

Edgar Filing: CORE MOLDING TECHNOLOGIES INC - Form 10-Q

CORE MOLDING TECHNOLOGIES INC  
Form 10-Q  
May 15, 2006

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(MARK ONE)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2006

OR

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

for the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ To \_\_\_\_\_

Commission File Number 001-12505

CORE MOLDING TECHNOLOGIES, INC.  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware  
(State or other jurisdiction  
incorporation or organization)

31-1481870  
(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)

800 Manor Park Drive, P.O. Box 28183  
Columbus, Ohio  
(Address of principal executive office)

43228-0183  
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (614) 870-5000

N/A

Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes  NO

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

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Large accelerated filer [ ] Accelerated filer [ ] Non-accelerated filer [X]

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act.

Yes [ ] NO [X]

As of May 12, 2006, the latest practicable date, 10,071,217 shares of the registrant's common shares were issued and outstanding.

### PART 1 - FINANCIAL INFORMATION CORE MOLDING TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	MARCH 31, 2006	DECEMBER 31, 2005
	-----	-----
	(UNAUDITED)	
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current Assets:		
Cash	\$ 15,053,391	\$ 9,413,994
Accounts receivable (less allowance for doubtful accounts: March 31, 2006 - \$232,000; December 31, 2005 - \$214,000)	23,684,553	22,279,588
Inventories:		
Finished and work in process goods	2,416,223	2,075,094
Stores	4,864,835	5,219,927
	-----	-----
Total inventories	7,281,058	7,295,021
Deferred tax asset	2,208,567	2,208,567
Foreign sales tax receivable	837,967	756,723
Tooling in progress	314,902	--
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,517,808	947,937
	-----	-----
Total current assets	50,898,246	42,901,830
Property, plant and equipment	49,278,982	47,939,881
Accumulated depreciation	(24,780,385)	(24,269,524)
	-----	-----
Property, plant and equipment - net	24,498,597	23,670,357
Deferred tax asset	6,126,608	6,164,317
Interest Rate Swap	9,943	--
Goodwill	1,097,433	1,097,433
Customer List / Non-compete	177,063	189,860
Other assets	184,621	197,605
	-----	-----
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 82,992,511</b>	<b>\$ 74,221,402</b>
	=====	=====
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
<b>LIABILITIES:</b>		
Current liabilities		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 1,785,716	\$ 1,775,716
Current portion graduated lease payments and deferred gain	567,369	567,369
Accounts payable	14,513,137	10,224,296
Tooling in progress	137,127	1,148,104
Accrued liabilities:		

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Compensation and related benefits	6,778,385	5,264,515
Interest	85,566	103,701
Taxes	1,440,395	130,820
Other	1,235,793	836,580
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities	26,543,488	20,051,101
Long-term debt	9,143,566	9,594,995
Interest rate swap	--	100,965
Graduated lease payments and deferred gain	425,186	567,030
Postretirement benefits liability	10,237,848	9,766,544
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Preferred stock - \$0.01 par value, authorized shares - 10,000,000;		
Outstanding shares: March 31, 2006 and March 31, 2005 - 0	--	--
Common stock - \$0.01 par value, authorized shares - 20,000,000;		
Outstanding shares: 10,071,217 at March 31, 2006 and		
10,041,467 at December 31, 2005	100,712	100,415
Paid-in capital	20,917,197	20,770,944
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of income tax	14,309	(58,891)
Retained earnings	15,610,205	13,328,299
	-----	-----
Total stockholders' equity	36,642,423	34,140,767
	-----	-----
TOTAL	\$ 82,992,511	\$ 74,221,402
	=====	=====

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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CORE MOLDING TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME  
(UNAUDITED)

	THREE MONTHS ENDED	
	MARCH 31,	
	2006	2005
	-----	-----
NET SALES:		
Products	\$35,354,658	\$30,217,999
Tooling	1,147,656	2,298,958
	-----	-----
Total sales	36,502,314	32,516,957
	-----	-----
Cost of sales	29,027,369	25,602,707
Postretirement benefits expense	646,374	512,824
	-----	-----
Total cost of sales	29,673,743	26,115,531
	-----	-----
GROSS MARGIN	6,828,571	6,401,426
	-----	-----

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Selling, general and administrative expense	3,034,590	2,973,421
Postretirement benefits expense	141,881	112,571
	-----	-----
Total selling, general and administrative expense	3,176,471	3,085,992
INCOME BEFORE INTEREST AND INCOME TAXES	3,652,100	3,315,434
Interest income	123,323	17,169
Interest expense	(162,301)	(190,980)
	-----	-----
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	3,613,122	3,141,623
Income tax expense	1,331,216	1,185,873
	-----	-----
NET INCOME	\$ 2,281,906	\$ 1,955,750
	=====	=====
NET INCOME PER COMMON SHARE:		
Basic	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.20
Diluted	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.20
	=====	=====
WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING:		
Basic	10,046,845	9,780,680
Diluted	10,448,427	9,853,066
	=====	=====

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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CORE MOLDING TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY  
(UNAUDITED)

