, which carry counterparty performance risk, in order to mitigate our risk of volatility in the price of metals. We have no long-term, fixed-price metals purchase contracts, except for metals hedges. Declining metals prices, customer demand for lower prices and our competitors' responses to those demands could result in lower sale prices and, consequently, lower gross profits and potentially inventory lower of cost or market adjustments as we use existing inventory. Significant or rapid declines in metals prices or reductions in sales volumes could adversely impact our ability to remain in compliance with certain financial covenants in our revolving credit facility, as well as result in us incurring inventory or asset impairment charges. When metals prices increase, competitive conditions will influence how much of the price increase we can pass on to our customers. To the extent we are unable to pass on future price increases in our raw materials to our customers, the net sales and profitability of our business could be adversely affected. Changing metals prices therefore could significantly impact our net sales, gross profit, operating income and net income, and could impair or adversely impact the carrying value of any of our assets.

China is the world's largest producer and consumer of metals and metals products. Its expansion of metals production has significantly affected the global metals industry. The recent economic downturn in China, the slowing of its growth and decreased metals consumption has led to an increased supply of metals in the United States, which result in lower prices for our products. Actions by domestic and foreign producers, including metals companies in China, to further increase production could result in an increased supply of metals in the United States, which could result in lower prices for our products. A decline in metals prices could adversely affect our sales, gross profits and profitability.

We service industries that are highly cyclical, and any downturn in our customers' demand could reduce our sales, gross profits and profitability.

We sell our products in a variety of industries, including capital equipment manufacturers for industrial, agricultural and construction use, the automotive industry, the utilities industry, and manufacturers of fabricated metals products. Our largest category of customers is producers of industrial machinery and equipment. Numerous factors, such as general economic conditions, strengthening of the US dollar, government stimulus or regulation, availability of adequate credit and financing, consumer confidence, significant business interruptions, labor shortages or work stoppages, energy prices, seasonality, customer inventory levels and other factors beyond our control, may cause significant demand fluctuations from one or more of these industries. Any decrease in demand within one or more of these industries may be significant and may last for a lengthy period of time. In periods of economic slowdown or recession in the United States, excess customer or service center inventory or a decrease in the prices that we can realize from sales of our products to customers in any of these industries could result in lower sales, gross profits and profitability.

Approximately 9.6% of our 2015 consolidated net sales were to automotive manufacturers or manufacturers of automotive components and parts, whom we refer to as automotive customers. Historically, due to the concentration of customers in the automotive industry, our gross profits on these sales have generally been less than our gross profits on sales to customers in other industries.

We may not be able to retain or expand our customer base if the U.S. manufacturing industry continues to erode or if the U.S. dollar continues to strengthen.

Our customer base primarily includes manufacturing and industrial firms in the United States, some of which are, or have considered, relocating production operations outside the United States or outsourcing particular functions outside the United States. Some customers have closed because they were unable to compete successfully with foreign competitors. Our facilities are primarily located in the United States and, therefore, to the extent that our customers relocate or move operations where we do not have a presence, we could lose their business.

Some customers have historically manufactured products in the United States for export to foreign markets. As the U.S. dollar has strengthened, products made by U.S. manufacturers have become less attractive to foreign buyers. Fewer purchases by foreign buyers reduces our metals sales to those U.S. manufacturers and adversely affects our sales and results of operations.

Our success is dependent upon our relationships with certain key customers.

We have derived and expect to continue to derive a significant portion of our revenues from a relatively limited number of customers. Collectively, our top three customers accounted for approximately 11.6% and 11.1% of our consolidated net sales in 2015 and 2014, respectively. Many of our larger customers commit to purchase on a regular basis at agreed upon prices over periods from three to twelve months. We generally do not have long-term contracts with our customers. As a result, the relationship, as well as particular orders, can generally be terminated with relatively little advance notice. The loss of any one of our major customers or decrease in demand by those customers or credit constraints placed on them could have a material adverse effect on our business, our results of operations and our cash flows.

An interruption in the sources of our metals supply could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

In recent years, the metals producing supply base has experienced significant consolidation with a few domestic producers accounting for a majority of the domestic metals market. Collectively, we purchased approximately 51% and 43% of our total metals requirements from our three largest suppliers in 2015 and 2014, respectively. The number of available suppliers could be reduced in the future by factors such as further industry consolidation or bankruptcies affecting metals suppliers. Additionally, fewer available suppliers increases the risk of supply disruption through both scheduled and unscheduled supplier outages. We have no long-term supply commitments with our metals suppliers. If, in the future, we are unable to obtain sufficient amounts of metals on a timely basis, we may not be able to obtain metals from alternate sources at competitive prices. In addition, interruptions or reductions in our supply of metals could make it difficult to satisfy our customers' just-in-time delivery requirements, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Conversely, the addition of new mill sources and decreased domestic demand could lead to domestic over capacity, which could lead to a decrease in steel prices.

We depend, in part, on third parties for transportation services, and increases in costs or the availability of transportation could adversely affect our business and operations.

We ship products throughout the United States via our in-house truck fleet or by third-party trucking firms. Products sold to foreign customers, are shipped either directly from metals producers to the customer or to an intermediate processor, and then to the customer by rail, truck or ocean carrier. Our business depends on the transportation of a large number of products. We depend to a certain extent on third parties for transportation of our products as well as delivery of our raw materials.

If any of these providers were to fail to deliver raw materials to us in a timely manner, we may be unable to process and deliver our products in response to customer demand. In addition, if any of these third parties were to cease operations or cease doing business with us, we may be unable to replace them at a reasonable cost. In addition, such failure of a third-party transportation provider could harm our reputation, negatively affect our customer relationships and have a material adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations.

Expansions at our existing locations may be unable to achieve expected results, and events or circumstances that could adversely impact the successful operation of new processing equipment and operations could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

We have invested in new processing equipment to support customer demand. Although we have successfully installed new processing equipment in the past, we can provide no assurance that the recent or future installations will be successful, or achieve expected results. Risks associated with the installations include, but are not limited to:

a significant use of management and employee time;
the possibility that the performance of new equipment does not meet expectations; and
the possibility that disruptions from the installations may make it difficult for us to maintain relationships with our respective customers, employees or suppliers.

Difficulties associated with the installations of new processing equipment, including our 2015 equipment investments in Winder, Georgia, could adversely affect our business, our customer service, our results of operations and our cash flows.

Our implementation of new information systems could adversely affect our results of operations and cash flows.

We are in the process of implementing new information systems and eliminating our legacy operating systems. The objective is to standardize and streamline business processes and improve support for our growing service center and fabrication business. Risks associated with the phased implementation include, but are not limited to:

a significant deployment of capital and a significant use of management and employee time;

the possibility that software and implementation vendors may not be able to support the project as planned;
the possibility that the timelines, costs or complexities related to the new system implementation will be greater than expected;
the possibility that the software, once fully implemented, does not work as planned;
the possibility that benefits from the new systems may be less or take longer to realize than expected;
the possibility that disruptions from the implementation may make it difficult for us to maintain relationships with our customers, employees or suppliers; and
limitations on the availability and adequacy of proprietary software or consulting, training and project management services, as well as our ability to retain key personnel.

Although we have successfully initiated use of the new systems at most of our locations, we can provide no assurance that the rollout to the remaining locations will be successful or will occur as planned and without disruption to operations. Difficulties associated with the design and implementation of new information systems could adversely affect our business, our customer service, our results of operations and our cash flows.

The failure of our key computer-based systems could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Until our new systems implementations are completed, we maintain separate regional computer-based systems in the operation of our business and we depend on these systems to a significant degree, particularly for inventory management. These systems are vulnerable to, among other things, damage or interruption from fire, flood, tornado and other natural disasters, power loss, computer system and network failures, operator negligence, physical and electronic loss of data or security breaches and computer viruses. Although we have secure back-up systems off-site, the destruction or failure of any one of our computer-based systems for any significant period of time could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We may not achieve the expected results of our profit improvement plan or Operational Excellence initiatives.

In 2015, we initiated a profit improvement program to reduce operating expenses and enhance margins. This plan included eliminating certain leased properties, lowering transportation, labor and personnel expenses, centralization of certain administrative functions, as well as inventory and purchasing initiatives.

In addition, our operational excellence initiatives are designed to improve efficiencies and lower our costs. The initiatives are focused on continuously improving processes through waste and variation elimination using Lean Six Sigma tools. The risks associated with these initiatives include, but are not limited to:

- a significant use of management and employee time;
- the possibility that the initiatives do not meet expectations; and
- the possibility that the initiatives do not provide the expected economic results.

Difficulties associated with executing our profit improvement plan and Operational Excellence initiatives could adversely affect our business, our customer service, our results of operations and our cash flows.

Risks associated with our growth strategy may adversely impact our ability to sustain our growth.

Historically, we have grown internally by increasing sales and services to our existing customers, aggressively pursuing new customers and services, building or purchasing new facilities and acquiring and upgrading processing equipment in order to expand the range of customer services and products that we offer. In addition, we have grown through the acquisition of other service centers and related businesses. We intend to actively pursue our growth strategy in the future.

We have completed a number of expansion projects since 2010. Future expansion or construction projects, could have adverse effects on our results of operations due to the impact of the associated start-up costs and the potential for underutilization in the start-up phase of a facility. While we are pursuing potential acquisition targets, we are unable to predict whether or when any prospective acquisition candidate will become available or the likelihood that any acquisition will be completed. Moreover, in pursuing acquisition opportunities, we may compete for acquisition targets with other companies with similar growth strategies that may be larger and have greater financial and other resources than we have. Competition among potential acquirers could result in increased prices for acquisition targets. As a result, we may not be able to consummate acquisitions on satisfactory terms to us, or at all.

The pursuit of acquisitions and other growth initiatives may divert management's time and attention away from day-to-day operations. In order to achieve growth through acquisitions, expansion of current facilities, greenfield construction or otherwise, additional funding sources may be needed and we may not be able to obtain the additional capital necessary to pursue our growth strategy on terms that are satisfactory to us, or at all.

We depend on our senior management team and the loss of any member could prevent us from implementing our business strategy.

Our success is dependent upon the management and leadership skills of our senior management team. We have employment agreements, which include non-competition provisions, with our Chief Executive Officer, our President and Chief Operating Officer, the President of CTI, and our Chief Financial Officer that expire on January 1, 2018, January 1, 2020, July 1, 2016 and January 1, 2017, respectively. The loss of any member of our senior management team or the failure to attract and retain additional qualified personnel could prevent us from implementing our business strategy.

Customer and third-party credit constraints and credit losses could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Some of our customers may experience difficulty obtaining and/or maintaining credit availability. In particular, certain customers that are highly leveraged represent an increased credit risk. Some customers have reduced their purchases because of these credit constraints. Moreover, our disciplined credit policies have, in some instances, resulted in lost sales. If we have misjudged our credit estimations and they result in future credit losses, lost sales or lost customers, there could be a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and our allowance for doubtful accounts.

Although we expect to finance our growth initiatives through borrowings under our credit facility, we may have to find additional sources of funding, which could be difficult. Additionally, increased leverage and borrowing rates could adversely impact our business and results of operations.

We expect to finance our growth initiatives through borrowings under our credit facility, which matures on June 30, 2019. However, our credit facility may not be sufficient or available to finance our growth initiatives, and we may have to find additional sources of financing. It may be difficult for us in the future to obtain the necessary funds and liquidity to run and expand our business.

The borrowings under our credit facility are primarily at variable interest rates. If interest rates in the future were to increase 100 basis points (1.0%) from December 31, 2015 rates and, assuming no change in total debt from December 31, 2015 levels, the additional annual interest expense to us would be approximately \$1.1 million.

Our information technology systems could be negatively affected by cyber security threats.

Increased global information technology security requirements, vulnerabilities, threats and a rise in sophisticated and targeted computer crime pose a risk to the security of our systems, networks and the confidentiality, availability and integrity of our data. Despite our efforts to protect sensitive information and confidential and personal data, our facilities and systems and those of our third-party service providers may be vulnerable to security breaches. This could lead to disclosure, modification or destruction of proprietary and other key information, production downtimes and operational disruptions, which in turn could adversely affect our results of operations. We may face greater risks in this area than our competitors as we implement the ERP system because among other things, we must simultaneously protect both the ERP and legacy systems until the ERP project is complete.

Labor disruptions at any of our facilities or those of major customers could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

At December 31, 2015, we employed approximately 1,740 people. Approximately 305 of the hourly plant personnel are represented by nine separate collective bargaining units. Any prolonged work stoppages by our personnel represented by collective bargaining units could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In addition, many of our larger customers, including those in the automotive industry, have unionized workforces and some have experienced significant labor disruptions in the past such as work stoppages, slow-downs and strikes. A labor disruption at one or more of our major customers could interrupt production or sales by that customer and cause that customer to halt or limit orders for our products. Any such reduction in the demand for our products could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our business is highly competitive, and increased competition could reduce our market share and harm our financial performance.

Our business is highly competitive. We compete with metals service centers and, to a certain degree, metals producers and intermediate metals processors, on a regular basis, primarily on quality, price, inventory availability and the ability to meet the delivery schedules and service requirements of our customers. We have different competitors for each of our products and within each region. Certain of these competitors have financial and operating resources in excess of ours. Increased competition could lower our gross profits or reduce our market share and have a material adverse effect on our financial performance.

Increases in energy prices would increase our operating costs, and we may be unable to pass all these increases on to our customers in the form of higher prices.

If our energy costs increase disproportionately to our revenues, our earnings could be reduced. We use energy to process and transport our products. Our operating costs increase if energy costs, including electricity, diesel fuel and natural gas, rise. During periods of higher energy costs, we may not be able to recover our operating cost increases through price increases without reducing demand for our products. In addition, we generally do not hedge our exposure to higher prices via energy futures contracts. Increases in energy and fuel prices will increase our operating costs and may reduce our profitability if we are unable to pass all of the increases on to our customers.

Impairment in the carrying value of intangible assets could result in the incurrence of impairment charges and negatively impact our results of operations.

The net carrying value of intangibles represents trade names and customer relationships, net of accumulated amortization, related to our tubular and pipe products segment. Indefinitely lived assets are evaluated for impairment annually or whenever events or changes in circumstance indicate that the carrying amounts of these assets may not be recoverable. Amortizable intangible assets are evaluated for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstance indicate that the carrying amounts of these assets may not be recoverable. Impairments to intangible assets may be caused by factors outside our control, such as increased competitive pricing pressures, lower than expected revenue and profit growth rates, changes in discount rates based on changes in the cost of capital (interest rates, etc.), or the bankruptcy of a significant customer and could result in the incurrence of impairment charges and negatively impact our results of operations.

Participation in multiemployer pension plans carry withdrawal liability risks which could impact our results of operations and financial condition.

Through our CTI subsidiary, we contribute to one multiemployer pension plan. The risks of participating in the multiemployer plan are different from a single-employer plan in that 1) assets contributed to the multiemployer plan by one employer may be used to provide benefits to employees of other participating employers, 2) if a participating employer stops contributing to the plan, the unfunded obligations of the plan may be borne by the remaining participating employers, and 3) if CTI chooses to stop participating in the multiemployer plan, CTI may be required to pay the plan an amount based on the unfunded status of the plan, referred to as a withdrawal liability.

We are subject to significant environmental, health and safety laws and regulations and related compliance expenditures and liabilities.

Our businesses are subject to many federal, state and local environmental, health and safety laws and regulations, particularly with respect to the use, handling, treatment, and disposal of substances and waste used or generated in our manufacturing processes. We have incurred and expect to continue to incur expenditures to comply with applicable environmental laws and regulations. Our failure to comply with applicable environmental laws and regulations and permit requirements could result in civil or criminal fines or penalties or enforcement actions, including regulatory or judicial orders enjoining or curtailing operations or requiring corrective measures, installation of pollution control equipment or remedial actions.

We may in the future be required to incur costs relating to the investigation or remediation of property, and for addressing environmental conditions. Some environmental laws and regulations impose liability and responsibility on present and former owners, operators or users of facilities and sites for contamination at such facilities and sites without regard to causation or knowledge of contamination. Consequently, we cannot assure you that existing or future circumstances, the development of new facts or the failure of third parties to address contamination at current or former facilities or properties will not require significant expenditures by us.

We expect to continue to be subject to environmental and health and safety laws and regulations. It is difficult to predict the future interpretation and development of environmental and health and safety laws and regulations or their impact on our future earnings and operations. We anticipate that compliance will continue to require increased capital expenditures and operating costs. Any increase in these costs, or unanticipated liabilities arising for example, out of discovery of previously unknown conditions or more aggressive enforcement actions, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

The market price for our common stock may be volatile.

Historically, there has been volatility in the market price for our common stock. Furthermore, the market price of our common stock could fluctuate substantially in the future in response to a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the risk factors described herein. Examples include:

- changes in commodity prices, especially metals;
- announcement of our quarterly operating results or the operating results of other metals service centers;
- changes in financial estimates or recommendations by stock market analysts regarding us or our competitors;
- the operating and stock performance of other companies that investors may deem comparable;
- developments affecting us, our customers or our suppliers;
- press releases, earnings releases or publicity relating to us or our competitors or relating to trends in the metals service center industry;
- inability to meet securities analysts' and investors' quarterly or annual estimates or targets of our performance;
- sales of our common stock by large shareholders;
- the amount of shares acquired for short-term investments;
- general domestic or international economic, market and political conditions;
- fluctuations in the value of the US dollar;
- changes in the legal or regulatory environment affecting our business; and
- announcements by us or our competitors of significant acquisitions, dispositions or joint ventures, or other material events impacting the domestic or global metals industry.

In the past, the stock market has experienced significant price and volume fluctuations. This volatility has had a significant effect on the market prices of securities issued by many companies for reasons unrelated to their specific operating performance. These factors may adversely affect the trading price of our common stock, regardless of actual operating performance.

In addition, stock markets from time to time experience extreme price and volume fluctuations that may be unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of companies. In the past, some shareholders have brought securities class action lawsuits against companies following periods of volatility in the market price of their securities. We may in the future be the target of similar litigation. Securities litigation, regardless of whether our defense is ultimately successful, could result in substantial costs and divert management's attention and resources.

Our quarterly results may be volatile.

Our operating results have varied on a quarterly basis during our operating history and are likely to fluctuate significantly in the future. Our operating results may be below the expectations of our investors or stock market analysts as a result of a variety of factors, many of which are outside of our control. Factors that may affect our quarterly operating results include, but are not limited to, the risk factors listed above.

Many factors could cause our revenues and operating results to vary significantly in the future. Accordingly, we believe that quarter-to-quarter comparisons of our operating results are not necessarily meaningful. Investors should not rely on the results of one quarter as an indication of our future performance. Further, it is our practice not to provide forward-looking sales or earnings guidance and not to endorse any analyst's sales or earnings estimates. Nonetheless, if our results of operations in any quarter do not meet analysts' expectations, our stock price could materially decrease.