	COMMON STOCK OUTSTANDING		PAID-IN CAPITAL	ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
	SHARES	AMOUNT		
	-----	-----	-----	-----
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2006	10,041,467	\$100,415	\$20,770,944	\$ (58,890)
Net Income				
Common shares issued from exercise of stock options	29,750	297	92,900	
Hedge accounting effect of the interest rate swaps at March 31, 2006, net of tax effect of \$37,709				73,200
Share based compensation			53,353	
	-----	-----	-----	-----

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BALANCE AT MARCH 31, 2006 10,071,217    \$100,712    \$20,917,197    \$ 14,30  
=====    =====    =====    =====

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

CORE MOLDING TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
(UNAUDITED)

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
	2006	2005
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Net income	\$ 2,281,906	\$ 1,955,750
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	659,732	579,627
Deferred income taxes	--	965,737
Share based compensation	53,353	--
Loss on disposal of assets	6,159	--
Amortization of gain on sale/leaseback transaction	(84,528)	(113,389)
Loss on translation of foreign currency financial statements	34,489	1,697
Change in operating assets and liabilities (net of effects from acquisitions):		
Accounts receivable	(1,719,867)	(2,256,010)
Inventories	13,963	272,029
Prepaid and other assets	(651,115)	628,911
Accounts payable	3,185,631	(3,871,965)
Accrued and other liabilities	3,062,205	1,534,379
Postretirement benefits liability	556,304	424,243

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NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	7,398,232	121,009
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,415,804)	(228,323)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	5,200	--
Proceeds from maturities on mortgage-backed security investment	--	88,239
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(1,410,604)	(140,084)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	93,197	5,500
Payments of principal on secured note payable	(321,428)	(321,427)
Payment of principal on industrial revenue bond	(120,000)	(110,000)
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(348,231)	(425,927)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	5,639,397	(445,002)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	9,413,994	5,358,246
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	\$15,053,391	\$ 4,913,244
Cash paid for:		
Interest	\$ 39,569	\$ 179,058
Income taxes	\$ 168,133	\$ 79,827

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

CORE MOLDING TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(UNAUDITED)

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and include all of the information and disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim reporting, which are less than those required for annual reporting. In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments (all of which are normal and recurring in nature) necessary to present fairly the financial position of Core Molding Technologies, Inc. and its subsidiaries ("Core Molding Technologies") at March 31, 2006, and the results of their operations and cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2006. The "Consolidated Notes to Financial Statements," which are contained in the 2005 Annual Report to Shareholders, should be read in conjunction with these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Core Molding Technologies and its subsidiaries operate in the plastics market in a family of products known as "reinforced plastics". Reinforced

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plastics are combinations of resins and reinforcing fibers (typically glass or carbon) that are molded to shape. Core Molding Technologies operates four production facilities in Columbus, Ohio; Batavia, Ohio; Gaffney, South Carolina; and Matamoros, Mexico. The Columbus and Gaffney facilities produce reinforced plastics by compression molding sheet molding compound ("SMC") in a closed mold process. The Batavia facility, which was acquired in August 2005 (see Note 6), produces reinforced plastic products by a robotic spray-up open mold process and multiple insert tooling ("MIT") closed mold process. The Matamoros facility utilizes spray-up and hand lay-up open mold processes and resin transfer ("RTM") closed mold process to produce reinforced plastic products. Core Molding Technologies also sells reinforced plastic products in the automotive-aftermarket industry as a result of its September 2004 acquisition of certain assets of Keystone Restyling Products, Inc. (see Note 6).

### 2. EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE

Basic earnings per common share is computed based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per common share is computed similarly but include the effect of the assumed exercise of dilutive stock options under the treasury stock method.

The computation of basic and diluted earnings per common share is as follows:

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
	2006	2005
Net income	\$ 2,281,906	\$ 1,955,750
Weighted average common shares outstanding	10,046,845	9,780,680
Plus: dilutive options assumed exercised	928,450	1,153,011
Less: shares assumed repurchased with proceeds from exercise	(526,868)	(1,080,625)
Weighted average common and potentially issuable common shares outstanding	10,448,427	9,853,066
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.20
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.20

For the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005 there were 55,500 and 187,490 antidilutive options, respectively.

### 3. SALES REVENUE

Core Molding Technologies currently has four major customers, International Truck & Engine Corporation ("International"), Freightliner, LLC ("Freightliner"), PACCAR, Inc. ("PACCAR"), and Yamaha Motor Manufacturing Corporation ("Yamaha"). Major customers are defined as customers whose sales individually consist of more than ten percent of total sales. The following table presents sales revenue for the above-mentioned customers for the three

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months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005:

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
	2006	2005
International	\$18,310,825	\$17,370,912
Freightliner	3,915,014	4,518,942
PACCAR	7,828,737	1,320,261
Yamaha	2,022,799	4,051,463
Subtotal	32,077,375	27,261,578
Other	4,424,939	5,255,379
Total	\$36,502,314	\$32,516,957

In the third quarter of 2005, Core Molding Technologies was informed by Yamaha of its intention to diversify its supplier base and, as a result, Yamaha may not continue to be a major customer in future reporting periods.