Certain provisions in our charter documents and Ohio law could delay or prevent a change in management or a takeover attempt that you may consider to be in your best interest.

We are subject to Chapter 1704 of the Ohio Revised Code, which prohibits certain business combinations and transactions between an "issuing public corporation" and an "Ohio law interested shareholder" for at least three years after the Ohio law interested shareholder attains 10% ownership, unless the Board of Directors of the issuing public corporation approves the transaction before the Ohio law interest shareholder attains 10% ownership. We are also subject to Section 1701.831 of the Ohio Revised Code, which provides that certain notice and informational filings and special shareholder meeting and voting procedures must be followed prior to consummation of a proposed "control share acquisition." Assuming compliance with the notice and information filings prescribed by the statute, a proposed control share acquisition may be made only if the acquisition is approved by a majority of the voting power of the issuer represented at the meeting and at least a majority of the voting power remaining after excluding the combined voting power of the "interested shares."

Certain provisions contained in our Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation and Amended and Restated Code of Regulations and Ohio law could delay or prevent the removal of directors and other management and could make a merger, tender offer or proxy contest involving us that you may consider to be in your best interest more difficult. For example, these provisions:

- allow our Board of Directors to issue preferred stock without shareholder approval;
- provide for our Board of Directors to be divided into two classes of directors serving staggered terms;
- limit who can call a special meeting of shareholders; and
- establish advance notice requirements for nomination for election to the Board of Directors or for proposing matters to be acted upon at shareholder meetings.

These provisions may discourage potential takeover attempts, discourage bids for our common stock at a premium over market price or adversely affect the market price of, and the voting and other rights of the holders of our common stock. These provisions could also discourage proxy contests and make it more difficult for you and other shareholders to elect directors other than the candidates nominated by our Board of Directors.

Principal shareholders who own a significant numbers of shares of our common stock may have interests that conflict with yours.

Michael D. Siegal, our Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board and our largest shareholders, owned approximately 11.3% of our outstanding common stock as of December 31, 2015. Mr. Siegal may have the ability to significantly influence matters requiring shareholder approval. In deciding how to vote on such matters, Mr. Siegal may be influenced by interests that conflict with yours.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

We believe that our properties are strategically situated relative to our domestic suppliers, our customers and each other, allowing us to support customers from multiple locations. Product is shipped from the most advantageous facility, regardless of where the customer order is taken. The facilities are located in the hubs of major metals consumption markets, and within a 250-mile radius of most of our customers, a distance approximating the one-day driving and delivery limit for truck shipments. During 2015, we terminated leases on certain warehouse facilities in Moses Lake, Washington and Winder, Georgia.

The following table sets forth certain information concerning our principal properties including which segment's products are serviced out of each location:

Operation	Location	Square Feet	Function	Segment		Pipe and Tube
				Owned or Leased	Carbon Specialty Metals	
Cleveland	Bedford Heights, Ohio (1)	127,000	Corporate offices, coil processing and distribution center	Owned		
	Bedford Heights, Ohio (1)	121,500	Coil and plate processing, distribution center and offices	Owned		
	Bedford Heights, Ohio (1)	59,500	Plate processing, distribution center and offices	Leased (2)		
	Dover, Ohio Plymouth, Minnesota	62,000	Plate processing, fabrication and distribution center	Owned		
Minneapolis	Minnesota Plymouth,	196,800	Coil and plate processing, distribution center and offices	Owned		
	Minnesota Roseville,	112,200	Plate processing, fabrication, distribution center and offices	Owned		
Chambersburg	Minnesota Chambersburg,	57,000	Distribution center for flat and tubular and pipe products	Leased (3)		
	Pennsylvania Chambersburg,	157,000	Plate processing, distribution center and offices	Owned		
		150,000		Owned		

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	Pennsylvania		Plate processing, fabrication, distribution center and offices	
Iowa	Bettendorf, Iowa	244,000	Coil and plate processing, fabrication, distribution center and offices	Owned
	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	33,000	Distribution center	Leased (4)
Winder	Winder, Georgia	285,000	Coil and plate processing, fabrication, distribution center and offices	Owned
Detroit	Detroit, Michigan	256,000	Coil processing, distribution center and offices	Owned
Kentucky	Mt. Sterling, Kentucky	100,000	Plate processing, fabrication and distribution center	Owned
	Mt. Sterling, Kentucky	107,000	Distribution center for flat and tubular and pipe products, offices	Owned (5)
Gary	Gary, Indiana	183,000	Coil processing, distribution center and offices	Owned
Connecticut	Milford, Connecticut	134,000	Coil processing, distribution center and offices	Owned
Chicago	Schaumburg, Illinois	80,500	Coil and sheet processing, distribution center and offices	Owned
North Carolina	Siler City, North Carolina	74,000	Plate processing, fabrication, distribution center and offices	Owned
Streetsboro	Streetsboro, Ohio	66,200	Coil and sheet processing, distribution center and offices	Owned
	Latrobe, Pennsylvania	43,200	Coil and sheet processing, distribution center	Leased (6)
Washington	Moses Lake, Washington	16,500	Distribution center	Leased (7)
Mexico	Monterrey, Mexico	15,000	Distribution center for flat, tubular and pipe products	Leased (8)

Operation	Location	Square Feet	Function	Owned or Leased		Segment
				Owned	Leased	Carbon
Chicago	Romeoville, Illinois	363,000	Corporate offices, fabrication and distribution center	Owned		
St. Paul	St. Paul, Minnesota	132,000	Distribution center and offices	Owned		
Charlotte	Locust, North Carolina	127,600	Fabrication and offices	Owned		
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac, Wisconsin	117,000	Distribution center and offices	Owned		
Indianapolis	Indianapolis, Indiana	79,000	Distribution center and offices	Owned		
Quad Cities	Milan, Illinois	57,600	Distribution center and offices	Owned		
Des Moines	Ankeny, Iowa	50,000	Distribution center and offices	Owned		
Duluth	Proctor, Minnesota	45,202	Distribution center and offices	Leased (9)		
Owatonna	Owatonna, Minnesota	23,000	Production cutting center	Owned		

(1) The Bedford Heights facilities are all adjacent properties.

(2) This facility is leased from a related party. The lease expires on December 31, 2018, with renewal options.

(3) The lease on this facility expires on November 30, 2016, with renewal options.

(4) The lease on this facility expires on July 7, 2017.

(5) 50% of the facility is leased to an unrelated party whose lease expires on December 31, 2017.

(6) The lease on this facility expires on May 1, 2016.

(7) The Moses Lake location is comprised of two different facilities located in Moses Lake and Quincy, Washington.

The facilities are leased on a month-to-month basis.

(8) The lease on this facility expires on June 1, 2016.

(9) The lease on this facility expires on April 30, 2019.

In addition to the facilities listed above, our executive office is located in Highland Hills, Ohio and we have sales offices located in Media, Pennsylvania; Miami, Florida; and Monterrey, Mexico. Management believes we will be able to accommodate our capacity needs for the immediate future at our existing facilities.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are party to various legal actions that we believe are ordinary in nature and incidental to the operation of our business. In the opinion of management, the outcome of the proceedings to which we are currently a party will not have a material adverse effect upon our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

This information is included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K pursuant to Instruction 3 of Item 401(b) of Regulation S-K. The following is a list of our executive officers and a brief description of their business experience. Each executive officer will hold office until his successor is chosen and qualified.

Michael D. Siegal, age 63, has served as our Chief Executive Officer since 1984 and as Chairman of our Board of Directors since 1994. From 1984 until January 2001, he also served as our President. He has been employed by us in a variety of capacities since 1974. Mr. Siegal serves on the Board of Directors of Cliffs Natural Resources, Inc. He is also the immediate past Board Chair of the Jewish Federations of North America and is currently on the Board of the Development Corporation for Israel.

David A. Wolfort, age 63, has served as our President since January 2001 and Chief Operating Officer since 1995. He has been a director since 1987. He previously served as Vice President Commercial from 1987 to 1995, after having joined us in 1984 as General Manager. Prior thereto, he spent eight years with a primary steel producer in a variety of sales assignments. Mr. Wolfort is a past director of the Metals Service Center Institute and previously served as Chairman of its Political Action Committee and Governmental Affairs Committee. He is a trustee of the Board of the Musical Arts Association (Cleveland Orchestra) and of Ohio University where he serves as the Vice-Chairman of The Board of Trustees and is a member of the Executive Committee. He also serves as a member of the United States International Trade Committee for Steel (ITAC).

Richard T. Marabito, age 52, serves as our Chief Financial Officer. He joined us in 1994 as Corporate Controller and served in this capacity until being named Chief Financial Officer in March 2000. He also served as Treasurer from 1994 through 2002 and again from 2010 through 2012. Prior to joining us, Mr. Marabito served as Corporate Controller for a publicly traded wholesale distribution company and was employed by a national accounting firm in its audit department. Mr. Marabito is a Governance board member of the Make-A-Wish Foundation of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana and also serves as the Chair of its Northeast Ohio regional board. He previously served as a board member and audit committee chair for Hawk Corporation. Mr. Marabito serves on the Board of Trustees and as Treasurer for Hawken School in Cleveland, Ohio. He is also a director and Executive Committee member of the Metals Service Center Institute and is a past Chair of its Foundation for Education and Research.

Richard A. Manson, age 47, has served as our Vice President and Treasurer since January 2013 and has been employed by us since 1996. From March 2010 through December 2012, he served as our Vice President of Human Resources and Administration. From January 2003 through March 2010, he served as our Treasurer and Corporate Controller. From 1996 through 2002, he served as our Director of Taxes and Risk Management. Prior to joining us, Mr. Manson was employed for seven years by a national accounting firm in its tax department. Mr. Manson is a Board Member and the Treasurer of the West Side Catholic Center. He also serves on the Board of Directors of the Boys and Girls Clubs of Cleveland and the Cleveland Catholic Cemeteries Association. Mr. Manson is a certified

public accountant and member of the Ohio Society of Certified Public Accountants and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

Donald McNeeley, age 61, has served as the President and Chief Operating Officer of CTI, a wholly owned subsidiary of Olympic Steel, Inc., since the acquisition on July 1, 2011. He joined CTI in 1972 and has held several operational and executive positions within the company. After serving as CTI's Vice President of Operations and subsequently Executive Vice President, in 1990, Dr. McNeeley was appointed President and Chief Operating Officer. He is a former Chairman of the Metals Service Center Institute. Dr. McNeeley is an adjunct professor at Northwestern University where he teaches in the graduate engineering program. He serves on the board of directors of Saulsbury Industries in Odessa, Texas, where he chairs the Audit Committee. Dr. McNeeley also serves on the board of directors of Vail Rubber Industries in St. Joseph, Michigan, and is a former director of The Committee for Monetary Research in Greenwich, Connecticut.

PART II**ITEM MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS
5. AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES****Price Range of Common Stock**

Our common stock trades on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol "ZEUS." The following table sets forth, for each quarter in the two-year period ended December 31, 2015, the high and low sales prices of our common stock as reported by the Nasdaq Global Select Market:

	2015		2014	
	High	Low	High	Low
First quarter	\$18.57	\$12.86	\$30.95	\$25.84
Second quarter	20.93	10.44	29.58	20.88
Third quarter	17.92	6.40	25.83	20.57
Fourth quarter	12.60	8.98	21.39	15.75

Holders of Record

As of February 1, 2016, we estimate there were approximately 46 holders of record and 3,609 beneficial holders of our common stock.

Dividends

During 2015, our Board of Directors approved regular quarterly dividends of \$0.02 per share that were paid on March 16, 2015, June 15, 2015, September 15, 2015 and December 15, 2015.

During 2014, our Board of Directors approved regular quarterly dividends of \$0.02 per share that were paid on March 17, 2014, June 16, 2014, September 16, 2014 and December 15, 2014.

We expect to make regular quarterly dividend distributions in the future, subject to the continuing determination by our Board of Directors that the dividend remains in the best interest of our shareholders. Our asset-based credit facility (the ABL Credit Facility) restricts the aggregate amount of dividends and common stock repurchases that we can pay to \$2.5 million annually. Any determinations by the Board of Directors to pay cash dividends in the future will take into account various factors, including our financial condition, results of operations, current and anticipated cash needs, plans for expansion and restrictions under our credit agreement and any agreements governing our future debt. We cannot assure you that dividends will be paid in the future or that, if paid, the dividends will be at the same amount or frequency.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

	Total number of shares purchased	Average price paid per share	Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced plans or programs	Maximum number of shares that may yet be purchased under the plans or programs
10/01/15 thru 10/31/15	-	\$ -	-	550,000
11/01/15 thru 11/30/15	64,827	10.72	64,827	485,173
12/01/15 thru 12/31/15	456	9.99	456	484,717
Total	65,283	\$ 10.71	65,283	

On October 2, 2015, we announced that our Board of Directors authorized a stock repurchase program of up to 550,000 shares of the Company's issued and outstanding common stock, which could include open market repurchases, negotiated block transactions, accelerated stock repurchases or open market solicitations for shares, all or some of which may be effected through Rule 10b5-1 plans. Any of the repurchased shares will be held in our treasury, or canceled and retired as our Board may determine from time to time. Any repurchases of common stock are subject to the covenants contained in the ABL Credit Facility. Our ABL Credit Facility restricts the aggregate amount of dividends and common stock repurchases that we can pay to \$2.5 million annually. Purchases in excess of \$2.5 million require us to (i) maintain availability in excess of 25% of the aggregate revolver commitments or (ii) to maintain availability equal to or greater than 15% of the aggregate revolver commitments and we must maintain a pro-forma ratio of EBITDA minus certain capital expenditures and cash taxes paid to fixed charges of at least 1.00 to 1.00. The timing and amount of any repurchases under the stock repurchase program will depend upon several factors, including market and business conditions, and limitations under the ABL Credit Facility, and repurchases may be discontinued at any time.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

We did not have any unregistered sales of equity securities during the quarter ended December 31, 2015.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table sets forth selected financial and other data of the Company for each of the five years in the period ended December 31, 2015. The data presented should be read in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

For the Years Ended December 31,

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
	(in thousands, except per share data)				
Income Statement Data:					
Net sales	\$1,175,543	\$1,436,270	\$1,263,331	\$1,383,701	\$1,261,872
Cost of materials sold	942,214	1,160,310	999,207	1,113,852	1,008,462
Gross profit (a)	233,329	275,960	264,124	269,849	253,410
Operating expenses (b)	236,157	261,332	244,469	244,817	208,942
Intangible asset impairment	24,951	23,836	-	6,583	-
Operating income (loss)	(27,779)	(9,208)	19,655	18,449	44,468
Interest and other expense on debt	5,690	6,780	6,703	8,357	5,953
Income (loss) before income taxes	(33,594)	(16,114)	12,924	10,139	37,485
Net income (loss)	(26,777)	\$(19,064)	\$7,647	\$2,277	\$24,970
Per Share Data:					
Net income (loss) - basic (c)	\$(2.39)	\$(1.71)	\$0.69	\$0.21	\$2.28
Net income (loss) – diluted (d)	(2.39)	(1.71)	0.69	0.21	2.28
Dividends declared	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.08
Shares Outstanding:					
Weighted average shares - basic	11,192	11,120	11,065	10,989	10,937
Weighted average shares - diluted	11,192	11,120	11,074	10,995	10,951
Balance Sheet Data (as of December 31):					
Current assets	\$308,946	\$458,709	\$417,631	\$422,377	\$420,859
Current liabilities	77,060	131,977	165,633	142,442	139,575
Working capital (e)	231,886	326,732	251,998	279,935	281,284
Total assets	513,470	700,748	697,349	705,994	707,499
Total debt	148,490	247,620	199,269	241,711	244,123
Shareholders' equity	\$254,695	\$280,781	\$298,616	\$289,857	\$286,576

The data in the table above includes CTI information since the acquisition on July 1, 2011.

- (a) Gross profit is calculated as net sales less the cost of materials sold (includes LIFO income of \$3,347 in 2015, LIFO expense of \$365 in 2014 and LIFO income of \$3,572 in 2013).
- (b) Operating expenses are calculated as total costs and expenses less the cost of materials sold. It does not include the intangible asset impairment shown separately below.
- (c) Calculated by dividing net income (loss) by weighted average basic shares outstanding.
- (d) Calculated by dividing net income (loss) by weighted average diluted shares outstanding.
- (e) Calculated is calculated as current assets less current liabilities.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from the results discussed in the forward-looking statements. Factors that might cause a difference include, but are not limited to, those discussed under Item 1A, Risk Factors in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The following section is qualified in its entirety by the more detailed information, including our financial statements and the notes thereto, which appears elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Overview

We are a leading metals service center that operates in three reportable segments; carbon flat products, specialty metals flat products, and tubular and pipe products. We provide metals processing and distribution services for a wide range of customers. Our carbon flat products segment's focus is on the direct sale and distribution of large volumes of processed carbon and coated flat-rolled sheet, coil and plate products and fabricated parts. Our specialty metals flat products segment's focus is on the direct sale and distribution of processed aluminum and stainless flat-rolled sheet and coil products, flat bar products and fabricated parts. In addition, we distribute metal tubing, pipe, bar, valves and fittings and fabricate pressure parts supplied to various industrial markets. Products that require more value-added processing generally have a higher gross profit. Accordingly, our overall gross profit is affected by, among other things, product mix, the amount of processing performed, the demand for and availability of metals, and volatility in selling prices and material purchase costs. We also perform toll processing of customer-owned metals. We sell certain products internationally, primarily in Canada, Puerto Rico and Mexico. International sales are immaterial to our consolidated financial results and to the individual segments' results.

Our results of operations are affected by numerous external factors including, but not limited to: general and global business, economic, financial, banking and political conditions; fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar to foreign currencies, competition; metals pricing, demand and availability; energy prices; pricing and availability of raw materials used in the production of metals; global supply, the level of metals imported into the United States, and inventory held in the supply chain; customers' ability to manage their credit line availability; and layoffs or work stoppages by our own, our suppliers' or our customers' personnel. The metals industry also continues to be affected by the global consolidation of our suppliers, competitors and end-use customers.

Like other metals service centers, we maintain substantial inventories of metals to accommodate the short lead times and just-in-time delivery requirements of our customers. Accordingly, we purchase metals in an effort to maintain our inventory at levels that we believe to be appropriate to satisfy the anticipated needs of our customers based upon customer forecasts, historic buying practices, supply agreements with customers and market conditions. Our

commitments to purchase metals are generally at prevailing market prices in effect at the time we place our orders. We have entered into nickel and carbon swaps at the request of our customers in order to mitigate our customers' risk of volatility in the price of metals, and we have entered into metals hedges to mitigate our risk of volatility in the price of metals. We have no long-term, fixed-price metals purchase contracts. When metals prices decline, customer demands for lower prices and our competitors' responses to those demands could result in lower sale prices and, consequently, lower gross profits and earnings as we use existing metals inventory. When metals prices increase, competitive conditions will influence how much of the price increase we can pass on to our customers. To the extent we are unable to pass on future price increases in our raw materials to our customers, the net sales and gross profits of our business could be adversely affected.