#### 4. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Comprehensive income represents net income plus the results of certain equity changes not reflected in the Statements of Income. The components of comprehensive income, net of tax, are as follows:

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
	2006	2005
Net income	\$2,281,906	\$1,955,750
Hedge accounting effect of interest rate swaps, net of tax effect of \$37,709 and \$81,185 for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005 respectively.	73,200	157,593
Comprehensive income	\$2,355,106	\$2,113,343

#### 5. POSTRETIREMENT BENEFITS

The components of expense for all of Core Molding Technologies' postretirement benefits plans for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005 are as follows:



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	MARCH 31, 2006 -----	MARCH 31, 2005 -----
Pension Expense:		
Interest cost	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000
Defined contribution plan contributions	101,000	84,000
Multi-employer plan contributions	127,000	115,000
	-----	-----
Total Pension Expense	232,000	203,000
Health and Life Insurance:		
Service cost	267,000	192,000
Interest cost	218,000	180,000
Amortization of net loss	71,000	50,000
	-----	-----
Net periodic benefit cost	556,000	422,000
	-----	-----
Total postretirement benefits expense	\$788,000	\$625,000
	=====	=====

Core Molding Technologies has made contributions of approximately \$105,000 to pension plans through March 31, 2006 and expects to make approximately \$834,000 of postretirement benefit payments through the remainder of 2006 of which \$465,000 was accrued at December 31, 2005.

6. ACQUISITIONS

On August 3, 2005 Core Molding Technologies, Inc. acquired certain assets of the Cincinnati Fiberglass Division of Diversified Glass, Inc., a Batavia, Ohio-based, privately held manufacturer and distributor of fiberglass reinforced plastic components supplied primarily to the heavy-duty truck market, for \$688,077. Core Molding Technologies has continued operation of the Batavia facility. As part of the acquisition, Core Molding Technologies agreed to lease the manufacturing facility from the previous owner of Cincinnati Fiberglass Division of Diversified Glass, Inc.

The acquisition was recorded using the purchase method of accounting. Accordingly, the purchase price has been allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on the estimated fair values at the date of acquisition.

The following table presents the allocation of the purchase price:

Inventory	\$ 668,862
Property and Equipment	100,000
Tooling accounts receivable	36,265
	-----
Total assets purchased	805,127
Accrued vacation assumed	\$(117,050)
	-----
Net purchase price	\$ 688,077
	=====

The following table reflects the unaudited consolidated results of operations on a pro forma basis had the Cincinnati Fiberglass Division of Diversified Glass, Inc. been included in operating results from January 1, 2005. There are no material non-recurring items in the pro forma results of operations.

	THREE MONTHS ENDED March 31, 2005
	-----
Net sales (pro forma)	\$37,536,065 =====
Net income (pro forma)	\$ 2,041,229 =====
Net income per share (pro forma)-	
Basic	\$ 0.21
Diluted	\$ 0.21

The pro forma information is presented for informational purposes only and is not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that actually would have been achieved had the acquisition been consummated as of that time, nor is it intended to be a projection of future results. The effects of the acquisition have been included in the condensed consolidated statement of income since the acquisition date.

#### 7. INTEREST RATE SWAPS

Core Molding Technologies has entered into interest rate swap agreements, which are designated as cash flow hedging instruments on both the Industrial Revenue Bond ("IRB") and the bank note payable. In all periods presented Core Molding Technologies cash flow hedges were highly effective; ineffectiveness was not material. None of the changes in the fair value of our interest rate swaps have been excluded from our assessment of hedge effectiveness.

#### 8. STOCK BASED COMPENSATION

Core Molding Technologies has a Long Term Equity Incentive Plan (the "Plan"), as originally approved by the shareholders in May 1997, and as amended in May 2000 to increase the number of shares authorized for issuance, that allows for grants to directors and key employees of non-qualified stock options, incentive stock options, director options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, performance shares, performance units and other incentive awards up to an aggregate of 3.0 million awards, each representing a right to buy a share of Core Molding Technologies common stock. Options can be granted under the plan through the earlier of December 31, 2006, or the date the maximum number of available awards under the plan have been granted. Core Molding Technologies will solicit stockholders approval for the adoption of a new long-term equity compensation plan at the 2006 annual stockholders meeting on May 17, 2006.

The options that may be granted under the plan have vesting schedules of five or nine and one-half years from the date of grant, are not exercisable after ten years from the date of grant, and were granted at prices which equaled

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or exceeded the fair market value of Core Molding Technologies common stock at the date of grant.

Effective January 1, 2006, Core Molding Technologies adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment" ("SFAS No.123R") requiring that compensation cost relating to share-based payment transactions be recognized in the financial statements. The cost is measured at the grant date, based on the calculated fair value of the award, and is recognized as an expense over the employee's requisite service period (generally the vesting period of the equity award). Prior to January 1, 2006, Core Molding Technologies accounted for share-based compensation to employees in accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" ("APB No. 25"), and related interpretations. Core Molding Technologies also followed the disclosure requirements of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation", as amended by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation-Transition and Disclosure". Core Molding Technologies adopted SFAS No. 123R using the modified prospective method and, accordingly, financial statement amounts for prior periods presented in this Form 10-Q have not been restated to reflect the fair value method of recognizing compensation cost relating to non-qualified stock options.