Reportable Segments

The Company now operates in three reportable segments; carbon flat products, specialty metals flat products and tubular and pipe products. Commencing with the first quarter of 2015, the flat products segment has been separated into two reportable segments; carbon flat products and specialty metals flat products. The flat products segments' assets and resources are shared by the carbon and specialty metals segments and both segments' products are stored in the shared facilities and processed on the shared equipment. As such, total assets and capital expenditures are reported in the aggregate for the flat products segments. Due to the shared assets and resources, certain of the flat products segment expenses are allocated between the carbon flat products segment and the specialty metals flat products segment based upon an established allocation methodology. The financial information for 2014 has been recast to reflect the new segment reporting structure. The financial information for 2013 has not been recast due to system limitations and the carbon and specialty metals flat products segment financial information is reported consolidated.

We follow the accounting guidance that requires the utilization of a “management approach” to define and report the financial results of operating segments. The management approach defines operating segments along the lines used by the chief operating decision maker, or CODM, to assess performance and make operating and resource allocation decisions. Our CODM evaluates performance and allocates resources based primarily on operating income. Our operating segments are based primarily on internal management reporting.

Carbon flat products

The primary focus of our carbon flat products segment is on the direct sale and distribution of large volumes of processed carbon and coated flat-rolled sheet, coil and plate products and fabricated parts. We act as an intermediary between metals producers and manufacturers that require processed metals for their operations. We serve customers in most metals consuming industries, including manufacturers and fabricators of transportation and material handling equipment, construction and farm machinery, storage tanks, environmental and energy generation equipment, automobiles, military vehicles and equipment, as well as general and plate fabricators and metals service centers. We distribute these products primarily through a direct sales force.

Specialty metals flat products

The primary focus of our specialty metals flat products segment is on the direct sale and distribution of processed stainless and aluminum flat-rolled sheet and coil products, flat bar products and fabricated parts. We act as an intermediary between metals producers and manufacturers that require processed metals for their operations. We serve customers in various industries, including manufacturers of food service and commercial appliances, agriculture equipment, transportation and automotive equipment. We distribute these products primarily through a direct sales force.

Combined, the carbon and specialty metals flat products segments have 23 strategically-located processing and distribution facilities in the United States and one in Monterrey, Mexico. Many of our facilities service both the carbon and the specialty metals flat products segments, and certain assets and resources are shared by the segments. Our geographic footprint allows us to focus on regional customers and larger national and multi-national accounts, primarily located throughout the midwestern, eastern and southern United States.

Tubular and pipe products

The tubular and pipe products segment consists of the CTI business, acquired in 2011. Through our tubular and pipe products segment, we distribute metal tubing, pipe, bar, valve and fittings and fabricate pressure parts supplied to various industrial markets. Founded in 1914, CTI operates from nine locations in the midwestern and southeastern United States. The tubular and pipe products segment distributes its products primarily through a direct sales force.

Corporate expenses

Corporate expenses are reported as a separate line item for segment reporting purposes. Corporate expenses include the unallocated expenses related to managing the entire Company (i.e., all three segments), including payroll expenses for certain personnel, expenses related to being a publicly traded entity such as board of directors expenses, audit expenses, and various other professional fees.

Due to the nature of the products sold in each segment, there are significant differences in the segments' average selling price and the cost of materials sold. The tubular and pipe products segment generally has the highest average selling price among the three segments followed by the specialty metals flat products and carbon flat products segments. Due to the nature of the tubular and pipe products, we do not report tons sold or per ton information. Gross profit per ton is generally higher in the specialty metals flat products segment than the carbon flat products segment. Gross profit as a percentage of net sales is generally highest in the tubular and pipe products segment, followed by the carbon and specialty metals flat products segments.

Due to the differences in average selling prices, gross profit and gross profit percentage among the segments, a change in the mix of sales impacts total net sales, gross profit, and gross profit percentage. In addition, certain inventory in the tubular and pipe products segment is valued under the last-in, first-out, or LIFO, method. Adjustments to the LIFO inventory value are recorded to cost of materials sold and may impact the gross margin and gross margin percentage at the consolidated Company and tubular and pipe products segment levels.

Results of Operations

2015 Compared to 2014

The metals industry experienced a significant decline in the price of metals during 2015 as a result of the strengthened U.S. dollar, a historically high level of imported materials arriving in the United States, low raw material costs to produce metals and a global oversupply of metals. The price of hot-rolled carbon flat steel decreased approximately 41% during 2015. Similarly, the price of stainless steel and aluminum decreased during 2015. The declines in metals shipments and pricing have negatively impacted our 2015 sales and earnings. Industry demand has also softened in 2015 compared to 2014 as evidenced by lower year over year shipments by metals service centers in the United States. During the second quarter of 2015, we recorded an impairment charge in our tubular and pipe products segment as a result of the continued decline in metals pricing and its impact on the tubular and pipe products segment results. The impairment charge consisted of a \$16.5 million goodwill impairment, which eliminated the remaining goodwill in the tubular and pipe products segment, and a partial impairment of \$8.0 million related to the segment's tradename. The tradename is an indefinitely lived intangible asset with a remaining value of \$15.4 million. In the fourth quarter of 2015, we recorded a \$500 thousand impairment charge, which fully eliminated the goodwill in our specialty metals flat products segment.

The following table sets forth certain consolidated income statement data for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 (dollars shown in thousands):

	2015		2014	
	\$	% of net sales	\$	% of net sales
Net sales	\$1,175,543	100.0	\$1,436,270	100.0
Cost of materials sold (a)	942,214	80.2	1,160,310	80.8
Gross profit (b)	233,329	19.8	275,960	19.2
Operating expenses (c)	236,157	20.1	261,332	18.1
Goodwill and intangible asset impairment (d)	24,951	2.1	23,836	1.7
Operating loss	(27,779)	(2.4)	(9,208)	(0.6)
Other loss, net	(125)	(0.0)	(126)	(0.0)
Interest and other expense on debt	5,690	0.5	6,780	0.5
Loss before income taxes	(33,594)	(2.9)	(16,114)	(1.1)
Income taxes	(6,817)	(0.6)	2,950	0.2
Net loss	\$(26,777)	(2.3)	\$(19,064)	(1.3)

(a) Includes \$3,347 of LIFO income for 2015 and \$365 of LIFO expense for 2014.

(b) Gross profit is calculated as net sales less the cost of materials sold.

(c) Operating expenses are calculated as total costs and expenses less the cost of materials sold. Excludes goodwill and intangible asset impairment shown separately below for comparability purposes.

The non-cash goodwill and intangible asset impairment charge is separately displayed for operating expense (d) comparability purposes. \$24,451 in 2015 and \$23,836 in 2014 of the impairment charge is related to the tubular and pipe products segment and \$500 in 2015 is related to the specialty metals flat products segment.

Net sales decreased \$261 million, or 18.2%, to \$1.18 billion in 2015 from \$1.44 billion in 2014. Carbon flat products net sales decreased \$220 million, or 22.3%, and were 65.1% of total net sales in 2015 compared to 68.6% in 2014. Specialty metals flat products net sales decreased \$14.2 million, or 6.9%, and were 16.4% of total net sales in 2015 compared to 14.4% in 2014. Tubular and pipe products net sales decreased \$26.9 million, or 11.0%, and were 18.5% of total net sales in 2015 compared to 17.0% of total net sales in 2014. The decrease in sales for the year ended December 31, 2015 was due to a 10.2% decrease in sales volume and an 8.9% decrease in average selling prices in 2015 compared to 2014. The decrease in tons sold was due to decreased customer demand, specifically in the heavy equipment, agriculture, mining and energy sectors, and lower industry-wide shipments in 2015 compared to 2014.

Cost of materials sold decreased \$218 million, or 18.8%, to \$942 million in 2015 from \$1.16 billion in 2014. During 2015, we recorded LIFO income of \$3.3 million compared to LIFO expense of \$365 thousand recorded in 2014. The decrease in cost of materials sold in 2015 is primarily due to the decreased sales volume of 10.2%, decreased metals costs of 9.6% during 2015 and the impact of LIFO income during 2015 compared to LIFO expense in 2014.

As a percentage of net sales, gross profit (as defined in footnote (b) in the table above) increased to 19.8% in 2015 from 19.2% in 2014. Gross profit as a percentage of net sales increased in the carbon flat products segment to 19.2% from 18.2% in 2014 and in the tubular and pipe products segment to 32.5% from 28.9% in 2014. Gross profit as a percentage of net sales decreased in the specialty metals flat products segment to 8.2% in 2015 from 12.5% in 2014. LIFO increased gross profit by 0.3% of net sales in 2015 and had no consolidated gross profit impact in 2014. The increase in gross profit as a percentage of net sales during 2015 was primarily due to the cost of materials sold decreasing more than selling prices in the carbon flat rolled and tubular and pipe products segments, as well as the impact of LIFO income in 2015 compared to LIFO expense in 2014.

Operating expenses (as defined in footnote (c) in the table above) decreased \$25.2 million, or 9.6%, to \$236.2 million in 2015 from \$261.3 million in 2014. As a percentage of net sales, operating expenses increased to 20.1% in 2015 from 18.1% in 2014. Operating expenses decreased in all categories as reported on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income. During 2015, we executed on our profit improvement plan, which contributed to the cost reductions. Distribution expense decreased by \$5.2 million, or 12.7%, due to the decreased sales volume. Warehouse and processing costs decreased \$6.8 million, or 7.3%, primarily due to reductions in labor and personnel expenses and reduced warehouse consumables expenses related to the 10.2% 2015 volume decrease. Administrative costs decreased by \$7.2 million, or 10.0%, primarily related to reductions in labor and personnel expenses, centralization of certain administrative functions, lower variable based incentive compensation and decreases in travel and entertainment expenses. Selling expenses decreased \$3.6 million, or 14.7%, as a result of decreased variable compensation associated with fewer sales employees and decreased discretionary spending. Occupancy expenses decreased \$560 thousand as a result of decreased heating and snow removal expenses. Depreciation expense decreased \$1.7 million, or 8.8%, as a result of certain assets being fully depreciated in 2014. Operating expenses in the carbon flat products segment decreased \$19.0 million, operating expenses in the specialty metals products segment decreased \$2.4 million, operating expenses in the tubular and pipe products segment decreased \$1.8 million, and Corporate expenses decreased \$0.9 million.

The goodwill and intangible asset impairment charge in 2015 includes a \$16.5 million non-cash goodwill impairment and a \$8.0 million intangible asset impairment for the tubular and pipe products segment as well as a \$500 thousand goodwill impairment for the specialty metals flat products segment. The 2015 goodwill impairment charges fully impaired the goodwill for both the tubular and pipe products segment and the specialty metals flat products segment. The goodwill and intangible asset impairment charge in 2014 included a \$23.8 million goodwill impairment for the tubular and pipe products segment.

Interest and other expense on debt totaled \$5.7 million in 2015 compared to \$6.8 million in 2014. Our effective borrowing rate, exclusive of deferred financing fees and commitment fees, was 2.1% in 2015 compared to 2.4% in

2014. The decrease in interest and other expense on debt in 2015 was primarily attributable to lower average borrowings and lower average borrowing rates during 2015 compared to 2014.

For 2015, loss before income taxes totaled \$33.6 million compared to loss before income taxes of \$16.1 million in 2014. 2015 includes goodwill impairment charges of \$17.0 million and a \$8.0 million intangible asset impairment charge and LIFO income of \$3.3 million. 2014 included a goodwill impairment charge of \$23.8 million related to the tube and pipe segment and LIFO expense of \$365 thousand.

An income tax benefit of 20.3% was recorded for 2015, compared to an income tax provision of (18.3%) in 2013. The 2015 and 2014 effective income tax rates were impacted by the non-deductibility of the goodwill impairment charges. The income tax benefit for 2015 prior to the goodwill impairment charge was 39.8%. The income tax provision for 2014 prior to the goodwill impairment charge was 38.2%. We expect our 2016 income tax rate to approximate 38% to 40%.

Net loss for 2015 totaled \$26.8 million, or \$2.39 per basic and diluted share, compared to net loss of \$19.1 million, or \$1.71 per basic and diluted share, for 2014. The goodwill and intangible asset impairments in 2015 impacted earnings per share by \$1.93 per basic and diluted shares. The goodwill impairment in 2014 impacted earnings per basic and diluted shares by \$2.14.

Segment Results of Operations***Carbon flat products***

The following table sets forth certain income statement data for the carbon flat products segment for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 (dollars shown in thousands, except per ton data):

	2015		2014	
		% of net sales		% of net sales
Direct tons sold	935,165		1,059,409	
Toll tons sold	102,360		106,725	
Total tons sold	1,037,525		1,166,134	
Net sales	\$765,400	100.0	\$985,039	100.0
Average selling price per ton	738		845	
Cost of materials sold	618,674	80.8	805,747	81.8
Gross profit (a)	146,726	19.2	179,292	18.2
Operating expenses (b)	153,943	20.1	172,986	17.6
Operating income (loss)	\$(7,217)	(0.9)	\$6,306	0.6

(a) Gross profit is calculated as net sales less the cost of materials sold.

(b) Operating expenses are calculated as total costs and expenses less the cost of materials sold.

Tons sold decreased 11.0% to 1.04 million tons in 2015 from 1.17 million tons in 2014. Toll tons sold decreased 4.1% to 102 thousand tons in 2015 from 107 thousand tons in 2014. The decrease in tons sold was due to decreased customer demand, specifically in the heavy equipment, agriculture, mining and energy sectors, and lower industry-wide shipments of carbon flat products in 2015 compared to 2014.

Net sales decreased \$220 million, or 22.3%, to \$765.4 million in 2015 from \$985.0 million in 2014. Average selling prices in 2015 decreased 12.7% to \$738 per ton, compared to \$845 per ton in 2014. The decrease in sales was due to an 11.0% decrease in sales volume and a 12.7% decrease in average selling prices during 2015. The decrease in the average selling price is a result of declining prices in the metals industry during 2015 discussed in the overview of Results of Operations above. We expect market carbon flat metals prices in the first quarter of 2016 to increase

slightly over the prices in the fourth quarter of 2015.

Cost of materials sold decreased \$187.1 million, or 23.2%, to \$618.7 million in 2015 from \$805.7 million in 2014. The decrease in cost of materials sold was due to the volume decrease of 11.0% as well as a 13.7% decrease in the average cost of materials sold per ton during 2015 compared to 2014.

As a percentage of net sales, gross profit (as defined in footnote (a) in the table above) increased to 19.2% in 2015 from 18.2% in 2014. The increase in gross profit percentage in 2015 was primarily due to the cost of materials sold decreasing more than selling prices. The average gross profit per ton sold declined to \$141 in 2015 from \$154 in 2014 due to the significant decline in market prices for metals in 2015.

Operating expenses in 2015 decreased \$19.0 million, or 11.0%, to \$153.9 million from \$173.0 million in 2014 mirroring the sales volume decrease of 11.0%. As a percentage of net sales, operating expenses increased to 20.1% for 2015 from 17.6% in 2014. Operating expenses decreased through reductions in labor and personnel expenses, lower variable based incentive compensation, decreases in travel and entertainment expenses, and lower distribution expense as a result of lower sales volumes.

Operating loss for 2015 totaled \$7.2 million compared to operating income of \$6.3 million in 2014.

Specialty metals flat products

The following table sets forth certain income statement data for the specialty metals flat products segment for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 (dollars shown in thousands, except per ton data):

	2015		2014	
		% of net		% of net
		sales		sales
Direct tons sold	72,041		72,917	
Toll tons sold	36		45	
Total tons sold	72,077		72,962	
Net sales	\$192,516	100.0	\$206,692	100.0
Average selling price per ton	2,671		2,833	
Cost of materials sold	176,686	91.8	180,812	87.5
Gross profit (a)	15,830	8.2	25,880	12.5
Operating expenses (b)	16,904	8.8	19,771	9.5
Goodwill impairment charge (c)	500	0.2	-	-
Operating income (loss)	\$(1,574)	(0.8)	\$6,109	3.0

- (a) Gross profit is calculated as net sales less the cost of materials sold.
- (b) Operating expenses are calculated as total costs and expenses less the cost of materials sold. Excludes goodwill impairment charge shown separately below for comparability purposes.
- (c) The non-cash goodwill impairment charge is separately displayed for operating expense comparability purposes.

Tons sold decreased 1.2% to 72 thousand tons in 2015 from 73 thousand tons in 2014. The decrease in tons sold was due to decreased customer demand and lower industry wide shipments of stainless and aluminum flat products.

Net sales decreased \$14.2 million, or 6.9%, to \$192.5 million in 2015 from \$206.7 million in 2014. Average selling prices in 2015 decreased to \$2,671 per ton, compared to \$2,833 per ton in 2014. The decrease in sales was due to a 1.2% decrease in sales volume and a 5.7% decrease in the average selling price during 2015. The decrease in the year over year average selling price per ton is a result of declining market price of nickel and aluminum, which continue to pressure stainless and aluminum pricing. We expect market stainless and aluminum prices in the first quarter of 2016 to continue to be pressured.

Cost of materials sold decreased \$4.1 million, or 2.3%, to \$176.7 million in 2015 from \$180.8 million in 2014. The decrease in cost of materials sold was due to the volume decrease of 1.2% and a 1.1% decrease in the average cost of materials sold per ton during 2015 compared to 2014.

As a percentage of net sales, gross profit (as defined in footnote (a) in the table above) decreased to 8.2% in 2015 from 12.5% in 2014. The average gross profit per ton sold totaled \$220 in 2015 compared to \$355 per ton in 2014. The decrease in the gross profit percentage is a result of the declining price of nickel, which is a large component of stainless steel and aluminum pricing, and the cost of our material not declining as fast as the average sell price due to slower inventory turns in 2015.

Operating expenses (as defined in footnote (b) in the table above) decreased \$2.9 million, or 14.5%, to \$16.9 million in 2015 from \$19.8 million in 2014. The decrease in operating expenses exceeded the decrease in sales volume of 1.2%. As a percentage of net sales, operating expenses decreased to 8.8% of net sales in 2015 from 9.5% in 2014. Variable operating expenses, such as distribution and wages decreased as a result of lower sales volumes. Expenses also decreased as a result of the profit improvement plan initiated in 2015 and the decrease in variable performance-based incentive compensation in 2015 compared to 2014. In 2015 we recorded a \$500 thousand non-cash goodwill impairment charge as a result of the continued market pressures which fully eliminated the goodwill for the specialty metals flat products segment.