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Under APB No. 25 there was no compensation cost recognized for our non-qualified stock options awarded in the three months ended March 31, 2005 as these non-qualified stock options had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying stock at the grant date. The following table sets forth pro forma information as if compensation cost had been determined consistent with the requirements of SFAS No. 123.

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2005 -----
Net income, as reported	\$1,955,750
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards, net of related tax effects	121,369 -----
Pro forma net income	\$1,834,381 =====
Earnings per share:	
Basic - as reported	\$ 0.20
Basic - pro forma	\$ 0.19
Diluted - as reported	\$ 0.20
Diluted - pro forma	\$ 0.19

There were no grants of options in the three months ending March 31, 2006. The fair value of each option award is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Assumptions used in the model for the prior-year grants are described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005. Total compensation cost related to incentive stock options for the three months ended March 31, 2006 included in selling, general and administrative expenses amounted to \$53,353. There was no tax benefit

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recorded for this compensation cost because the expense primarily relates to incentive stock options that do not qualify for a tax deduction until, and only if, a disqualifying disposition occurs.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2006, Core Molding Technologies received approximately \$93,000 in cash from the exercise of stock options. The aggregate intrinsic value of these options was approximately \$73,000.

The following summarizes the activity relating to stock options under the Plan mentioned above for the three months ended March 31, 2006:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Outstanding at December 31, 2005	1,032,700	\$3.33		
Exercised	(29,750)	3.13		
Granted	--	--		
Forfeited	(19,000)	4.24		
	-----	-----		
Outstanding at March 31, 2006	983,950	\$3.32	7.95	\$2,243,000
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Exercisable at March 31, 2006	510,054	\$3.18	7.62	\$1,234,000
	=====	=====	=====	=====

The following summarizes the status of, and changes to, unvested options during the three months ended March 31, 2006:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
	-----	-----
Unvested at December 31, 2005	518,072	\$3.49
Granted	--	--
Vested	(25,176)	2.12
Forfeited	(19,000)	4.24
	-----	-----
Unvested at March 31, 2006	473,896	\$3.47
	=====	=====

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At March 31, 2006, there was \$876,000 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested share-based compensation arrangements granted under the Plan.

### 9. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In May 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 154, "Accounting Changes and Error

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Corrections" ("SFAS 154"). SFAS 154 changes the requirements for the accounting and reporting of a change in accounting principle. SFAS 154 is effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005.

In March 2005, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 47, "Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations" ("FIN 47") as a interpretation of FASB Statement No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations" ("SFAS 143"). This interpretation clarifies that the term conditional asset retirement obligation as used in SFAS 143, refers to a legal obligation to perform an asset retirement activity in which the timing and/or method of settlement are conditional on a future event though uncertainty exists about the timing and/or method of settlement. Accordingly, an entity is required to recognize a liability for the fair value of a conditional asset retirement obligation if the fair value of the liability can be reasonable estimated. This interpretation also clarifies when an entity would have sufficient information to reasonably estimate the fair value of an asset retirement obligation. This interpretation is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2005. There is no material effect to the consolidated financial statements from adoption of FIN 47.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123(R), Share-Based Payment. SFAS 123(R) is a revision of FASB Statement 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees and our related implementation guidance. The statement focuses primarily on accounting for transactions in which an entity obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions. SFAS No. 123(R) requires a public entity to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of the award. That cost is to be recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award. The Company has adopted SFAS No. 123R on January 1, 2006 using the modified prospective method. The impact of adopting this Standard is discussed in Note 8.

In November 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 151, "Inventory Costs - an amendment of ARB No. 43, Chapter 4," which clarifies the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs, and wasted material (spoilage) and also requires that the allocation of fixed production overhead be based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. SFAS No. 151 is effective for inventory costs incurred during fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. There is no material effect to the consolidated financial statements from adoption of SFAS 151.

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### PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION ITEM 2

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws. As a general matter, forward-looking statements are those focused upon future plans, objectives or performance as opposed to historical items and include statements of anticipated events or trends and expectations and beliefs relating to matters not historical in nature. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks and are subject to uncertainties and factors relating to Core Molding Technologies' operations and

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business environment, all of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond Core Molding Technologies' control. These uncertainties and factors could cause Core Molding Technologies' actual results to differ materially from those matters expressed in or implied by such forward-looking statements.

Core Molding Technologies believes that the following factors, among others, could affect its future performance and cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by forward-looking statements made in this quarterly report: business conditions in the plastics, transportation, watercraft and commercial product industries; general economic conditions in the markets in which Core Molding Technologies operates; dependence upon four major customers as the primary source of Core Molding Technologies' sales revenues; recent efforts of Core Molding Technologies to expand its customer base; failure of Core Molding Technologies' suppliers to perform their contractual obligations; the availability of raw materials; inflationary pressures; new technologies; competitive and regulatory matters; labor relations; the loss or inability of Core Molding Technologies to attract key personnel; the availability of capital; the ability of Core Molding Technologies to provide on-time delivery to customers, which may require additional shipping expenses to ensure on-time delivery or otherwise result in late fees; risk of cancellation or rescheduling of orders; management's decision to pursue new products or businesses which involve additional costs, risks or capital expenditures; and other risks identified from time-to-time in Core Molding Technologies other public documents on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including those described in Item 1A of the 2005 Annual Report to Shareholders on Form 10-K.