Operating loss for 2015 totaled \$1.6 million compared to operating income of \$6.1 million in 2014.

Tubular and pipe products

The following table sets forth certain income statement data for the tubular and pipe products segment for 2015 and 2014 (dollars shown in thousands).

	2015		2014	
		% of net sales		% of net sales
Net sales	\$217,627	100.0	\$244,539	100.0
Cost of materials sold (a)	146,854	67.5	173,751	71.1
Gross profit (b)	70,773	32.5	70,788	28.9
Operating expenses (c)	58,190	26.8	60,603	24.8
Goodwill and intangible asset impairment (d)	24,451	11.2	23,836	9.7
Operating loss	\$(11,868)	(5.5)	\$(13,651)	(5.6)

(a) Includes \$3,347 of LIFO income in 2015 and \$365 of LIFO expense in 2014.

(b) Gross profit is calculated as net sales less the cost of materials sold.

(c) Operating expenses are calculated as total costs and expenses less the cost of materials sold.

(d) The non-cash goodwill and intangible asset impairment charges are separately displayed for operating expense comparability purposes.

Net sales decreased \$26.9 million, or 11.0%, to \$217.6 million in 2015 from \$244.5 million in 2014. The decrease in net sales was due to a 5.7% decrease in the sales volume and a 5.6% decrease in the average selling price during 2015. The decrease in volume was due to decreased customer demand and lower industry-wide shipments of pipe and tube products.

Cost of materials sold decreased \$26.9 million, or 15.5%, to \$146.9 million in 2015 from \$173.8 million in 2014. The decrease in cost of materials sold was due to a 5.7% decrease in sales volume and a 10.4% decrease in the average cost of materials sold which was impacted by the LIFO income of \$3.3 million in 2015 compared to LIFO expense of \$365 thousand in 2014.

As a percentage of net sales, gross profit (as defined in footnote (b) in the table above) increased to 32.5% in 2015 from 28.9%, in 2014. The LIFO income recorded in 2015 increased gross profit by 1.5% of net sales and the LIFO expense recorded in 2014, decreased gross profit by 0.2% of net sales. Gross profit as a percentage of net sales increased as a result of increased value added processing sales and an increase in the product mix to higher margin sales.

Operating expenses (as defined in footnote (c) in the table above) decreased \$2.4 million, or 4.0%, to \$58.2 million from \$60.6 million in 2014. As a percentage of net sales, operating expenses increased to 26.8% for 2015 compared to 24.8% for 2014. Variable operating expenses, such as distribution and certain selling expenses, decreased as a result of lower sales volume and net sales. Depreciation expense increased as a result of recent investments in processing equipment.

In 2015 we recorded a \$16.5 million non-cash goodwill impairment charge and an \$8.0 million non-cash intangible asset impairment charge. In 2014 we recorded a \$23.8 million non-cash goodwill impairment charge.

Operating loss for 2015 totaled \$11.9 million, compared to an operating loss of \$13.7 million in 2014. The operating loss for 2015 was the result of the goodwill impairment of \$16.5 million and the asset impairment charge of \$8.0 million. The 2014 operating loss was a result of the \$23.8 million goodwill impairment as well as LIFO expense of \$365 thousand.

Corporate expenses

Corporate expenses decreased \$0.9 million, or 10.7%, to \$7.1 million in 2015 compared to \$8.0 million in 2014. The decrease in corporate expenses is primarily attributable to decreases in travel and entertainment expenses and lower variable performance-based compensation in 2015 compared to 2014. Corporate expenses include the unallocated expenses related to managing the entire Company (i.e. all three segments), including payroll expenses for certain personnel, expenses related to being a publicly traded entity such as board of directors expenses, audit expenses, and various other professional fees.

2014 Compared to 2013

The following table sets forth certain consolidated income statement data for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 (dollars shown in thousands):

	2014		2013	
	\$	% of net sales	\$	% of net sales
Net sales	\$1,436,270	100.0	\$1,263,331	100.0
Cost of materials sold (a)	1,160,310	80.8	999,207	79.1
Gross profit (b)	275,960	19.2	264,124	20.9
Operating expenses (c)	261,332	18.2	244,469	19.3
Goodwill impairment charge (d)	23,836	1.6	-	-
Operating income (loss)	(9,208)	(0.6)	19,655	1.6
Other income (loss), net	(126)	(0.0)	(28)	(0.0)
Interest and other expense on debt	6,780	0.5	6,703	0.6
Income (loss) before income taxes	(16,114)	(1.1)	12,924	1.0
Income taxes	2,950	0.2	5,277	0.4
Net income (loss)	\$(19,064)	(1.3)	\$7,647	0.6

- (a) Includes \$365 of LIFO expense for 2014 and \$3,572 of LIFO income for 2013 (inclusive of a \$1,932 out-of-period LIFO adjustment recorded in 2013).
- (b) Gross profit is calculated as net sales less the cost of materials sold.
- (c) Operating expenses are calculated as total costs and expenses less the cost of materials sold.
- (d) The non-cash goodwill impairment charge for the tubular and pipe products segment is separately displayed for operating expense comparability purposes.

Net sales increased \$173 million, or 13.7%, to \$1.44 billion in 2014 from \$1.26 billion in 2013. Flat products net sales increased \$165 million, or 16.1%, and were 83.0% of total net sales in 2014 compared to 81.3% in 2013. Tubular and pipe products net sales increased \$8 million, or 3.4%, and were 17.0% of total net sales in 2014 compared to 18.7% of total net sales in 2013. The increase in sales for the year ended December 31, 2014 was due to a 13.3% increase in sales volume and a 0.3% increase in average selling prices in 2014 compared to 2013.

Cost of materials sold increased \$161 million, or 16.1%, to \$1.16 billion in 2014 from \$999 million in 2013. During 2014, we recorded LIFO expense of \$365 thousand compared to \$3.6 million of LIFO income recorded in 2013. In the first quarter of 2013, we made an out-of-period adjustment to record previously unrecognized LIFO adjustments, which resulted in a 2013 decrease to cost of materials sold of \$1.9 million. The increase in cost of materials sold in 2014 was primarily due to the increased sales volume of 13.3%, increased metals costs of 2.1% during 2014 and the

impact of LIFO expense during 2014 compared to LIFO income in 2013.

As a percentage of net sales, gross profit (as defined in footnote (b) in the table above) decreased to 19.2% in 2014 from 20.9% in 2013. Gross profit as a percentage of net sales decreased in both segments. LIFO had no consolidated gross profit impact in 2014 and increased gross profit by 0.3% of net sales in 2013. The decrease in gross profit as a percentage of net sales during 2014 was primarily due to the cost of materials sold increasing more than selling prices in the flat rolled segment, as well as the impact of LIFO expense in 2014 compared to LIFO income in 2013.

Operating expenses in 2014 increased \$40.7 million, or 16.6%, from 2013. As a percentage of net sales, operating expenses increased to 19.8% in 2014 from 19.3% in 2013. The increase in operating expenses resulted primarily from a \$23.8 million non-cash goodwill impairment charge related to the tubular and pipe products segment. The goodwill impairment charge accounted for 58.6% of the operating expense increase. During 2014, distribution expense increased by \$6.2 million, or 17.8%, due to the increased volume during 2014 as well as the inflationary dynamics in the transportation industry. Warehouse and processing costs increased \$7.8 million, or 9.3%, primarily due to increased payroll and warehouse consumables expenses related to the 13.3% 2014 volume increase. Administrative costs increased by \$3.7 million, or 5.4%, primarily related to employee travel, education and training, non-income taxes and one-time costs related to the CTI centennial celebration in 2014. Selling expenses decreased \$0.1 million, or 0.4%, in 2014 compared to 2013 on a 13.7% sales increase as a result of decreased variable compensation associated with fewer sales employees and decreased discretionary spending, offset by \$467 thousand of increased bad debt expense. Occupancy expense increased \$657 thousand in 2014 compared to 2013 as a result of higher utility and snow removal costs during the harsh winter in the first quarter of 2014. Depreciation expense decreased \$1.5 million in 2014 as a result of certain assets becoming fully depreciated in 2014.

Interest and other expense on debt totaled \$6.8 million in 2014 compared to \$6.7 million in 2013. Our effective borrowing rate, exclusive of deferred financing fees and commitment fees, was 2.4% in 2014 compared to 2.3% in 2013. The increase in interest and other expense on debt in 2014 was primarily attributable to the fixed interest rate hedge and higher average borrowings, offset by lower rate premiums under our credit facility.

For 2014, loss before income taxes totaled \$16.1 million compared to income before income taxes of \$12.9 million in 2013. 2014 included a goodwill impairment charge of \$23.8 million related to the tube and pipe segment and LIFO expense of \$365 thousand. 2013 income before taxes included LIFO income of \$3.6 million, inclusive of an out-of-period LIFO income adjustment of \$1.9 million recorded in the first quarter of 2013.

An income tax provision of (18.3%) was recorded for 2014, compared to an income tax provision of 40.8% in 2013. The 2014 effective income tax rate was unusual due to the non-deductibility of the goodwill impairment charge for the tubular and pipe products segment. The income tax provision for 2014 prior to the goodwill impairment charge was 38.2%.

Net loss for 2014 totaled \$19.1 million or \$1.71 per basic and diluted share, compared to net income of \$7.6 million or \$0.69 per basic and diluted share for 2013. The goodwill impairment impacted earnings per share by \$2.14 per basic and diluted shares and the LIFO expense decreased earnings per share by \$0.02 per basic and diluted share. The impact of LIFO income in 2013 increased earnings per share by \$0.19 per basic and diluted shares. The out-of-period LIFO income adjustment accounted for \$0.10 per basic and diluted share of the increase.

Segment Results of Operations

Flat products

Commencing with the first quarter of 2015, the flat products segment has been separated into two reportable segments; carbon flat products and specialty metals flat products. The flat products segments' assets and resources are shared by the carbon and specialty metals segments and both segments' products are stored in the shared facilities and processed on the shared equipment. Separate carbon flat products and specialty metals flat products segment data is not available for 2013 due to system limitations. As a result, the carbon flat products and specialty metals flat products segments' 2014 results have been consolidated into the flat products segment in the discussion below. The following table sets forth certain income statement data for the flat products segment for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 (dollars shown in thousands, except per ton data):

	2014		2013	
		% of net sales		% of net sales
Direct tons sold	1,132,325		1,007,511	
Toll tons sold	106,771		81,226	
Total tons sold	1,239,096		1,088,737	
Net sales	\$1,191,731	100.0	\$1,026,769	100.0
Average selling price per ton	962		943	
Cost of materials sold	986,559	82.8	834,994	81.3
Gross profit (a)	205,172	17.2	191,775	18.7
Operating expenses (b)	192,757	16.2	179,669	17.5
Operating income	\$12,415	1.0	\$12,106	1.2

(a) Gross profit is calculated as net sales less the cost of materials sold.

(b) Operating expenses are calculated as total costs and expenses less the cost of materials sold.

Tons sold increased 13.8% to 1.24 million tons in 2014 from 1.09 million tons in 2013. The increase in tons sold was due to increased customer demand and increased market share. Toll tons sold increased 31.4% to 107 thousand tons in 2014 from 81 thousand tons in 2013. The increase in toll tons sold was due to a shift by some customers from direct sales to toll sales in 2014.

Net sales increased \$165 million, or 16.1%, to \$1.19 billion in 2014 from \$1.03 billion in 2013. Average selling prices in 2014 increased to \$962 per ton, compared to \$943 per ton in 2013. The increase in sales was due to a 13.8% increase in sales volume as well as a 2.0% increase in the average sell price during 2014.

Cost of materials sold increased \$151.6 million, or 18.2%, to \$986.6 million in 2014 from \$835.0 million in 2013. The increase in cost of materials sold was due to the volume increase of 13.8% as well as a 3.8% increase in the average cost of materials sold per ton during 2014 compared to 2013.

As a percentage of net sales, gross profit (as defined in footnote (a) in the table above) decreased to 17.2% in 2014 from 18.7% in 2013. The decrease in gross profit percentage in 2014 was primarily due to the cost of materials sold increasing more than selling prices. The average gross profit per ton sold totaled \$166 in 2014 and \$176 in 2013. The decrease in gross profit percentage in 2014 compared to 2013 was primarily due to the competitive market pressures associated with the growth in shipments and a higher mix of toll sales and lower gross margin percentage stainless and aluminum sales versus carbon sales.

Operating expenses in 2014 increased \$13.1 million, or 7.3%, from 2013. As a percentage of net sales, operating expenses decreased to 16.2% for 2014 from 17.5% in 2013. Freight and distribution expenses increased \$5.3 million, or 20.2%, as a result of increased volume as well as the inflationary dynamics in the transportation industry. Warehouse and processing expenses increased \$7.7 million, or 11.2%, as a result of higher sales volumes. Administrative and general expenses increased \$1.7 million, or 4.1%, primarily as a result of increased compensation expenses. Depreciation decreased \$1.8 million, or 10.8%, as a result of fully depreciated assets. Occupancy expenses increased as a result of higher utility and snow removal costs during the first quarter of 2014.

Operating income for 2014 increased to \$12.4 million, or 1.0% of net sales, from \$12.1 million, or 1.2% of net sales in 2013.

Tubular and pipe products

The following table sets forth certain income statement data for the tubular and pipe products segment for 2014 and 2013 (dollars shown in thousands).

2014		2013	
	% of net		% of net

		sales		sales
Net sales	\$244,539	100.0	\$236,562	100.0
Cost of materials sold (a)	173,751	71.1	164,213	69.4
Gross profit (b)	70,788	28.9	72,349	30.6
Operating expenses (c)	60,603	24.8	57,368	24.3
Goodwill impairment charge (d)	23,836	9.7	-	-
Operating income (loss)	\$(13,651)	(5.6)	\$14,981	6.3

- (a) Includes \$365 of LIFO expense in 2014 and \$3,572 of LIFO income in 2013 (inclusive of a \$1,932 out-of-period LIFO adjustment)
- (b) Gross profit is calculated as net sales less the cost of materials sold.
- (c) Operating expenses are calculated as total costs and expenses less the cost of materials sold.
- (d) The non-cash goodwill impairment charge is separately displayed for operating expense comparability purposes.

Net sales increased \$8.0 million, or 3.4%, to \$244.5 million in 2014 from \$236.6 million in 2013. The increase in net sales was due to a 6.2% increase in the sales volume offset by a 2.7% decrease in the average selling price during 2014.

Cost of materials sold increased \$9.5 million, or 5.8%, to \$173.8 million in 2014 from \$164.2 million in 2013. The increase in cost of materials sold was due to a 6.2% increase in sales volume and the impact of LIFO expense of \$365 thousand in 2014 compared to LIFO income of \$3.6 million in 2013, offset by a decrease in the average cost of materials sold of 2.7%.

As a percentage of net sales, gross profit (as defined in footnote (b) in the table above) totaled 28.9% in 2014 compared to 30.6%, in 2013. The LIFO expense recorded in 2014 decreased gross profit by 0.2% of net sales and the LIFO income recorded in 2013, increased gross profit by 1.5% of net sales, resulting in pre-LIFO gross margin as a percentage of net sales remaining constant at 29.1% in both 2014 and 2013.

Operating expenses increased \$27.1 million, or 47.2%, to \$84.4 million, or 34.5% of net sales, in 2014 compared to \$57.4 million, or 24.3%, of net sales in 2013. In 2014, we recorded a non-cash goodwill impairment charge of \$23.8 million. The impairment charge accounted for 88.0% of the operating expense increase. Distribution expense increased \$913 thousand, or 10.5%, as a result of the increased sales volume as well as the inflationary dynamics in the transportation industry. Warehouse and processing expense increased \$132 thousand, or 0.8%, on a 6.2% increase in sales volume. Selling, administrative and general expenses increased \$1.7 million, or 6.5%, due to non-recurring costs related to CTI's Centennial events in 2014 and increased payroll costs. Depreciation expense increased \$316 thousand, or 7.2%, as a result of the St. Paul facility expansion in 2013 and new processing equipment.

Operating loss for 2014 totaled \$13.7 million, or (5.6%) of net sales, compared to operating income of \$15.0 million, or 6.3% of net sales, for 2013. The operating loss for 2014 was the result of the goodwill impairment of \$23.8 million as well as LIFO expense of \$365 thousand. Operating income for 2013 included LIFO income of \$3.6 million.

Corporate expenses

Corporate expenses increased \$540 thousand, or 7.3%, to \$8.0 million in 2014, compared to \$7.4 million in 2013. The increase in Corporate expenses in 2014 is mainly attributable to a full year of office rent and increased professional fees and travel costs.

Liquidity, Capital Resources and Cash Flows

Our principal capital requirements include funding working capital needs, purchasing, upgrading and acquiring processing equipment and facilities, making acquisitions and paying dividends. We use cash generated from operations, leasing transactions and borrowings under our credit facility to fund these requirements.

We believe that funds available under our credit facility, lease arrangement proceeds and the sale of equity or debt securities, together with funds generated from operations, will be sufficient to provide us with the liquidity necessary to fund anticipated working capital requirements, capital expenditure requirements, our dividend payments and share repurchases and any business acquisitions over at least the next 12 months. In the future, we may as part of our business strategy, acquire and dispose of assets or other companies in the same or complementary lines of business, or enter into or exit strategic alliances and joint ventures. Accordingly, the timing and size of our capital requirements are subject to change as business conditions warrant and opportunities arise.

2015 Compared to 2014

Operating Activities

During 2015, we generated \$107.5 million of cash from operations, of which \$12.4 million was generated from operating activities and \$95.1 million was generated from working capital. During 2014, we used \$39.6 million of cash for operations, of which \$25.4 million was generated from operating activities and \$65.0 million was used for working capital.

Net cash from operations totaled \$12.4 million during 2015 and was primarily comprised of depreciation and amortization of \$19.9 million and the non-cash goodwill and intangible asset impairment of \$25.0 million, offset by the net loss of \$26.8 million. Net cash from operations totaled \$25.4 million during 2014 and was primarily comprised of depreciation and amortization of \$21.8 million and the non-cash goodwill impairment of \$23.8 million, offset by the net loss of \$19.1 million.

Working capital at December 31, 2015 totaled \$231.9 million, a \$94.8 million decrease from December 31, 2014. The decrease was primarily attributable to a \$104.5 million decrease in inventory (resulting from decreased inventory purchases and lower metals cost in 2015 compared to 2014) and a \$30.9 million decrease in accounts receivable (resulting from lower sales volume and selling prices), offset by a \$35.6 million decrease in accounts payable and outstanding checks and a \$18.5 million decrease in accrued payroll and other accrued liabilities. The decrease in prepaid expenses and other and accrued payroll and other accrued liabilities is mainly related to the decrease in metals derivatives.

Investing Activities

Net cash used for investing activities was \$7.3 million during 2015, compared to \$7.8 million during 2014. In 2015, capital expenditures were primarily attributable to additional processing equipment at our flat products (carbon and specialty metals) and tube and pipe products existing facilities. During 2016, we expect to limit our capital spending to less than our annual depreciation expense (approximately \$18 million in 2016).

Financing Activities

In 2015, \$100.8 million of cash was used for financing activities which primarily consisted of \$98.3 million of net repayments under our ABL Credit Facility. In 2014, \$46.4 million of cash was generated from financing activities, which primarily consisted of \$49.2 million of net borrowings under our credit facility, including the payoff of our term loan of \$48.9 million upon refinancing and subsequent borrowings under our revolving credit facility, offset by \$1.2 million of additional deferred financing fees incurred as part of the June 30, 2014 amendment to the ABL Credit Facility (as defined below).

In February 2016, our Board of Directors approved a regular quarterly dividend of \$0.02 per share, which is payable on March 15, 2016 to shareholders of record as of March 1, 2016. Our Board previously approved 2015 regular quarterly dividends of \$0.02 per share, which were paid on each of March 16, 2015, June 15, 2015, September 15, 2015 and December 15, 2015. Dividend distributions in the future are subject to the availability of cash, the \$2.5 million annual limitation on cash dividends under our ABL Credit Facility and continuing determination by our Board of Directors that the payment of dividends remains in the best interest of our shareholders.

Stock Repurchase Program

On October 2, 2015, we announced that our Board of Directors authorized a stock repurchase program of up to 550,000 shares of the Company's issued and outstanding common stock, which could include open market repurchases, negotiated block transactions, accelerated stock repurchases or open market solicitations for shares, all or some of which may be effected through Rule 10b5-1 plans. Any of the repurchased shares will be held in our treasury, or canceled and retired as our Board may determine from time to time. Any repurchases of common stock are subject to the covenants contained in the ABL Credit Facility. Under the ABL Credit Facility, we may repurchase common stock and pay dividends up to \$2.5 million in the aggregate during any trailing twelve months without restrictions. Purchases in excess of \$2.5 million require us to (i) maintain availability in excess of 25% of the aggregate revolver commitments (\$91.3 million at December 31, 2015) or (ii) to maintain availability equal to or greater than 15% of the aggregate revolver commitments (\$54.8 million at December 31, 2015) and we must maintain a pro-forma ratio of EBITDA minus certain capital expenditures and cash taxes paid to fixed charges of at least 1.00 to 1.00. The timing

and amount of any repurchases under the stock repurchase program will depend upon several factors, including market and business conditions, and limitations under the ABL Credit Facility, and repurchases may be discontinued at any time. During 2016, we expect to be limited to the \$2.5 million available without restrictions to repurchase common stock and pay dividends.

During the fourth quarter of 2015, we repurchased 65,283 shares for a total cost of \$699 thousand.

Debt Arrangements

Our ABL Credit Facility is collateralized by our accounts receivable and inventory. The ABL Credit Facility consists of a revolving credit line of \$365 million. Revolver borrowings are limited to the lesser of a borrowing base, comprised of eligible receivables and inventories, or \$365 million in the aggregate. The ABL Credit Facility matures on June 30, 2019.

The ABL Credit Facility requires us to comply with various covenants, the most significant of which include: (i) until maturity of the ABL Credit Facility, if any commitments or obligations are outstanding and our availability is less than the greater of \$30 million or 10.0% of the aggregate amount of revolver commitments (\$36.5 million at December 31, 2015) then we must maintain a ratio of EBITDA minus certain capital expenditures and cash taxes paid to fixed charges of at least 1.00 to 1.00 for the most recent twelve fiscal month period; (ii) limitations on dividend payments and stock repurchases; and (iii) restrictions on additional indebtedness. We have the option to borrow under our revolver based on the agent's base rate plus a premium ranging from 0.00% to 0.25% or the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus a premium ranging from 1.25% to 3.00%.

As of December 31, 2015, the Company was in compliance with its covenants and had approximately \$87.7 million of availability under the ABL Credit Facility.

As of December 31, 2015, \$2.8 million of bank financing fees were included in “Prepaid expenses and other” and “Other long-term assets” on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. The financing fees are being amortized over the five-year term of the ABL Credit facility and are included in “Interest and other expense on debt” on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income.

We entered into a forward starting fixed rate interest rate hedge that commenced June 2013, in order to eliminate the variability of cash interest payments on \$53.2 million of then outstanding LIBOR-based borrowings under the ABL Credit Facility. The hedge matures on June 1, 2016 and the notional amount is reduced monthly by \$729 thousand. The remaining hedged balance as of December 31, 2015 was \$31.4 million. The interest rate hedge fixed the rate at 1.21% plus a premium ranging from 1.25% to 1.75%. Although we are exposed to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other parties to the interest rate hedge agreement, we anticipate performance by the counterparties.

As part of the CTI acquisition in July 2011, we assumed approximately \$5.9 million of Industrial Revenue Bond (IRB) indebtedness issued through the Stanly County, North Carolina Industrial Revenue and Pollution Control Authority. The bond matures in April 2018, with the option to provide principal payments annually on April 1st. On April 1, 2015, we paid an optional principal payment of \$840 thousand. Since the IRB is remarketed annually, it is included in “Current portion of long-term debt” on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. Interest is payable monthly, with a variable rate that resets weekly. As a security for payment of the bonds, we obtained a direct pay letter of credit issued by JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. The letter of credit reduces annually by the principal reduction amount. The interest rate at December 31, 2015 was 0.11% for the IRB debt.

2014 Compared to 2013

Operating Activities

During 2014, we used \$39.6 million of cash from operations, of which \$25.4 million was generated from operating activities and \$65.0 million was used for working capital. During 2013, we generated \$54.7 million of net cash from operations, of which \$29.1 million was generated from operating activities and \$25.5 million was generated from working capital.

Net cash from operations totaled \$25.4 million during 2014 and was primarily generated from depreciation and amortization of \$21.8 million and the non-cash goodwill impairment of \$23.8 million, offset by the net loss of \$19.1 million. Net cash from operations totaled \$29.1 million during 2013 and was primarily generated from net income of \$7.6 million, and depreciation and amortization of \$23.6 million.

Working capital at December 31, 2014 totaled \$326.7 million, a \$74.7 million increase from December 31, 2013. The increase was primarily attributable to a \$24.7 million increase in inventory (a result of increased inventory tonnage related to increased sales), an \$8.5 million increase in accounts receivable (a result of increased sales), a \$34.8 million decrease in accounts payable (a result of less inventory purchases at the end of the year in 2014 compared to 2013), and a \$7.6 million increase in prepaid expenses and other, offset by a \$10.7 million increase in accrued payroll and other accrued liabilities. The increase in prepaid expenses and other and accrued payroll and other accrued liabilities is mainly related to the increase in metals derivatives.

Investing Activities

Net cash used for investing activities was \$7.8 million during 2014, compared to \$16.1 million during 2013. In 2014, capital expenditures were primarily attributable to additional processing equipment at our flat products and tube and pipe products existing facilities.

Financing Activities

In 2014, \$46.4 million of cash was generated from financing activities, which primarily consisted of \$49.2 million of net borrowings under our credit facility, including the payoff of our term loan of \$48.9 million upon refinancing and subsequent borrowings under our revolving credit facility, offset by \$1.2 million of additional deferred financing fees incurred as part of the June 30, 2014 amendment to the ABL Credit Facility.

Our Board of Directors approved regular quarterly dividends of \$0.02 per share, which were paid on each of March 17, 2014, June 16, 2014, September 16, 2014 and December 15, 2014.

Contractual Obligations

The following table reflects our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2015:

Contractual Obligations (amounts in thousands)	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Long-term debt obligations (a)	\$148,490	\$865	\$1,825	\$145,800	\$-
Interest obligations (b)	11,138	3,336	6,252	1,550	-
Unrecognized tax positions (c)	40	14	26	-	-
Other long-term liabilities (d)	11,142	-	-	511	10,631
Operating leases (e)	28,735	6,636	10,625	6,703	4,771
Total contractual obligations	\$199,545	\$10,851	\$18,728	\$154,564	\$15,402

(a) See Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(b) Future interest obligations are calculated using the debt balances and interest rates in effect on December 31, 2015.

(c) See Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Classification is based on expected settlement dates and the expiration of certain statutes of limitations.

(d) Primarily consists of retirement liabilities and deferred compensation payable in future years.

(e) See Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

An off-balance sheet arrangement is any contractual arrangement involving an unconsolidated entity under which a company has (a) made guarantees, (b) a retained or a contingent interest in transferred assets, (c) any obligation under certain derivative instruments or (d) any obligation under a material variable interest in an unconsolidated entity that provides financing, liquidity, market risk or credit risk support to a company, or engages in leasing, hedging, or

research and development services within a company.

Other than operating leases, which are disclosed above, and derivative instruments discussed in Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, as of December 31, 2015, we had no material off-balance sheet arrangements.

Effects of Inflation

Inflation generally affects us by increasing the cost of employee wages and benefits, transportation services, processing equipment, purchased metals, energy and borrowings under our credit facility. General inflation, excluding increases in the price of metals and increased distribution expense, has not had a material effect on our financial results during the past three years.

Critical Accounting Policies

This discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations is based on our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements. Actual results could differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. On an on-going basis, we monitor and evaluate our estimates and assumptions.

We believe the following critical accounting policies affect our more significant judgments and estimates used in preparation of our consolidated financial statements:

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts Receivable

We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. The allowance is maintained at a level considered appropriate based on historical experience and specific customer collection issues that we have identified. Estimations are based upon the application of a historical collection rate to the outstanding accounts receivable balance, which remains fairly level from year to year, and judgments about the probable effects of economic conditions on certain customers, which can fluctuate significantly from year to year. We cannot be certain that the rate of future credit losses will be similar to past experience. We consider all available information when assessing the adequacy of our allowance for doubtful accounts each quarter.

Inventory Valuation

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market and include the costs of the purchased metals, inbound freight, external and internal processing and applicable labor and overhead costs. Costs of our flat product segment's inventories, including flat-rolled sheet, coil and plate products are determined using the specific identification method.

Certain of our tubular and pipe products inventory is stated under the LIFO method. At December 31, 2015, approximately \$42.7 million, or 20.7% of consolidated inventory, was reported under the LIFO method of accounting. The cost of the remainder of CTI's inventory is determined using a weighted average rolling first-in, first-out method.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price paid over the fair value of the net assets acquired. The Company performs an annual impairment test of goodwill for the specialty metals flat products and tubular and pipe products segments and indefinite-lived intangible assets for the tubular and pipe products segment in the fourth quarter, or more frequently if changes in circumstances or the occurrence of events indicate potential impairment. Events or changes in circumstances that could trigger an impairment review include significant nonperformance relative to the expected historical or projected future operating results, significant changes in the manner of the use of the acquired assets or the strategy for the overall business or significant negative industry or economic trends. Management uses judgment to determine whether to use a qualitative analysis or a quantitative fair value measurement for each of the Company's

reporting units that carry goodwill.

If a quantitative fair value measurement is used, the fair value of each indefinite-lived intangible asset is compared to its carrying value and an impairment charge is recorded if the carrying value exceeds the fair value. As described below, at December 31, 2015 all of the Company's goodwill has been impaired; accordingly, future goodwill impairment testing will no longer be required unless we make acquisitions in the future.

The Company estimates the fair value of goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets using a discounted cash flow methodology, an income approach, and a publicly traded companies guideline method, a market approach. Management's assumptions used for the calculations are based on historical results, projected financial information and recent economic events. Actual results could differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions which could adversely affect the reported value of goodwill.

During 2015, the metals industry experienced a significant decline in the price of metals as a result of the strengthened U.S. dollar, a historically high level of imported materials arriving in the United States, low raw material costs to produce metals, and an oversupply of metals. The price of hot-rolled carbon steel decreased approximately 22%, or \$130 per ton, during the first six months of 2015. As a result, the Company determined that a triggering event occurred in the Company's tubular and pipe products segment during the second quarter of 2015. The challenging market conditions negatively impacted the segment's financial performance and the decrease of the Company's market capitalization led the Company to perform the two-step quantitative impairment test by comparing the fair value of the tubular and pipe products segment with its carrying value. The Company engaged an independent third-party valuation expert to assist with the completion of the goodwill and indefinitely lived intangible asset impairment testing.

The asset impairment testing determined that the carrying value of the operations was in excess of the fair value and indefinitely lived intangible asset and goodwill impairments were identified. The Company concluded that the indefinitely lived intangible asset, Trade name, was partially impaired and the impairment in the amount of \$8.0 million was recorded in the second quarter of 2015. Based on the second step of the impairment test, the Company concluded that the implied fair value of goodwill for the tubular and pipe products segment was less than its carrying value and a full goodwill impairment of \$16.5 million was recorded at June 30, 2015.

The metals industry continued to experience declining metals prices in the second half of 2015 as well as declining nickel prices. As a result, the Company concluded during its annual goodwill impairment analysis during the fourth quarter of 2015 that the \$500 thousand of goodwill related to the specialty metals flat products segment was fully impaired as the implied fair value of goodwill for specialty metals flat products segment was less than its carrying value.

Long-Lived Assets

The Company evaluates the recoverability of long-lived assets and the related estimated remaining lives whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Events or changes in circumstances that could trigger an impairment review include significant underperformance relative to the expected historical or projected future operating results, significant changes in the manner of the use of the acquired assets or the strategy for the overall business or significant negative industry or economic trends. The Company records an impairment or change in useful life whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable or the useful life has changed.

Due to the impairment of the tubular and pipe products and specialty metals segments' goodwill, a triggering event occurred for the long-lived assets of the Company. We performed an undiscounted cash flow analysis that demonstrated there were no indicators of impairment of the long-lived assets of the Company. Additionally, the indefinite lived intangible asset was tested for impairment due to the triggering event. This test identified an impairment to the Company's intangible assets of \$8.0 million, which was recorded in the second quarter of 2015. Based on the Company's analysis in the fourth quarter of 2015, there were no further impairments of the Company's long-lived assets in 2015.

Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes on the consolidated balance sheet include, as an offset to the estimated temporary differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and the reported amounts on the consolidated balance sheets, the tax effect of operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. If we determine that we will not be able to fully realize a deferred

tax asset, we will record a valuation allowance to reduce such deferred tax asset to its net realizable value.

Revenue Recognition

For both direct and toll shipments, revenue is recognized when title and risk of loss is transferred, which generally occurs upon delivery to our customers. Given the proximity of our customers to our facilities, substantially all of our sales are shipped and received within one day. Sales returns and allowances are treated as reductions to sales and are provided for based on historical experience and current estimates and are immaterial to the consolidated financial statements.

Certain engineered products produced by CTI can take several months to manufacture due to their size and complexity. Substantially all projects are completed within six months. The Company may request advance payments from customers during the production of these products. These payments are included in "Other accrued liabilities" on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets. Due to their short-term nature, the Company uses the units of delivery method to account for these contracts. Revenue for the contracts is recognized when the product is shipped and title of the product transfers to the customers. Revenues for these engineered products accounted for approximately 1.8%, 1.7% and 1.9% of our net sales during 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In November, 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2015-17, "Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes." This ASU is part of the FASB's Simplification Initiative and has been issued to reduce complexity in the presentation of deferred taxes. This new guidance eliminates the requirement for entities that present a classified statement of financial position to classify deferred tax assets and liabilities as current and noncurrent, and instead require that they classify all deferred tax assets and liabilities as noncurrent. As a result, each jurisdiction will now only have one net noncurrent deferred tax asset or liability. However, the guidance does not change the existing requirement that only permits offsetting within a jurisdiction. Companies are still prohibited from offsetting deferred tax liabilities from one jurisdiction against deferred tax assets of another jurisdiction. This ASU is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements. The guidance may be applied either prospectively, for all deferred tax assets and liabilities, or retrospectively (i.e., by reclassifying the comparative balance sheet). If applied prospectively, entities are required to include a statement that prior periods were not retrospectively adjusted. If applied retrospectively, entities are also required to include quantitative information about the effects of the change on prior periods. The adoption of this ASU is not expected to materially impact the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In April 2015, FASB issued ASU No. 2015-03, "Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs." This ASU is part of the FASB's Simplification Initiative and has been issued to reduce the complexity in the presentation of debt issuance costs. This new guidance requires companies to present debt issuance costs the same way they currently present debt discounts, as a direct deduction from the carrying value of that debt liability. The guidance is limited to simplifying the presentation of debt issuance costs and does not impact the recognition and measurement guidance for debt issuance costs. This ASU is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted. The amendments of ASU No. 2015-03 must be applied retrospectively, where the balance sheet of each presented individual period is adjusted to indicate the period-specific impact of using the new guidance. The FASB considered that because both debt issuance costs and debt discounts are amortized using the effective interest method, there would be no effect on the income statement upon adoption of the amendments. The adoption of this guidance on January 1, 2016 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In August 2014, the FASB issued an amendment to the accounting guidance on disclosure of uncertainties about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern. This guidance requires management to assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide disclosures under certain circumstances. This guidance is effective for annual reporting periods ending after December 15, 2016 and interim reporting periods thereafter. Early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers." This ASU is a joint project initiated by the FASB and the International Accounting Standards Board to clarify the principles for recognizing revenue and to develop a common revenue standard for U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and International Financial Reporting Standards that will: remove inconsistencies and weaknesses in revenue requirements; provide a more robust framework for addressing revenue issues; improve comparability of revenue recognition practices across entities, industries, jurisdictions and capital markets; provide more useful information to users of financial statements through improved disclosure requirements; and simplify the preparation of financial statements by reducing the number of requirements to which an entity must refer. As originally proposed, the guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within that reporting period. The Company is in the process of determining the method of adoption and assessing the impact of this ASU on its consolidated financial statements, and interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-14, "Revenue from contracts with customers." This ASU deferred the effective date of ASU No. 2014-09 by one year.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Our principal raw materials are carbon, coated and stainless steel, and aluminum, pipe and tube, flat rolled coil, sheet and plate that we typically purchase from multiple primary metals producers. The metals industry as a whole is cyclical and, at times, pricing and availability of metals can be volatile due to numerous factors beyond our control, including general domestic and international economic conditions, labor costs, sales levels, competition, levels of inventory held by other metals service centers, consolidation of metals producers, new global capacity by metals producers, volatility in raw material costs for the producers of metals, import duties and tariffs and currency exchange rates. This volatility can significantly affect the availability and cost of raw materials for us.