### OVERVIEW

Core Molding Technologies is a compounder of sheet molding composite ("SMC") and molder of fiberglass reinforced plastics. Core Molding Technologies produces high quality fiberglass reinforced molded products and SMC materials for varied markets, including light, medium, and heavy-duty trucks, automobiles and automotive aftermarkets, personal watercraft and other commercial products. The demand for Core Molding Technologies' products is affected by economic conditions in the United States, Canada and Mexico. Core Molding Technologies' manufacturing operations have a significant fixed cost component. Accordingly, during periods of changing demands, the profitability of Core Molding Technologies' operations may change proportionately more than revenues from operations.

On December 31, 1996, Core Molding Technologies acquired substantially all of the assets and assumed certain liabilities of Columbus Plastics, a wholly owned operating unit of International's truck manufacturing division since its formation in late 1980. Columbus Plastics, located in Columbus, Ohio, was a compounder and compression molder of SMC. In 1998 Core Molding Technologies began compression molding operations at its second facility in Gaffney, South Carolina, and in October 2001, Core Molding Technologies acquired certain assets of Airshield Corporation. As a result of this acquisition, Core Molding Technologies expanded its fiberglass molding capabilities to include the spray up, hand-lay-up open mold processes and resin transfer ("RTM") closed mold process. In September 2004, Core Molding Technologies acquired substantially all the operating assets of Keystone Restyling Products, Inc., a privately held manufacturer and distributor of fiberglass reinforced products for the automotive-aftermarket industry. In August 2005, Core Molding Technologies acquired certain assets of the Cincinnati Fiberglass Division of Diversified Glass, Inc. a Batavia, Ohio-based, privately held manufacturer and distributor of fiberglass reinforced plastic components supplied primarily to the heavy-duty truck market. The Batavia, Ohio facility produces reinforced plastic products by a robotic spray-up open mold process and resin transfer molding ("RTM") utilizing multiple insert tooling ("MIT") closed mold process.

## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2006, AS COMPARED TO THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2005

Net sales for the three months ended March 31, 2006, totaled \$36,502,000, representing an approximate 12% increase from the \$32,517,000 reported for the three months ended March 31, 2005. Included in total sales are tooling project revenues of \$1,148,000 and \$2,299,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and March 31, 2005, respectively. Tooling project revenues are sporadic in nature and do not represent a recurring trend. Total product sales, excluding tooling project revenue, were higher by approximately 17% for the three months ended March 31, 2006, as compared to the same period a year ago. The primary reason for this increase in product sales was due to the addition of the Batavia, Ohio operation, which was acquired in August 2005, as well as the positive impact general economic conditions have had on the demand for medium and heavy-duty trucks. Sales to International totaled \$18,311,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2006, an approximate 5% increase from the three months ended March 31, 2005 amount of \$17,371,000. The primary reason for the increase is due to the positive impact general economic conditions have had on the demand for medium and heavy-duty trucks. Sales to Freightliner totaled \$3,915,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2006, which was a decrease of approximately 13% from the \$4,519,000 for the three months ended at March 31, 2005. The primary reason for this decrease was due to reduced order volumes and tooling sales recorded for the three months ended March 31, 2006. Sales to PACCAR totaled \$7,829,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2006, representing a significant increase from the \$1,320,000 reported for the three months ended March 31, 2005. The primary reason for the increase in sales to PACCAR is due to the addition of the recently acquired Batavia, Ohio operations, as well as the positive impact general economic conditions have had, as referenced above. Sales to Yamaha totaled \$2,023,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2006, an approximate 50% decrease from the three months ended March 31, 2005 amount of \$4,051,000. The primary reason for this decrease was due to the decision of Yamaha to diversify its supplier base as previously disclosed.

Sales to other customers for the three months ended March 31, 2006, decreased approximately 16% to \$4,425,000 from \$5,255,379 for the three months ended March 31, 2005. The decrease in sales to other customers was primarily due to a reduction in sales to an automotive tier I supplier due to lower order volumes.

Gross margin was approximately 18.7% of sales for the three months ended March 31, 2006, compared with 19.7% for the three months ended March 31, 2005. The decrease in gross margin, as a percentage of sales from the prior year, was due to a combination of many factors. The primary factors contributing to the decrease in gross margin are operating inefficiencies incurred at the Batavia, Ohio facility that was acquired in August 2005, as well as, the dilutive effect of tooling margins recorded for the three months ended March 31, 2006 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2005.

Selling, general and administrative expenses ("SG&A") totaled \$3,176,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2006, increasing from \$3,086,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2005. The primary reasons for this increase was due to increases in certain employee benefits as well as expense recorded related to the adoption of SFAS 123(R).