We, like many other metals service centers, maintain substantial inventories of metals to accommodate the short lead times and just-in-time delivery requirements of our customers. Accordingly, we purchase metals in an effort to maintain our inventory at levels that we believe to be appropriate to satisfy the anticipated needs of our customers based upon historic buying practices, supply agreements with customers and market conditions. Our commitments to purchase metals are generally at prevailing market prices in effect at the time we place our orders. We have no long-term, fixed-price metals purchase contracts, except for the metals hedges discussed in Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. When metals prices increase, competitive conditions will influence how much of the price increase we can pass on to our customers. To the extent we are unable to pass on future price increases in our raw materials to our customers, the net sales and profitability of our business could be adversely affected. When metals prices decline, customer demands for lower prices and our competitors' responses to those demands could result in lower sale prices and, consequently, lower gross profits and inventory lower of cost or market adjustments as we sell existing inventory. Significant or rapid declines in metals prices or reductions in sales volumes could adversely impact our ability to remain in compliance with certain financial covenants in our credit facility, as well as result in us incurring asset or goodwill impairment charges. Changing metals prices therefore could significantly impact our net sales, gross profits, operating income and net income.

Rising prices result in higher working capital requirements for us and our customers. Some customers may not have sufficient credit lines or liquidity to absorb significant increases in the price of metals. While we have generally been successful in the past in passing on producers' price increases and surcharges to our customers, there is no guarantee that we will be able to pass on price increases to our customers in the future.

Declining metals prices have generally adversely affected our net sales and net income, while increasing metals prices, have generally favorably affected our net sales and net income.

Approximately 9.6% of our consolidated net sales in 2015 were directly to automotive manufacturers or manufacturers of automotive components and parts. Historically, due to the concentration of customers in the automotive industry, our gross profits on these sales have generally been less than our gross profits on sales to customers in other industries.

Inflation generally affects us by increasing the cost of employee wages and benefits, transportation services, processing equipment, energy and borrowings under our credit facility. General inflation, excluding increases in the price of steel and increased distribution expense, has not had a material effect on our financial results during the past three years.

We are exposed to the impact of fluctuating metals prices and interest rate changes. During 2015, 2014 and 2013, we entered into metals swaps at the request of customers. While these derivatives are intended to be effective in helping us manage risk, they have not been designated as hedging instruments. For certain customers, we enter into contractual relationships that entitle us to pass-through the economic effect of trading positions that we take with other third parties on our customers' behalf. In 2014, we entered into carbon swaps in order to mitigate the volatility in the price of metals. The carbon swaps were accounted for as cash flow hedges and all of them settled in 2015. We had no outstanding metals cash flow hedges at December 31, 2015.

Our primary interest rate risk exposure results from variable rate debt. If interest rates in the future were to increase 100 basis points (1.0%) from December 31, 2015 rates and, assuming no change in total debt from December 31, 2015 levels, the additional annual interest expense to us would be approximately \$1.1 million. We have the option to enter into 30- to 180-day fixed base rate LIBOR loans under the ABL Credit Facility. The Company assumed an interest rate swap agreement on the \$5.9 million of CTI IRB. The swap agreement matures in April 2018, but the notional amount may be reduced annually by the amount of the optional principal payments on the IRB. In June 2012, the Company entered into a forward starting fixed rate interest rate hedge commencing July 2013 in order to eliminate the variability of cash interest payments on approximately \$53.2 million of the then outstanding LIBOR-based borrowings under the ABL Credit Facility. The balance as of December 31, 2015 was \$31.4 million. The hedge matures on June 1, 2016 and the notional amount is reduced monthly by \$729 thousand. The fixed rate interest rate hedge is accounted for as a cash flow hedging instrument for accounting purposes. The Company is exposed to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other parties to the interest rate swap and fixed interest rate hedge agreements. However, the Company does not anticipate nonperformance by the counterparties.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Olympic Steel, Inc.

Index to Consolidated Financial Statements

	<u>Page</u>
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	48
Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting	49
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013	50
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2015 and 2014	51
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013	52
Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information for the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013	53
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013	54
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013	55

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of Olympic Steel, Inc.:

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the accompanying index present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Olympic Steel, Inc. and its subsidiaries (“the Company”) at December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule listed in the index appearing under Item 15(a)(2) presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements and financial statement schedule, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements, on the financial statement schedule and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Cleveland, Ohio

February 25, 2016

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of our financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements.

Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015. In making this assessment, our management used the criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)*, issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on our assessment, we concluded that, as of December 31, 2015, our internal control over financial reporting was effective based on those criteria.

The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears herein.

Olympic Steel, Inc.**Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income****For The Years Ended December 31,**

(in thousands, except per share data)

	2015	2014	2013
Net sales	\$1,175,543	\$1,436,270	\$1,263,331
Costs and expenses			
Cost of materials sold (excludes items shown separately below)	942,214	1,160,310	999,207
Warehouse and processing	85,411	92,170	84,332
Administrative and general	64,987	72,219	68,520
Distribution	36,073	41,312	35,076
Selling	21,158	24,799	24,905
Occupancy	9,492	10,052	9,395
Depreciation	18,147	19,891	21,352
Amortization	889	889	889
Goodwill and intangible asset impairment	24,951	23,836	-
Total costs and expenses	1,203,322	1,445,478	1,243,676
Operating income (loss)	(27,779)	(9,208)	19,655
Other loss, net	(125)	(126)	(28)
Income (loss) before interest and income taxes	(27,904)	(9,334)	19,627
Interest and other expense on debt	5,690	6,780	6,703
Income (loss) before income taxes	(33,594)	(16,114)	12,924
Income tax provision (benefit)	(6,817)	2,950	5,277
Net income (loss)	\$(26,777)	\$(19,064)	\$7,647
Gain (loss) on cash flow hedges	(1,816)	12	231
Tax effect of hedges	699	(125)	(89)
Reclassification of loss included in net income, net of tax of \$804 for 2015	1,596	-	-
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$(26,298)	\$(19,177)	\$7,789
Net income (loss) per share - basic	\$(2.39)	\$(1.71)	\$0.69
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic	11,192	11,120	11,065
Net income (loss) per share - diluted	\$(2.39)	\$(1.71)	\$0.69
Weighted average shares outstanding - diluted	11,192	11,120	11,074

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Olympic Steel, Inc.**Consolidated Balance Sheets****As of December 31,**

(in thousands)

	2015	2014
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$1,604	\$2,238
Accounts receivable, net	92,877	123,804
Inventories, net (includes LIFO debit of \$6,555 and \$3,207 as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively)	206,645	311,108
Prepaid expenses and other	7,820	20,434
Assets held for sale	-	1,125
Total current assets	308,946	458,709
Property and equipment, at cost	372,129	366,989
Accumulated depreciation	(205,591)	(189,603)
Net property and equipment	166,538	177,386
Goodwill	-	16,951
Intangible assets, net	24,757	33,646
Other long-term assets	13,229	14,056
Total assets	\$513,470	\$700,748
Liabilities		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$2,690	\$3,530
Accounts payable	55,685	91,252
Accrued payroll	6,884	10,224
Other accrued liabilities	11,801	26,971
Total current liabilities	77,060	131,977
Credit facility revolver	145,800	244,090
Other long-term liabilities	11,419	13,249
Deferred income taxes	24,496	30,651
Total liabilities	258,775	419,967
Shareholders' Equity		
Preferred stock, without par value, 5,000 shares authorized, no shares issued or outstanding	-	-
Common stock, without par value, 20,000 shares authorized, 10,938 and 10,989 shares issued and outstanding	128,129	126,339
Treasury stock, at cost, 65 and 0 shares held	(699)	-
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(70)	(549)
Retained earnings	127,335	154,991
Total shareholders' equity	254,695	280,781
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$513,470	\$700,748

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these balance sheets.

Olympic Steel, Inc.**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****For The Years Ended December 31,**

(in thousands)

	2015	2014	2013
Cash flows from (used for) operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$(26,777)	\$(19,064)	\$7,647
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash from operating activities -			
Depreciation and amortization	19,873	21,840	23,582
Goodwill and intangible asset impairment	24,951	23,836	-
Loss on disposition of property and equipment	15	248	169
Stock-based compensation	1,759	2,074	1,724
Other long-term assets	48	(386)	(3,771)
Other long-term liabilities	(7,504)	(3,134)	(204)
	12,365	25,414	29,147
Changes in working capital:			
Accounts receivable	30,927	(8,516)	(2,447)
Inventories	104,463	(24,737)	3,652
Prepaid expenses and other	13,808	(7,648)	(1,055)
Accounts payable	(21,923)	(24,090)	9,282
Change in outstanding checks	(13,644)	(10,670)	15,259
Accrued payroll and other accrued liabilities	(18,511)	10,663	843
	95,120	(64,998)	25,534
Net cash from (used for) operating activities	107,485	(39,584)	54,681
Cash flows from (used for) investing activities:			
Capital expenditures	(7,317)	(7,834)	(16,098)
Proceeds from disposition of property and equipment	3	68	20
Net cash used for investing activities	(7,314)	(7,766)	(16,078)
Cash flows from (used for) financing activities:			
Credit facility revolver borrowings	311,372	632,726	423,232
Credit facility revolver repayments	(409,662)	(534,711)	(454,732)
Principal payments under capital lease obligations	-	-	(1,407)
Term loan repayments	-	(48,854)	(8,750)
Industrial revenue bond repayments	(840)	(810)	(785)
Credit facility fees and expenses	(127)	(1,218)	(3)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options (including tax benefits) and employee stock purchases	30	147	122
Repurchase of common stock	(699)	-	-
Dividends paid	(879)	(878)	(876)
Net cash from (used for) financing activities	(100,805)	46,402	(43,199)

Cash and cash equivalents:

Net change	(634) (948) (4,596)
Beginning balance	2,238	3,186	7,782	
Ending balance	\$1,604	\$2,238	\$3,186	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Olympic Steel, Inc.

Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information

For The Years Ended December 31,

(in thousands)

	2015	2014	2013
<i>Cash paid during the period</i>			
Interest paid	\$5,083	\$5,793	\$5,537
Income taxes paid	\$565	\$4,658	\$7,556

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements

Olympic Steel, Inc.**Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity****For The Years Ended December 31,**

(in thousands)

	Accumulated				
	Common	Treasury	Other	Retained	Total
	Stock	Stock	Comprehensive	Earnings	Equity
			Loss		
Balance at December 31, 2012	\$ 122,272	\$ -	\$ (579)	\$ 168,164	\$ 289,857
Net income	\$-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,647	\$ 7,647
Payment of dividends	-	-	-	(876)	(876)
Exercise of stock options and employee stock purchases (12 shares)	122	-	-	-	122
Stock-based compensation	1,724	-	-	-	1,724
Change in fair value of interest rate hedge	-	-	142	-	142
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ 124,118	\$ -	\$ (437)	\$ 174,935	\$ 298,616
Net loss	\$-	\$ -	\$ -	\$(19,064)	\$(19,064)
Payment of dividends	-	-	-	(878)	(878)
Exercise of stock options and employee stock purchases (7 shares)	147	-	-	-	147
Stock-based compensation	2,074	-	-	-	2,074
Changes in fair value of hedges	-	-	(113)	-	(113)
Other	-	-	1	(2)	(1)
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 126,339	\$ -	\$ (549)	\$ 154,991	\$ 280,781
Net loss	\$-	\$ -	\$ -	\$(26,777)	\$(26,777)
Repurchase of common stock	-	(699)	-	-	(699)
Payment of dividends	-	-	-	(879)	(879)
Exercise of stock options and employee stock purchases (2 shares)	30	-	-	-	30
Stock-based compensation	1,759	-	-	-	1,759
Changes in fair value of hedges	-	-	479	-	479
Other	1	-	-	-	1

Olympic Steel, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For The Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

Nature of Business

The Company is a leading U.S. metals service center specializing in the processing and distribution of large volumes of carbon, coated, aluminum and stainless steel, flat-rolled coil, sheet and plate products and tubular and pipe products from facilities throughout the United States. The Company now operates in three reportable segments; carbon flat products, specialty metals flat products, and tubular and pipe products. The carbon flat products segment and the specialty metals flat products segments are at times consolidated and referred to as the flat products segments. The flat products segments' assets and resources are shared by the carbon and specialty metals segments and both segments' products are stored in the shared facilities and processed on the shared equipment. Due to the shared assets and resources, certain of the flat products segment expenses are allocated between the carbon flat products segment and the specialty metals flat products segment based upon an established allocation methodology. 2014 financial information has been recast to reflect the new segment reporting structure. Due to system limitations, 2013 financial information is presented for the consolidated flat products segments. Through its carbon flat products segment, the Company sells and distributes large volumes of processed carbon and coated flat-rolled sheet, coil and plate products, and fabricated parts. Through its specialty metals flat products segment, the Company sells and distributes processed aluminum and stainless flat-rolled sheet and coil products, flat bar products and fabricated parts. Through its tubular and pipe products segment, the Company distributes metal tubing, pipe, bar, valve and fittings and fabricates pressure parts supplied to various industrial markets.

Principles of Consolidation and Basis of presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Olympic Steel, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries (collectively, the Company or Olympic), after elimination of intercompany accounts and transactions.

Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Concentration Risks

The Company is a major customer of flat-rolled coil and plate and tubular and pipe steel for many of its principal suppliers, but is not dependent on any one supplier. The Company purchased approximately 51%, 43% and 42% of its total steel requirements from its three largest suppliers in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The Company has a diversified customer and geographic base, which reduces the inherent risk and cyclicity of its business. The concentration of net sales to the Company's top 20 customers approximated 31%, 29% and 30% of consolidated net sales in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. In addition, the Company's largest customer accounted for approximately 6%, 6% and 5% of consolidated net sales in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Sales to industrial machinery and equipment manufacturers and their fabricators accounted for 49%, 51% and 50% of consolidated net sales in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents consist of short-term highly liquid investments, with a three month or less maturity, which are readily convertible into cash.

Fair Market Value

Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability in the principal or most advantageous market for the liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Valuation techniques must maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. To measure fair value, the Company applies a fair value hierarchy that is based on three levels of inputs, of which the first two are considered observable and the last unobservable, as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Inputs other than Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

Financial instruments, such as cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and the credit facility revolver, are stated at their carrying value, which is a reasonable estimate of fair value. The fair value of marketable securities is based on quoted market prices.

Accounts Receivable

The Company's allowance for doubtful accounts is maintained at a level considered appropriate based on historical experience and specific customer collection issues that the Company has identified. Estimations are based upon a calculated percentage of accounts receivable, which remains fairly level from year to year, and judgments about the probable effects of economic conditions on certain customers, which can fluctuate significantly from year to year. The Company cannot guarantee that the rate of future credit losses will be similar to past experience.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market and include the costs of purchased metals, inbound freight, external processing and applicable labor and overhead costs. Costs of our carbon and specialty metals flat products segments' inventories, including flat-rolled sheet, coil and plate products are determined using the specific identification method.

Certain of the Company's tubular and pipe products inventory is stated under the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method. At December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, approximately \$42.7 million, or 20.7% of consolidated inventory, and \$46.6 million, or 15.0% of consolidated inventory, respectively, was reported under the LIFO method of accounting. The cost of the remainder of tubular and pipe product segment's inventory is determined using a weighted average rolling first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

On the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, "Cost of materials sold (exclusive of items shown separately below)" consists of the cost of purchased metals, inbound and internal transfer freight, external processing costs, and LIFO income or expense.

Property and Equipment, and Depreciation

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets ranging from two to 30 years. The Company capitalizes the costs of obtaining or developing internal-use software, including directly related payroll costs. The Company amortizes those costs over five years, beginning when the software is ready for its intended use.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price paid over the fair value of the net assets acquired. The Company performs an annual impairment test of goodwill for the specialty metals flat products and tubular and pipe products segments and indefinite-lived intangible assets for the tubular and pipe products segment in the fourth quarter, or more frequently if changes in circumstances or the occurrence of events indicate potential impairment. Events or changes in circumstances that could trigger an impairment review include significant nonperformance relative to the expected historical or projected future operating results, significant changes in the manner of the use of the acquired assets or the strategy for the overall business or significant negative industry or economic trends. Management uses judgment to determine whether to use a qualitative analysis or a quantitative fair value measurement for each of the Company's reporting units that carry goodwill.

If a quantitative fair value measurement is used, the fair value of each indefinite-lived intangible asset is compared to its carrying value and an impairment charge is recorded if the carrying value exceeds the fair value. Goodwill is tested by comparing the fair value of each reporting unit with its carrying value. If the carrying value of the reporting unit exceeds its fair value, the implied value of goodwill is compared to its carrying value and impairment is recognized to the extent that the carrying value exceeds the implied fair value.

The Company estimates the fair value of goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets using a discounted cash flow methodology, an income approach, and a publicly traded companies guideline method, a market approach. Management's assumptions used for the calculations are based on historical results, projected financial information and recent economic events. Actual results could differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions which could adversely affect the reported value of goodwill.

During 2015, the metals industry experienced a significant decline in the price of metals as a result of the strengthened U.S. dollar, a historically high level of imported materials arriving in the United States, low raw material costs to produce metals, and an oversupply of metals. As a result, the Company determined that a triggering event occurred in the Company's tubular and pipe products segment during the second quarter of 2015. The challenging market conditions negatively impacted the segment's financial performance and the decrease of the Company's market capitalization led the Company to perform the two-step quantitative impairment test by comparing the fair value of the tubular and pipe products segment with its carrying value. The Company engaged an independent third-party valuation expert to assist with the completion of the goodwill and indefinitely lived intangible asset impairment testing.

The asset impairment testing determined that the carrying value of the operations was in excess of the fair value and indefinitely lived intangible asset and goodwill impairments were identified. The Company concluded that the indefinitely lived intangible asset, Trade name, was partially impaired and the impairment in the amount of \$8.0 million was recorded in the second quarter of 2015. Based on the second step of the impairment test, the Company

concluded that the implied fair value of goodwill for the tubular and pipe products segment was less than its carrying value and a full goodwill impairment of \$16.5 million was recorded at June 30, 2015.

The metals industry continued to experience declining metals prices in the second half of 2015 as well as declining nickel prices. As a result, the Company concluded during its annual goodwill impairment analysis during the fourth quarter of 2015 that the \$500 thousand of goodwill related to the specialty metals flat products segment was impaired as the implied fair value of goodwill for specialty metals flat products segment was less than its carrying value. At December 31, 2015, all of the Company's goodwill had been fully impaired.

Income Taxes

The Company, on its consolidated balance sheets, records as an offset to the estimated effect of temporary differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and the reported amounts in its consolidated balance sheets, the tax effect of operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. If the Company determines that it will not be able to fully realize a deferred tax asset, it will record a valuation allowance to reduce such deferred tax asset to its realizable value. The Company recognizes interest accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense. Penalties, if incurred, would be recognized as a component of administrative and general expense.

Revenue Recognition

For both direct and toll shipments, revenue is recognized when title and risk of loss is transferred, which generally occurs upon delivery to our customers. Given the proximity of the Company's customers to its facilities, substantially all of the Company's sales are shipped and received within one day. Sales returns and allowances are treated as reductions to sales and are provided for based on historical experience and current estimates and are immaterial to the consolidated financial statements.

The engineered products produced by Chicago Tube and Iron Company (CTI) typically take several months to produce due to their size and complexity. Substantially all projects are completed within six months. The Company may request advance payments from customers during the production of these products. These payments are included in current short-term liabilities on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet. Due to their short-term nature, the Company uses the units of delivery method to account for these contracts. Revenue for the contracts is recognized when the product is shipped and title of the product transfers to the customers. Revenues for these engineered products accounted for approximately 1.8%, 1.7% and 1.9% of our net sales during 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Shipping and Handling Fees and Costs

Amounts charged to customers for shipping and other transportation services are included in net sales. The distribution expense line on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income is entirely comprised of all shipping and other transportation costs incurred by the Company in shipping goods to its customers.

Recoverability of Long-lived Assets

The Company evaluates the recoverability of long-lived assets and the related estimated remaining lives whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Events or changes in circumstances that could trigger an impairment review include significant underperformance relative to the expected historical or projected future operating results, significant changes in the manner of the use of the acquired assets or the strategy for the overall business or significant negative industry or economic trends. The Company records an impairment or change in useful life whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable or the useful life has changed.

Due to the impairment of the tubular and pipe products and specialty metals segments' goodwill, a triggering event occurred for the long-lived assets of the Company. We performed an undiscounted cash flow analysis that

demonstrated there were no indicators of impairment of the long-lived assets of the Company. Additionally, the indefinite lived intangible asset was tested for impairment due to the triggering event. This test identified an impairment to the Company's intangible assets of \$8.0 million, which was recorded in the second quarter of 2015. Based on the Company's analysis in the fourth quarter of 2015, there were no further impairments of the Company's long-lived assets in 2015.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company records compensation expense for stock options issued to employees and directors. For additional information, see Note 10, Equity Plans.

Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In November, 2015, Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2015-17, "Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes." This ASU is part of the FASB's Simplification Initiative and has been issued to reduce complexity in the presentation of deferred taxes. This new guidance eliminates the requirement for entities that present a classified statement of financial position to classify deferred tax assets and liabilities as current and noncurrent, and instead require that they classify all deferred tax assets and liabilities as noncurrent. As a result, each jurisdiction will now only have one net noncurrent deferred tax asset or liability. However, the guidance does not change the existing requirement that only permits offsetting within a jurisdiction. Companies are still prohibited from offsetting deferred tax liabilities from one jurisdiction against deferred tax assets of another jurisdiction. This ASU is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements. The guidance may be applied either prospectively, for all deferred tax assets and liabilities, or retrospectively (i.e., by reclassifying the comparative balance sheet). If applied prospectively, entities are required to include a statement that prior periods were not retrospectively adjusted. If applied retrospectively, entities are also required to include quantitative information about the effects of the change on prior periods. The adoption of this ASU is not expected to materially impact the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In April 2015, FASB issued ASU No. 2015-03, "Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs." This ASU is part of the FASB's Simplification Initiative and has been issued to reduce the complexity in the presentation of debt issuance costs. This new guidance requires companies to present debt issuance costs the same way they currently present debt discounts, as a direct deduction from the carrying value of that debt liability. The guidance is limited to simplifying the presentation of debt issuance costs and does not impact the recognition and measurement guidance for debt issuance costs. This ASU is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted. The amendments of ASU No. 2015-03 must be applied retrospectively, where the balance sheet of each presented individual period is adjusted to indicate the period-specific impact of using the new guidance. The FASB considered that because both debt issuance costs and debt discounts are amortized using the effective interest method, there would be no effect on the income statement upon adoption of the amendments. The adoption of this guidance on January 1, 2016 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In August 2014, the FASB issued an amendment to the accounting guidance on disclosure of uncertainties about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern. This guidance requires management to assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide disclosures under certain circumstances. This guidance is effective for annual reporting periods ending after December 15, 2016 and interim reporting periods thereafter. Early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers." This ASU is a joint project initiated by the FASB and the International Accounting Standards Board to clarify the principles for recognizing revenue and to develop a common revenue standard for U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and International Financial Reporting Standards that will: remove inconsistencies and weaknesses in revenue requirements; provide a more robust framework for addressing revenue issues; improve comparability of revenue recognition practices across entities, industries, jurisdictions and capital markets; provide more useful information to users of financial statements through improved disclosure requirements; and simplify the preparation of financial statements by reducing the number of requirements to which an entity must refer. As originally proposed, the guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within that reporting period. The Company is in the process of determining the method of adoption and assessing the impact of this ASU on its consolidated financial statements, and interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-14, "Revenue from contracts with customers." This ASU deferred the effective date of ASU No. 2014-09 by one year.

2. Accounts Receivable:

Accounts receivable are presented net of allowances for doubtful accounts and unissued credits of \$3.1 million and \$2.9 million as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Bad debt expense totaled \$506 thousand in 2015, \$467 thousand in 2014 and \$83 thousand in 2013.

The Company's allowance for doubtful accounts is maintained at a level considered appropriate based on historical experience and specific customer collection issues that the Company has identified. Estimations are based upon a calculated percentage of accounts receivable, which remains fairly level from year to year, and judgments about the probable effects of economic conditions on certain customers, which can fluctuate significantly from year to year. The Company cannot guarantee that the rate of future credit losses will be similar to past experience. The Company considers all available information when assessing the adequacy of its allowance for doubtful accounts.

3. Inventories:

Inventories consisted of the following:

	As of December 31,	
(in thousands)	2015	2014
Unprocessed	\$ 163,942	\$ 238,226
Processed and finished	42,703	72,882
Totals	\$ 206,645	\$ 311,108

During 2015, the Company recorded \$3.3 million of LIFO income as a result of decreased metals pricing during 2015. The LIFO income increased the Company's inventory balance and decreased its cost of materials sold.

During 2014, the Company recorded \$365 thousand of LIFO expense as a result of increased metals pricing during 2014. The LIFO expense decreased the Company's inventory balance and increased its cost of materials sold.

If the FIFO method had been in use, inventories would have been \$6.6 million and \$3.2 million lower than reported at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

4. Property and Equipment:

Property and equipment consists of the following:

(in thousands)	Depreciable Lives	December	December
		31, 2015	31, 2014
Land	-	\$16,001	\$16,001
Land improvements	5 - 10	2,799	2,764
Buildings and improvements	7 - 30	131,294	131,107
Machinery and equipment	2 - 15	185,555	181,378
Furniture and fixtures	3 - 7	6,582	6,550
Computer software and equipment	2 - 5	27,350	26,842
Vehicles	2 - 5	1,274	1,247
Construction in progress		1,274	1,100
		372,129	366,989
Less accumulated depreciation		(205,591)	(189,603)
Net property and equipment		\$166,538	\$177,386

Leasehold improvements are included with buildings and improvements and are depreciated over the life of the lease or seven years, whichever is less.

Construction in progress, as of December 31, 2015, primarily consisted of payments for additional processing equipment at our existing facilities that was not yet placed into service.

5. Goodwill and Intangible Assets:

In accordance with the Accounting Standards Codification (ASC), an impairment test of goodwill and indefinitely lived intangible assets is performed at least annually or more frequently if changes in circumstances or the occurrence of events indicate potential impairment. Events or changes in circumstances that could trigger an impairment review include significant nonperformance relative to the expected historical or projected future operating results, significant changes in the manner of the use of the acquired assets or the strategy for the overall business or significant negative industry or economic trends.

During 2015, the metals industry experienced a significant decline in the price of metals as a result of the strengthened U.S. dollar, a historically high level of imported materials arriving in the United States, low raw material costs to produce metals, and an oversupply of metals. The price of hot-rolled carbon steel decreased approximately 22%, or \$130 per ton, during the first six months of 2015. As a result, the Company determined that a triggering event occurred in the Company's tubular and pipe products segment during the second quarter of 2015. The challenging market conditions negatively impacted the segment's financial performance and the decrease of the Company's market capitalization led the Company to perform the two-step quantitative impairment test by comparing the fair value of the tubular and pipe products segment with its carrying value. The Company engaged an independent third-party valuation expert to assist with the completion of the goodwill and indefinitely lived intangible asset impairment testing.

The asset impairment testing determined that the carrying value of the operations was in excess of the fair value and indefinitely lived intangible asset and goodwill impairments were identified. The Company concluded that the indefinitely lived intangible asset, Trade name, was partially impaired and the impairment in the amount of \$8 million was recorded in the second quarter of 2015. The determination of fair value of the reporting units used to perform the first step of the impairment test requires judgment and involves significant estimates and assumptions about the expected future cash flows and the impact of market conditions on those assumptions. Due to the inherent uncertainty associated with these estimates, actual results could differ materially from these estimates.

Based on the second step of the impairment test, the Company concluded that the implied fair value of goodwill for the tubular and pipe products segment was less than its carrying value and a full goodwill impairment of \$16.5 million was recorded at June 30, 2015.

The metals industry continued to experience declining metals prices in the second half of 2015 as well as declining nickel prices. As a result, the Company concluded during its annual goodwill impairment analysis during the fourth quarter of 2015 that the \$500 thousand of goodwill related to the specialty metals flat products segment was fully impaired as the implied fair value of goodwill for specialty metals flat products segment was less than its carrying value.

Goodwill, by reportable segment, was as follows as of December 31, 2015 and 2014:

(in thousands)	Specialty Metals	Tubular and Pipe	Total
	Flat Products	Products	
Balance as of December 31, 2013	\$ 500	\$40,287	\$40,787
Acquisitions	-	-	-
Impairments	-	(23,836)	(23,836)
Balance as of December 31, 2014	\$ 500	\$16,451	\$16,951
Acquisitions	-	-	-
Impairments	(500)	(16,451)	(16,951)
Balance as of December 31, 2015	\$ -	\$-	\$-

All of the Company's intangible assets were recorded in connection with its July 1, 2011 acquisition of CTI. The intangible assets were evaluated on the premise of highest and best use to a market participant, primarily utilizing the income approach valuation methodology. The useful life of the CTI trade name was determined to be indefinite primarily due to its history and reputation in the marketplace, the Company's expectation that the CTI trade name will continue to be used throughout the life of CTI, and the conclusion that there are currently no other factors identified that would limit its useful life. The useful life of the CTI customer relationships was determined to be fifteen years, based primarily on the consistent and predictable revenue source associated with the existing CTI customer base, the present value of which extends through the fifteen year amortization period. The Company will continue to evaluate the useful life assigned to our amortizable customer relationships in future periods.

Due to the impairment of the tubular and pipe segment's goodwill in the second quarter of 2015, a triggering event occurred for the intangible assets subject to amortization and an impairment test was completed. The test revealed no impairment to the Company's intangible assets subject to amortization.

Intangible assets, net, consisted of the following as of December 31, 2015 and 2014:

(in thousands)	As of December 31, 2015			Intangible Assets, Net
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Impairments	
Customer relationships - subject to amortization	\$13,332	\$ (4,000)	\$ -	\$ 9,332
Trade name - not subject to amortization	23,425	-	(8,000)	15,425
	\$36,757	\$ (4,000)	\$ (8,000)	\$ 24,757

(in thousands)	As of December 31, 2014				Intangible Assets, Net
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Impairments		
	Customer relationships - subject to amortization	\$13,332	\$ (3,111)	\$ -	
Trade name - not subject to amortization	23,425	-	-	23,425	
	\$36,757	\$ (3,111)	\$ -	\$ 33,646	

The Company estimates that amortization expense for its intangible assets subject to amortization will be \$0.9 million per year in each of the next five years.

6. Debt:

The Company's debt is comprised of the following components:

(in thousands)	As of	
	December 31,	December 31,
	2015	2014
Asset-based revolving credit facility due June 30, 2019	\$145,800	\$244,090
Industrial revenue bond due April 1, 2018	2,690	3,530
Total debt	148,490	247,620
Less current amount	(2,690)	(3,530)
Total long-term debt	\$145,800	\$244,090

The Company's existing asset-based credit facility (the ABL Credit Facility) is collateralized by the Company's accounts receivable and inventory. The ABL Credit Facility consists of a revolving credit line of \$365 million. Revolver borrowings are limited to the lesser of a borrowing base, comprised of eligible receivables and inventories, or \$365 million in the aggregate. The ABL Credit Facility matures on June 30, 2019.

The ABL Credit Facility requires the Company to comply with various covenants, the most significant of which include: (i) until maturity of the ABL Credit Facility, if any commitments or obligations are outstanding and the Company's availability is less than the greater of \$30 million or 10.0% of the aggregate amount of revolver commitments (\$36.5 million at December 31, 2015) then the Company must maintain a ratio of EBITDA minus certain capital expenditures and cash taxes paid to fixed charges of at least 1.00 to 1.00 for the most recent twelve fiscal month period; (ii) limitations on dividend payments and common stock repurchases; and (iii) restrictions on

additional indebtedness. The Company has the option to borrow under its revolver based on the agent's base rate plus a premium ranging from 0.00% to 0.25% or the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus a premium ranging from 1.25% to 3.00%.

As of December 31, 2015, the Company was in compliance with its covenants and had approximately \$87.7 million of availability under the ABL Credit Facility.

As of December 31, 2015, \$2.8 million of bank financing fees were included in "Prepaid expenses and other" and "Other long-term assets" on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. The financing fees are being amortized over the five-year term of the ABL Credit facility and are included in "Interest and other expense on debt" on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income.

In June 2012, the Company entered into a forward starting fixed rate interest rate hedge that commenced June 2013, in order to eliminate the variability of cash interest payments on \$53.2 million of the then outstanding LIBOR-based borrowings under the ABL Credit Facility. The hedge matures on June 1, 2016 and the notional amount is reduced monthly by \$729 thousand. The hedged balance as of December 31, 2015 was \$31.4 million. The interest rate hedge fixed the rate at 1.21% plus a premium ranging from 1.25% to 1.75%. Although the Company is exposed to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other parties to the interest rate hedge agreement, the Company anticipates performance by the counterparties.

The Industrial Revenue Bond (IRB) indebtedness was issued through the Stanly County, North Carolina Industrial Revenue and Pollution Control Authority. The bond matures in April 2018, with the option to provide principal payments annually on April 1st. On April 1, 2015, the Company paid an optional principal payment of \$840 thousand. Since the IRB is remarketed annually, it is included in “Current portion of long-term debt” on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. Interest is payable monthly, with a variable rate that resets weekly. As a security for payment of the bonds, the Company obtained a direct pay letter of credit issued by JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. The letter of credit reduces annually by the principal reduction amount. The interest rate at December 31, 2015 was 0.11% for the IRB debt.

CTI entered into an interest rate swap agreement to reduce the impact of changes in interest rates on the above IRB. At December 31, 2015, the effect of the swap agreement on the bond was to fix the rate at 3.46%. The swap agreement matures in April 2018, and is reduced annually by the amount of the optional principal payments on the bond. The Company is exposed to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other parties to the interest rate swap agreement. However, the Company does not anticipate nonperformance by the counterparties.

Scheduled Debt Maturities, Interest, Debt Carrying Values

The Company’s principal payments over the next five years and thereafter are detailed in the table below:

(in thousands)	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
ABL Credit Facility	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$145,800	\$145,800
Industrial revenue bond	865	895	930	-	2,690
Total principal payments	\$865	\$895	\$930	\$145,800	\$148,490

The overall effective interest rate for all debt, exclusive of deferred financing fees and deferred commitment fees, amounted to 2.1%, 2.4% and 2.3% in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Interest paid totaled \$5.1 million, \$5.8 million and \$5.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Average total debt outstanding was \$211.2 million, \$234.7 million and \$219.2 million in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

7. Derivative Instruments:

Metals swaps

During 2015, 2014 and 2013, the Company entered into nickel swaps indexed to the London Metal Exchange (LME) price of nickel with third-party brokers. In 2014, the Company entered into carbon swaps indexed to the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) price of U.S. Midwest Domestic Hot-Rolled Coil Steel with third-party brokers. The nickel and carbon swaps are treated as derivatives for accounting purposes and are included in "Other accrued liabilities" and "Prepaid expenses and other" on the Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2015. The Company entered into the swaps to mitigate its customers' risk of volatility in the price of metals. The outstanding nickel swaps have one to five months remaining and there are no outstanding carbon swaps as of December 31, 2015. The swaps are settled with the brokers at maturity. The economic benefit or loss arising from the changes in fair value of the swaps is contractually passed through to the customer. The primary risk associated with the metals swaps is the ability of customers or third-party brokers to honor their agreements with the Company related to derivative instruments. If the customer or third-party brokers are unable to honor their agreements, the Company's risk of loss is the fair value of the metals swaps.

While these derivatives are intended to help the Company manage risk, they have not been designated as hedging instruments. The periodic changes in fair value of the metals and embedded customer derivative instruments are included in "Cost of materials sold" in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income. The Company recognizes derivative positions with both the customer and the third party for the derivatives and classifies cash settlement amounts associated with them as part of "Cost of materials sold" in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income. The cumulative change in fair value of the metals swaps that have not yet settled are included in "Other accrued liabilities", and the embedded customer derivatives are included in "Accounts receivable, net" on the Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2015 and 2014.

In 2014, the Company entered into cash flow metals hedges to mitigate its risk of volatility in the price of metals. The cash flow metals hedges are indexed to the NYMEX price of U.S. Midwest Domestic Hot-Rolled Coil Steel with third-party brokers. There were no cash flow metals hedges outstanding as of December 31, 2015. The metals hedges were accounted for as cash flow hedges. The impact of the mark-to-market adjustment on settled hedges is recorded in "Cost of materials sold" in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income. The impact for the twelve months ended December 31, 2015 was \$2.4 million of expense.

Interest rate swap

CTI entered into an interest rate swap to reduce the impact of changes in interest rates on its IRB. The swap agreement matures April 2018, the same time as the IRB, but the notional amount is reduced annually by the optional principal payments on the IRB. Although the Company is exposed to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other parties to the interest rate swap agreement, the Company anticipates performance by the counterparties. The interest rate swap is not treated as a hedging instrument for accounting purposes.

The periodic changes in fair value of the interest rate swap and cash settlement amounts associated with the interest rate swap are included in “Interest and other expense on debt” in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income.

Fixed rate interest rate hedge

In June 2012, the Company entered into a forward starting fixed rate interest rate hedge that commenced June 2013 in order to eliminate the variability of cash interest payments on \$53.2 million of the outstanding LIBOR-based borrowings under the ABL Credit Facility. The balance as of December 31, 2015 was \$31.4 million. The hedge matures on June 1, 2016 and the notional amount is reduced monthly by \$729 thousand. The interest rate hedge fixed the rate at 1.21% plus a premium ranging from 1.25% to 1.75%. Although the Company is exposed to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other parties to the interest rate hedge agreement, the Company anticipates performance by the counterparties. The fixed interest rate hedge is accounted for as a cash flow hedging instrument for accounting purposes.