Net interest expense totaled \$39,000 for the three months ended March 31,

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2006, decreasing from \$174,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2005. The primary reasons for the decrease were due to interest income of \$123,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2006 compared to \$17,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2005 as well as the a reduction in debt due to regularly scheduled payments. Interest rates experienced by Core Molding Technologies with respect to its two long-term borrowing facilities were favorable; however, due to the interest rate swaps Core Molding Technologies entered into, the interest rate is essentially fixed for these two debt instruments.

Income taxes for the three months ended March 31, 2006, are estimated to be approximately 37% of total earnings before taxes or \$1,331,000.

Net income for the three months ended March 31, 2006, was \$2,282,000, or \$0.23 per basic and \$0.22 per diluted share, representing an increase of \$326,000 over the net income for the three months ended March 31, 2005, of \$1,956,000, or \$.20 per basic share and diluted share.

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### LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Core Molding Technologies' primary sources of funds have been cash generated from operating activities and borrowings from third parties. Primary cash requirements are for operating expenses and capital expenditures.

Cash provided by operating activities before changes in working capital for the three months ended March 31, 2006 totaled \$3,507,000. Changes in working capital increased cash provided by operating activities by \$3,891,000 to \$7,398,000. Net income contributed \$2,282,000 to operating cash flows. Non-cash deductions of depreciation and amortization contributed \$660,000 to operating cash flow. In addition, the increase in the postretirement healthcare benefits liability of \$556,000 is not a current cash obligation, and this item will not be a cash obligation until retirees begin to utilize their retirement medical benefits. Changes in working capital primarily relate to increases in accounts payable and accrued and other liabilities due to payment timing differences and an increase in accounts receivable, which is primarily related to increased sales volumes.

Cash used for investing activities was \$1,411,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2006, as a result of capital expenditures, which primarily related to the acquisition of machinery and equipment and expansion of the Columbus, Ohio manufacturing facility. Core Molding Technologies anticipates spending an additional \$6,728,000 for the remainder of the year for capital projects primarily related to the expansion project at the Columbus, Ohio facility to support two new programs for existing customers, which will be funded by existing cash and cash from operations.

Financing activities reduced cash flow by \$348,000. Core Molding Technologies made principal repayments on its bank note payable of \$321,000 and its regularly scheduled payment on the Industrial Revenue Bond of \$120,000. Partially offsetting these payments were proceeds of \$93,000 from the issuance of common stock related to the exercise of 29,750 stock options.

At March 31, 2006, Core Molding Technologies had cash on hand of \$15,053,000 and an available line of credit of \$7,500,000 ("Line of Credit"), which is scheduled to mature on April 30, 2007. At March 31, 2006, Core Molding Technologies had no outstanding borrowings on the Line of Credit. Management expects these resources to be adequate to meet Core Molding Technologies' liquidity needs. As of March 31, 2006, Core Molding Technologies was in



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compliance with its financial debt covenants for the Line of Credit and letter of credit securing the Industrial Revenue Bond and certain equipment leases. The covenants relate to maintaining certain financial ratios. Management expects Core Molding Technologies to meet these covenants for the year 2006. However, if a material adverse change in the financial position of Core Molding Technologies should occur, Core Molding Technologies' liquidity and ability to obtain further financing to fund future operating and capital requirements could be negatively impacted.

### RECENTLY ISSUED AND ADOPTED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In May 2005, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 154, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections" ("SFAS 154"). SFAS 154 changes the requirements for the accounting and reporting of a change in accounting principle. SFAS 154 is effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005.

In March 2005, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 47, "Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations" ("FIN 47") as a interpretation of FASB Statement No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations" (SFAS 143)". This interpretation clarifies that the term conditional asset retirement obligation as used in SFAS 143, refers to a legal obligation to perform an asset retirement activity in which the timing and/or method of settlement are conditional on a future event though uncertainty exists about the timing and/or method of settlement. Accordingly, an entity is required to recognize a liability for the fair value of a conditional asset retirement obligation if the fair value of the liability can be reasonably estimated. This interpretation also clarifies when an entity would have sufficient information to reasonably estimate the fair value of an asset retirement obligation. This interpretation is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2005. There is no material effect to the consolidated financial statements from adoption of FIN 47.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123(R), Share-Based Payment. SFAS 123(R) is a revision of FASB Statement 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees and our related implementation guidance. The statement focuses primarily on accounting for transactions in which an entity obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions. SFAS No. 123(R) requires a public entity to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of the award. That cost is to be recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award. The Company has adopted SFAS No. 123R on January 1, 2006 using the modified prospective method. The impact of adopting this Standard is discussed in Note 8.

In November 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 151, "Inventory Costs -- an amendment of ARB No. 43, Chapter 4," which clarifies the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs, and wasted material (spoilage) and also requires that the allocation of fixed production overhead be based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. SFAS No. 151 is effective for inventory costs incurred during fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. There is no material effect to the consolidated financial statements from adoption of SFAS 151.

### CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of

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Operations discuss Core Molding Technologies' condensed consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these condensed consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an on-going basis, management evaluates its estimates and judgments, including those related to accounts receivable, inventories, post retirement benefits, and income taxes. Management bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience and on various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Management believes the following critical accounting policies, among others, affect its more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements.