There was no net impact from the nickel swaps or embedded customer derivative agreements to the Company’s Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013. The table below shows the total impact to the Company’s Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income through “Net income (loss)” of the derivatives for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013.

(in thousands)	Net Gain (Loss)		
	Recognized		
	2015	2014	2013
Interest rate swap (CTI)	\$(77)	\$(100)	\$(167)
Fixed interest rate swap (ABL)	(365)	(472)	(309)
Cash flow metals hedges	(2,400)	(312)	-
Metals swaps	(2,304)	934	(1,037)
Embedded customer derivatives	2,304	(934)	1,037

The following table presents information about the Company's assets and liabilities that were measured at fair value on a recurring basis and indicates the fair value hierarchy of the valuation techniques utilized by the Company:

(in thousands)	Value of Items Recorded at Fair Value As of December 31, 2015			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Embedded customer derivatives	\$-	\$ 384	\$ -	\$ 384
Total assets at fair value	\$-	\$ 384	\$ -	\$ 384
Liabilities:				
Metals swaps	\$-	\$ 384	\$ -	\$ 384
Interest rate swap (CTI)	-	102	-	102
Fixed interest rate swap (ABL)	-	114	-	114
Total liabilities recorded at fair value	\$-	\$ 600	\$ -	\$ 600

(in thousands)	Value of Items Not Recorded at Fair Value As of December 31, 2015			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Liabilities:				
IRB	\$2,690	\$-	\$ -	\$2,690
ABL Credit Facility	-	145,800	-	145,800
Total liabilities not recorded at fair value	\$2,690	\$145,800	\$ -	\$148,490

The value of the items not recorded at fair value represent the carrying value of the liabilities.

(in thousands)	Value of Items Recorded at Fair Value As of December 31, 2014			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Embedded customer derivatives	\$-	\$ 487	\$ -	\$ 487
Total assets at fair value	\$-	\$ 487	\$ -	\$ 487
Liabilities:				
Metals swaps	\$-	\$ 487	\$ -	\$ 487

Interest rate swap (CTI)	-	178	-	178
Fixed interest rate swap (ABL)	-	386	-	386
Total liabilities recorded at fair value	\$-	\$1,051	\$ -	\$1,051

**Value of Items Not Recorded at
Fair Value**

As of December 31, 2014

(in thousands)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Liabilities:				
IRB	\$3,530	\$-	\$ -	\$3,530
ABL Credit Facility	-	244,090	-	244,090
Total liabilities not recorded at fair value	\$3,530	\$244,090	\$ -	\$247,620

The value of the items not recorded at fair value represent the carrying value of the liabilities.

The fair value of the IRB is determined using Level 1 inputs. The carrying value and the fair value of the IRB that qualify as financial instruments were \$2.7 million and \$3.5 million at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The fair value of the ABL Credit Facility is determined using Level 2 inputs. The carrying value of the ABL Credit Facility was \$145.8 million and \$244.1 million at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The Level 2 fair value of the Company's long-term debt was estimated using prevailing market interest rates on debt with similar creditworthiness, terms and maturities.

The table below shows assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. The fair value of goodwill and the trade name are determined using Level 3 inputs. Refer to note 5 for additional discussion.

Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

(in thousands)	12/31/15	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Gain / (Loss)
Goodwill (tubular and pipe products segment)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$(16,451)
Goodwill (specialty metals flat products segment)	-	-	-	-	(500)
Trade name (tubular and pipe products segment)	15,425	-	-	15,425	(8,000)
Total	\$ 15,425	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,425	\$(24,951)

9. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss:

In June 2012, the Company entered into a forward starting fixed rate interest rate hedge commencing July 2013 in order to eliminate the variability of cash interest payments on \$53.2 million of the outstanding LIBOR-based borrowings under the ABL Credit Facility. The hedge matures on June 1, 2016 and the notional amount is reduced monthly by \$729 thousand. The balance as of December 31, 2015 was \$31.4 million. The fixed rate interest rate hedge is accounted for as a cash flow hedging instrument for accounting purposes. The fair value of the interest rate hedge is included in "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

During 2014, the Company entered into carbon swaps indexed to the NYMEX price of U.S. Midwest Domestic Hot-Rolled Coil Steel with third-party brokers. The Company entered into the carbon swaps in order to mitigate the volatility in the price of metals. There were no carbon swaps outstanding as of December 31, 2015. The carbon swaps are accounted for as cash flow hedges and are included in "Other current assets" and "Other current liabilities" on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2014. The change in the fair value of the carbon swaps is

included in "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" on the Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2014.

10. Equity Plans:

Stock Options

In January 1994, the Stock Option Plan (Option Plan) was adopted by the Board of Directors and approved by the shareholders of the Company. The Option Plan terminated on January 5, 2009. Termination of the Option Plan did not affect outstanding options. A total of 1,300,000 shares of common stock were originally reserved for issuance under the Option Plan. To the extent possible, shares of treasury stock were used to satisfy shares resulting from the exercise of stock options. Options vested over periods ranging from six months to five years and all expire 10 years after the grant date.

The following table summarizes stock-based award activity during the year ended December 31, 2015:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Outstanding at December 31, 2014	20,170	\$ 32.63		
Granted	-	-		
Exercised	-	-		
Canceled	(1,000)	32.63		
Outstanding at December 31, 2015	19,170	\$ 32.63	1.3	\$ -
Exercisable at December 31, 2015	19,170	\$ 32.63	1.3	\$ -

There were no stock options exercised during 2015. There were 7,000 and 11,667 stock options exercised during 2014 and 2013, respectively. The total intrinsic value of stock options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 was \$103 thousand and \$218 thousand, respectively. Net cash proceeds from the exercise of stock options, exclusive of income tax benefits, were \$86 thousand for both years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013. Income tax benefits of \$40 thousand and \$83 thousand were realized from stock option exercises during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Restricted Stock Units

Pursuant to the Olympic Steel 2007 Omnibus Incentive Plan (Plan), the Company may grant stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted shares, restricted share units, performance shares, and other stock- and cash-based awards to employees and Directors of, and consultants to, the Company and its affiliates. Under the Plan, 500,000 shares of common stock are available for equity grants.

On March 1, 2015, March 1, 2014 and January 2, 2013, the Compensation Committee of the Company's Board of Directors approved the grant of 4,639, 2,544 and 1,800 restricted stock units (RSUs), respectively, to each non-employee Director. Subject to the terms of the Plan and the RSU agreement, the RSUs vest after one year of service (from the date of grant). The RSUs are not converted into shares of common stock until the director either resigns or is terminated from the Board of Directors.

The fair value of each RSU was estimated to be the closing price of the Company's common stock on the date of the grant, which were \$15.09, \$27.51 and \$23.41 for the grants on March 1, 2015, March 1, 2014 and January 2, 2013, respectively.

The Company's Senior Management Compensation Program includes an equity component in order to encourage more ownership of common stock by the senior management. The Senior Management Compensation Program imposes stock ownership requirements upon the participants. Each participant is required to own at least 750 shares of common stock for each year that the participant participates in the Senior Management Compensation Program. Any participant that fails to meet the stock ownership requirements will be ineligible to receive any equity awards under the Company's equity compensation plans, including the Plan, until the participant satisfies the ownership requirements. To assist participants in meeting the stock ownership requirements, on an annual basis, if a participant purchases 500 shares of common stock on the open market, the Company will award that participant 250 shares of common stock. During 2015, 2014 and 2013, the Company matched 9,000, 9,875 and 8,500 shares, respectively. Additionally, any participant who continues to comply with the stock ownership requirements as of the five-year, 10-year, 15-year, 20-year and 25-year anniversaries of the participant's participation in the Senior Management Compensation Program will receive a restricted stock unit award with a dollar value of \$25 thousand, \$50 thousand, \$75 thousand, \$100 thousand and \$100 thousand, respectively. Restricted stock unit awards will convert into the right to receive shares of common stock upon a participant's retirement, or earlier upon the executive's death or disability or upon a change in control of the Company.

Stock-based compensation expense recognized on RSUs is summarized in the following table:

(in thousands)	For the years ended		
	December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
RSU expense before taxes	\$1,047	\$1,252	\$936
RSU expense after taxes	\$631	\$774	\$554

All pre-tax charges related to RSUs were included in the caption “Administrative and general” on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income.

The following table summarizes the activity related to RSUs for the twelve months ended December 31, 2015:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Estimated Fair Value
Outstanding at December 31, 2014	238,023	\$ 25.11
Granted	69,771	14.54
Converted into shares	(19,900)	25.34
Forfeited	-	-
Outstanding at December 31, 2015	287,894	\$ 22.39
Vested at December 31, 2015	271,599	\$ 22.33

Of the RSUs granted in 2015, 2014 and 2013, 47,639, 21,506 and 28,341, respectively, were used to fund supplemental executive retirement plan contributions. There was no intrinsic value for the RSUs that were converted into shares in 2015 and 2014. There were no RSUs converted into shares during 2013.

11. Commitments and Contingencies:

Operating Leases

The Company leases certain warehouses, sales offices, machinery and equipment and vehicles under long-term operating lease agreements. The leases expire at various dates through 2024. In some cases, the leases include options to extend. Rent and lease expense was \$8.7 million, \$8.2 million and \$7.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The future annual minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2015 are as follows:

(in thousands)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Thereafter	Total
Lease payments	\$6,636	\$5,783	\$4,842	\$3,697	\$3,006	\$ 4,771	\$28,735

Commitments and Contingencies

The Company is party to various legal actions that it believes are ordinary in nature and incidental to the operation of its business. In the opinion of management, the outcome of the proceedings to which the Company is currently a party will not have a material adverse effect upon its results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

In the normal course of business, the Company periodically enters into agreements that incorporate indemnification provisions. While the maximum amount to which the Company may be exposed under such agreements cannot be estimated, it is the opinion of management that these indemnifications are not expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations or financial condition.

At December 31, 2015, approximately 305 of the hourly plant personnel are represented by nine separate collective bargaining units. The table below shows the expiration dates of the collective bargaining agreements.

Facility	Expiration date
Minneapolis plate, Minnesota	March 31, 2017
Detroit, Michigan	August 31, 2017
Duluth, Minnesota	December 21, 2017
St. Paul, Minnesota	May 25, 2018
Milan, Illinois	August 12, 2018
Locust, North Carolina	March 4, 2020
Romeoville, Illinois	May 31, 2020
Minneapolis coil, Minnesota	September 30, 2020
Indianapolis, Indiana	January 29, 2021

12. Income Taxes:

The components of the Company's provision (benefit) for income taxes from continuing operations were as follows:

(in thousands)	As of December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Current:			
Federal	\$(149)	\$4,859	\$6,207
State and local	(752)	657	1,265
	(901)	5,516	7,472
Deferred	(5,916)	(2,566)	(2,195)
Income tax provision	\$(6,817)	\$2,950	\$5,277

The components of the Company's short and long-term deferred income taxes at December 31 are as follows:

(in thousands)	2015	2014
Deferred tax assets:		
Inventory (excluding LIFO reserve)	\$2,986	\$2,881
Net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards	2,926	2,971
Allowance for doubtful accounts	500	519
Accrued expenses	7,311	7,642

Other	143	83
	13,866	14,096
Valuation reserve	(1,030)	(1,381)
Total deferred tax assets	12,836	12,715
Deferred tax liabilities:		
LIFO reserve	(6,018)	(6,049)
Property and equipment	(20,601)	(22,684)
Intangibles	(11,329)	(14,930)
Other	(1)	24
Total deferred tax liabilities	(37,949)	(43,639)
Deferred tax liabilities, net	\$(25,113)	\$(30,924)

The deferred tax liability decreased by \$105 thousand related to the interest rate swap and by \$3.1 million related to the partial impairment of the indefinite lived intangible asset, Tradename. Refer to footnote 5, Goodwill and Intangible Assets, for a detailed analysis of the partial impairment.

The following table summarizes the activity related to the Company's gross unrecognized tax benefits:

(in thousands)	2015	2014	2013
Balance as of January 1	\$58	\$75	\$112
Decreases related to prior year tax positions	(20)	(17)	(37)
Increases related to current year tax positions	13	13	23
Decreases related to lapsing of statute of limitations	(13)	(13)	(23)
Balance as of December 31	\$38	\$58	\$75

It is expected that the amount of unrecognized tax benefits will not materially change in the next twelve months. The tax years 2012 through 2014 remain open to examination by major taxing jurisdictions to which the Company is subject.

The Company recognized interest related to uncertain tax positions in income tax expense. As of December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Company had approximately \$2 thousand and \$4 thousand of gross accrued interest related to uncertain tax positions, respectively.

The following table reconciles the U.S. federal statutory rate to the Company's effective tax rate:

	2015	2014	2013
U.S. federal statutory rate	35.0 %	35.0 %	35.0 %
State and local taxes, net of federal benefit	1.4 %	(1.6 %)	3.0 %
Goodwill impairment	(17.1 %)	(52.0 %)	-
Change in unrecognized tax benefits	0.1 %	(0.1 %)	(0.2 %)
All other, net	0.9 %	0.4 %	3.0 %
Effective income tax rate	20.3 %	(18.3 %)	40.8 %

Income taxes paid in 2015, 2014 and 2013 totaled \$0.5 million, \$4.7 million and \$7.6 million, respectively. Some subsidiaries of the Company's consolidated group file state tax returns on a separate company basis and have state net operating loss carryforwards expiring over the next seven to 20 years. A valuation allowance is recorded to reduce certain deferred tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized.

13. Shares Outstanding and Earnings Per Share:

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Earnings per share have been calculated based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding as set forth below:

(in thousands, except per share data)	For the years ended		
	December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Weighted average basic shares outstanding	11,192	11,120	11,065
Assumed exercise of stock options and issuance of stock awards	-	-	9
Weighted average diluted shares outstanding	11,192	11,120	11,074
Net income (loss)	\$(26,777)	\$(19,064)	\$7,647
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$(2.39)	\$(1.71)	\$0.69
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$(2.39)	\$(1.71)	\$0.69
Anti-dilutive securities outstanding	125	118	201

14. Stock Repurchase Program:

On October 2, 2015, the Company announced that its Board of Directors authorized a stock repurchase program of up to 550,000 shares of the Company's issued and outstanding common stock, which could include open market repurchases, negotiated block transactions, accelerated stock repurchases or open market solicitations for shares, all or some of which may be effected through Rule 10b5-1 plans. Any of the repurchased shares are held in the Company's treasury, or canceled and retired as the Board may determine from time to time. Any repurchases of common stock are subject to the covenants contained in the ABL Credit Facility. Under the ABL Credit Facility, the Company may repurchase common stock and pay dividends up to \$2.5 million in the aggregate during any trailing twelve months without restrictions. Purchases of common stock or dividend payments in excess of \$2.5 million in the aggregate require the Company to (i) maintain availability in excess of 25% of the aggregate revolver commitments (\$91.3 million at December 31, 2015) or (ii) to maintain availability equal to or greater than 15% of the aggregate revolver commitments (\$54.8 million at December 31, 2015) and the Company must maintain a pro-forma ratio of EBITDA minus certain capital expenditures and cash taxes paid to fixed charges of at least 1.00 to 1.00.

During the fourth quarter of 2015, the Company repurchased 65,283 shares of outstanding common stock at an average cost of \$10.71 per share.

15. Segment Information:

The Company follows the accounting guidance that requires the utilization of a "management approach" to define and report the financial results of operating segments. The management approach defines operating segments along the lines used by the Company's chief operating decision maker (CODM) to assess performance and make operating and resource allocation decisions. Our CODM evaluates performance and allocates resources based primarily on operating income (loss). Our operating segments are based on internal management reporting.

Commencing with the first quarter of 2015, the flat products segment has been separated into two reportable segments; carbon flat products and specialty metals flat products. The flat products segments' assets and resources are shared by the carbon and specialty metals segments and both segments' products are stored in the shared facilities and processed on the shared equipment. As such, total assets and capital expenditures are reported in the aggregate for the flat products segments. Due to the shared assets and resources, certain of the flat products segment expenses are allocated between the carbon flat products segment and the specialty metals flat products segment based upon an established allocation methodology. 2014 financial information has been recast to reflect the new segment reporting structure. Due to system limitations, 2013 financial information is presented for the consolidated flat products segments.

The Company now operates in three reportable segments; carbon flat products, specialty metals flat products, and tubular and pipe products. Through its carbon flat products segment, the Company sells and distributes large volumes of processed carbon and coated flat-rolled sheet, coil and plate products and fabricated parts. Through its specialty metals flat products segment, the Company sells and distributes processed aluminum and stainless flat-rolled sheet and coil products, flat bar products and fabricated parts. Through its tubular and pipe products segment, the Company distributes metal tubing, pipe, bar, valve and fittings and fabricates pressure parts supplied to various industrial markets.

Corporate expenses are reported as a separate line item for segment reporting purposes. Corporate expenses include the unallocated expenses related to managing the entire Company (i.e., all three segments), including payroll expenses for certain personnel, expenses related to being a publicly traded entity such as board of directors expenses, audit expenses, and various other professional fees.

The following table provides financial information by segment and reconciles the Company's operating income by segment to the consolidated income before income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013. The Company assesses the performance of the segments based on operating income.

(in thousands)	For the Year Ended		
	December 31, 2015	2014	2013 (a)
Net sales			
Carbon flat products	\$765,400	\$985,039	n/a
Specialty metals flat products	192,516	206,692	n/a
Consolidated flat products	957,916	1,191,731	1,026,769
Tubular and pipe products	217,627	244,539	236,562
Total net sales	\$1,175,543	\$1,436,270	\$1,263,331
Depreciation and amortization			
Carbon flat products	\$12,200	\$14,250	n/a
Specialty metals flat products	698	805	n/a
Consolidated flat products	12,898	15,055	16,883
Tubular and pipe products	6,036	5,624	5,308
Corporate	102	101	50
Total depreciation and amortization	\$19,036	\$20,780	\$22,241
Operating income			
Carbon flat products	\$(7,217)	\$6,306	n/a
Specialty metals flat products	(1,074)	6,109	n/a
Consolidated flat products	(8,291)	12,415	12,106
Tubular and pipe products	12,583	10,185	14,981
Corporate	(7,120)	(7,972)	(7,432)
Goodwill and intangible asset impairment (b)	(24,951)	(23,836)	-
Total operating income (loss)	\$(27,779)	\$(9,208)	\$19,655
Other income (loss), net	(125)	(126)	(28)
Income (loss) before interest and income taxes	(27,904)	(9,334)	19,627
Interest and other expense on debt	5,690	6,780	