### Accounts Receivable Allowances:

Management maintains allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of its customers to make required payments. If the financial condition of Core Molding Technologies' customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required. Core Molding Technologies recorded an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$232,000 at March 31, 2006 and \$214,000 at December 31, 2005. Management also records estimates for customer returns, discounts offered to customers, and for price adjustments. Should customer returns, discounts, and price adjustments fluctuate from the estimated amounts, additional allowances may be required. Core Molding Technologies has reduced accounts receivable for chargebacks of \$664,000 at March 31, 2006 and \$807,000 at December 31, 2005.

### Inventories:

Inventories, which include material, labor and manufacturing overhead, are valued at the lower of cost or market. The inventories are accounted for using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method of determining inventory costs. Inventory quantities on-hand are regularly reviewed, and where necessary, provisions for excess and obsolete inventory are recorded based on historical and anticipated usage.

### Goodwill and Long-Lived Assets:

Long-lived assets consist primarily of property and equipment, goodwill, and a customer list. The recoverability of long-lived assets is evaluated by an analysis of operating results and consideration of other significant events or changes in the business environment. The Company evaluates whether impairment exists for property and equipment and the customer list on the basis of undiscounted expected future cash flows from operations before interest. For goodwill, the Company evaluates annually on December 31st whether impairment exists on the basis of estimated fair value of the associated reporting unit. If impairment exists, the carrying amount of the long-lived assets is reduced to its estimated fair value, less any costs associated with the final settlement. Core Molding Technologies has not recorded any impairment to goodwill or long-lived assets for the three months ended March 31, 2006 or the year ended December 31, 2005.

### Self-Insurance:

The Company is self-insured with respect to most of its Columbus, Ohio and

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Gaffney, South Carolina medical and dental claims and Columbus, Ohio workers' compensation claims. The Company has recorded an estimated liability for self-insured medical and dental claims incurred but not reported and worker's compensation claims incurred but not reported at March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005 of \$1,011,000 and \$1,002,000, respectively.

### Post Retirement Benefits:

Management records an accrual for post retirement costs associated with the health care plan sponsored by Core Molding Technologies. Should actual results differ from the assumptions used to determine the reserves, additional provisions may be required. In particular, increases in future healthcare costs above the assumptions could have an adverse affect on Core Molding Technologies' operations. The effect of a change in healthcare costs is described in Note 11 of the Consolidated Notes to Financial Statements, which are contained in the 2005 Annual Report to Shareholders. Core Molding Technologies recorded a liability for post retirement medical benefits based on actuarially computed estimates of \$10,323,000 at March 31, 2006 and \$9,767,000 at December 31, 2005.

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### Revenue Recognition:

Revenue from product sales is recognized at the time products are shipped and title transfers. Allowances for returned products and other credits are estimated and recorded as revenue is recognized. Tooling revenue is recognized when the customer approves the tool and accepts ownership. Progress billings and expenses are shown net as an asset or liability on the Company's balance sheet. Tooling in progress can fluctuate significantly from period to period and is dependent upon the stage of tooling projects and the related billing and expense payment timetable for individual projects and therefore does not necessarily reflect projected income or loss from tooling projects. At March 31, 2006 the Company has recorded a net asset related to tooling in progress of \$315,000, which represents approximately \$13,066,000 of progress tooling billings and \$13,381,000 of progress tooling expenses. At December 31, 2005 the Company has recorded a net liability related to tooling in progress of \$1,148,000, which represents approximately \$11,164,000 of progress tooling billings and \$10,016,000 of progress tooling expenses.

### Income Taxes:

The Consolidated Balance Sheet at March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, includes a deferred tax asset of \$8,335,000 and \$8,373,000, respectively. Core Molding Technologies performs analyses to evaluate the balance of deferred tax assets that will be realized. Such analyses are based on the premise that the company is, and will continue to be, a going concern and that it is more likely than not that deferred tax benefits will be realized through the generation of future taxable income. For more information, refer to Note 10 in Core Molding Technologies 2005 Annual Report to Shareholders.

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## PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION ITEM 3

### QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Core Molding Technologies' primary market risk results from changes in the

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price of commodities used in its manufacturing operations. Core Molding Technologies is also exposed to fluctuations in interest rates and foreign currency fluctuations associated with the Mexican Peso. Core Molding Technologies does not hold any material market risk sensitive instruments for trading purposes.

Core Molding Technologies has the following five items that are sensitive to market risks: (1) Industrial Revenue Bond ("IRB") with a variable interest rate. The Company has an interest rate swap to fix the interest rate at 4.89%; (2) revolving line of credit, which bears a variable interest rate; (3) bank note payable with a variable interest rate. The Company entered into a swap agreement effective January 1, 2004, to fix the interest rate at 5.75%; (4) foreign currency purchases in which the Company purchases Mexican pesos with United States dollars to meet certain obligations that arise due to the facility located in Mexico; and (5) raw material purchases in which Core Molding Technologies purchases various resins for use in production. The prices of these resins are affected by the prices of crude oil and natural gas as well as processing capacity versus demand.

Assuming a hypothetical 10% increase in commodity prices, Core Molding Technologies would be impacted by an increase in raw material costs, which would have an adverse affect on operating margins.

Assuming a hypothetical 10% change in short-term interest rates in both the three month periods ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, interest expense would not change significantly, as the interest rate swap agreements would generally offset the impact.

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### PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION ITEM 4

#### CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

As of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company has carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of its management, including its Chief Executive Officer and its Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) of the Exchange Act). Based upon this evaluation, the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and its Chief Financial Officer, concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were (i) effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the Company's reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act was accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure, and (ii) effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the Company's reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commissions rules and forms.

There were no changes in internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f)) that occurred in the last fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

None

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

There have been no material changes in Core Molding Technologies' risk factors from those previously disclosed in the Core Molding Technologies 2005 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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

None

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

No submission of matters to a vote of security holders occurred during the three months ended March 31, 2006.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

See Index to Exhibits

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SIGNATURES

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

CORE MOLDING TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Date: May 15, 2006

By: /s/ James L. Simonton

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James L. Simonton  
President, Chief Executive Officer  
and Director

Date: May 15, 2006

By: /s/ Herman F. Dick, Jr.

-----  
Herman F. Dick, Jr.  
Treasurer, Chief Financial  
Officer and Secretary

## INDEX TO EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT NO. -----	DESCRIPTION -----	LOCATION -----
2(a)(1)	Asset Purchase Agreement Dated as of September 12, 1996, As amended October 31, 1996, between Navistar International Transportation Corporation and RYMAC Mortgage Investment Corporation(1)	Incorporated to Registrati (Registration
2(a)(2)	Second Amendment to Asset Purchase Agreement dated December 16, 1996(1)	Incorporated 2(a)(2) to An for the year-
2(b)(1)	Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of November 1, 1996, between Core Molding Technologies, Inc. and RYMAC Mortgage Investment Corporation	Incorporated to Registrati (Registration
2(b)(2)	First Amendment to Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of December 27, 1996 Between Core Molding Technologies, Inc. and RYMAC Mortgage Investment Corporation	Incorporated 2(b)(2) to An for the year
2(c)(1)	Asset Purchase Agreement dated as of October 10, 2001, between Core Molding Technologies, Inc. and Airshield Corporation	Incorporated to Form 8-K f
3(a)(1)	Certificate of Incorporation of Core Molding Technologies, Inc. As filed with the Secretary of State of Delaware on October 8, 1996	Incorporated 4(a) to Regis S-8 (Registra
3(a)(2)	Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation of Core Molding Technologies, Inc. as filed with the Secretary of State of Delaware on November 6, 1996	Incorporated 4(b) to Regis on Form S-8 (
3(a)(3)	Certificate of Incorporation of Core Materials Corporation, reflecting Amendments through November 6, 1996 [for purposes of compliance with Securities and Exchange Commission filing requirements only]	Incorporated 4(c) to Regis Form S-8 (Reg
3(a)(4)	Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation as filed with the Secretary of State of Delaware on August 28, 2002	Incorporated 3(a)(4) to Qu for the quart

EXHIBIT NO. -----	DESCRIPTION -----	LOCATION -----
3(b)	By-Laws of Core Molding Technologies, Inc.	Incorporated to Registrati

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		(Registration
4(a)(1)	Certificate of Incorporation of Core Molding Technologies, Inc. as filed with the Secretary of State of Delaware on October 8, 1996	Incorporated 4(a) to Regis S-8 (Registra
4(a)(2)	Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation of Core Materials Corporation as filed with the Secretary of State of Delaware on November 6, 1996	Incorporated 4(b) to Regis S-8 (Registra
4(a)(3)	Certificate of Incorporation of Core Materials Corporation, reflecting amendments through November 6, 1996 [for purposes of compliance with Securities and Exchange Commission filing requirements only]	Incorporated 4(c) to Regis Form S-8 (Reg
4(a)(4)	Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation as filed with the Secretary of State of Delaware on August 28, 2002	Incorporated 3(a)(4) to Qu for the quart
4(b)	By-Laws of Core Molding Technologies, Inc.	Incorporated to Registrati (Registration
11	Computation of Net Income per Share	Exhibit 11 om information i Financial Sta
31(a)	Section 302 Certification by James L. Simonton, President and Chief Executive Officer	Filed Herein
31(b)	Section 302 Certification by Herman F. Dick, Jr., Treasurer, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary	Filed Herein
32(a)	Certification of James L. Simonton, Chief Executive Officer of Core Molding Technologies, Inc., dated May 15, 2006, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350	Filed Herein
32(b)	Certification of Herman F. Dick, Jr., Chief Financial Officer of Core Molding Technologies, Inc., dated May 15, 2006, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350	Filed Herein
(1)	The Asset Purchase Agreement, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission at Exhibit 2-A to Registration Statement on Form S-4 (Registration No. 333-15809), omits the exhibits (including, the Buyer Note, Special Warranty Deed, Supply Agreement, Registration Rights Agreement and Transition Services Agreement, identified in the Asset Purchase Agreement) and schedules (including, those identified in Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and	

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30 of the Asset Purchase Agreement. Core Molding Technologies, Inc. will provide any omitted exhibit or schedule to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request.

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