

Ryerson Holding Corp
Form 10-Q
August 03, 2011
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2011

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 333-169372

Ryerson Holding Corporation

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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DELAWARE
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

26-1251524
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

2621 West 15th Place

Chicago, Illinois 60608

(Address of principal executive offices)

(773) 762-2121

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§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 No

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

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

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS:

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

As of August 1, 2011 there were 5,000,000 shares of Common Stock outstanding.

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RYERSON HOLDING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

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Table of Contents**PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements****RYERSON HOLDING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES****Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations (Unaudited)****(In millions)**

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Net sales	\$ 1,289.0	\$ 1,020.2	\$ 2,476.0	\$ 1,891.7
Cost of materials sold	1,125.1	887.6	2,155.4	1,625.3
Gross profit	163.9	132.6	320.6	266.4
Warehousing, delivery, selling, general and administrative	139.8	127.8	275.0	246.1
Restructuring and other charges	0.6		0.9	
Gain on insurance settlement		(2.6)		(2.6)
Impairment charge on fixed assets	2.5	0.5	2.5	1.0
Operating profit	21.0	6.9	42.2	21.9
Other income and (expense), net	(0.6)	2.4	5.1	(0.1)
Interest and other expense on debt	(30.6)	(27.3)	(60.3)	(52.0)
Loss before income taxes	(10.2)	(18.0)	(13.0)	(30.2)
Provision for income taxes	7.8	3.7	6.6	6.3
Net loss	(18.0)	(21.7)	(19.6)	(36.5)
Less: Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest			0.1	(0.1)
Net loss attributable to Ryerson Holding Corporation	\$ (18.0)	\$ (21.7)	\$ (19.7)	\$ (36.4)

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**RYERSON HOLDING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES****Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)****(In millions)**

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010
Operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (19.6)	\$ (36.5)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	21.6	18.3
Deferred income taxes	1.3	3.3
Provision for allowances, claims and doubtful accounts	3.2	0.7
Noncash interest expense related to debt discount amortization	19.4	13.5
Impairment charge on fixed assets	2.5	1.0
Restructuring and other charges	0.9	
Gain on bargain purchase	(5.8)	
Change in operating assets and liabilities, net of the effects of acquisitions:		
Receivables	(175.0)	(180.9)
Inventories	(0.6)	(73.9)
Other assets	(1.8)	(1.3)
Accounts payable	(2.0)	100.7
Accrued liabilities	(7.0)	3.9
Accrued taxes payable/receivable	6.8	(0.2)
Deferred employee benefit costs	(19.6)	(13.2)
Other items	0.3	(0.3)
Net adjustments	(155.8)	(128.4)
Net cash used in operating activities	(175.4)	(164.9)
Investing activities:		
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(19.7)	
Decrease in restricted cash	16.8	4.0
Capital expenditures	(19.1)	(15.0)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	6.6	1.5
Other		(8.2)
Net cash used in investing activities	(15.4)	(17.7)
Financing activities:		
Long term debt issued		220.2
Repayment of debt		(10.6)
Proceeds from credit facility borrowings		180.0
Net proceeds / (repayments) of credit facility borrowings	172.1	(30.4)
Debt issuance costs	(15.8)	(5.9)
Net increase in book overdrafts	17.6	14.2
Dividends paid		(213.8)
Net cash provided by financing activities	173.9	153.7

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Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(16.9)	(28.9)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	1.1	0.5
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(15.8)	(28.4)
Cash and cash equivalents beginning of period	62.6	115.0
Cash and cash equivalents end of period	\$ 46.8	\$ 86.6
Supplemental disclosures:		
Cash paid (received) during the period for:		
Interest paid to third parties	\$ 35.0	\$ 32.1
Income taxes, net	(0.5)	3.9

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**RYERSON HOLDING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES****Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets**

(In millions, except shares)

	June 30, 2011 (unaudited)	December 31, 2010
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 46.8	\$ 62.6
Restricted cash	5.3	15.6
Receivables less provision for allowances, claims and doubtful accounts of \$9.5 and \$8.7, respectively	679.2	497.9
Inventories	802.5	783.4
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	54.0	57.8
Total current assets	1,587.8	1,417.3
Property, plant, and equipment, at cost	603.3	583.4
Less: Accumulated depreciation	122.1	104.2
Property, plant and equipment, net	481.2	479.2
Deferred income taxes	45.5	47.1
Other intangible assets	19.4	16.2
Goodwill	73.0	73.3
Deferred charges and other assets	33.0	20.4
Total assets	\$ 2,239.9	\$ 2,053.5
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 307.3	\$ 287.5
Salaries, wages and commissions	41.8	43.2
Deferred income taxes	137.7	135.7
Other accrued liabilities	57.2	49.6
Short-term debt	49.0	26.7
Current portion of deferred employee benefits	15.8	15.8
Total current liabilities	608.8	558.5
Long-term debt	1,353.8	1,184.6
Deferred employee benefits	462.8	482.3
Taxes and other credits	11.7	10.6
Total liabilities	2,437.1	2,236.0
Commitments and contingencies		
Equity		
Ryerson Holding Corporation stockholders' equity (deficit):		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; 5,000,000 shares issued at 2011 and 2010		
Capital in excess of par value	224.9	224.9
Accumulated deficit	(293.1)	(273.4)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(133.4)	(138.2)

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Total Ryerson Holding Corporation stockholders equity (deficit)	(201.6)	(186.7)
Noncontrolling interest	4.4	4.2
Total equity (deficit)	(197.2)	(182.5)
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 2,239.9	\$ 2,053.5

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**RYERSON HOLDING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES****Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)****NOTE 1: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Ryerson Holding Corporation (Ryerson Holding), a Delaware corporation, is the parent company of Ryerson Inc. (Ryerson). Ryerson Holding is 99% owned by affiliates of Platinum Equity, LLC (Platinum).

Ryerson conducts materials distribution operations in the United States through its wholly-owned direct subsidiary Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, Inc. (JT Ryerson), in Canada through its indirect wholly-owned subsidiary Ryerson Canada, Inc., a Canadian corporation (Ryerson Canada) and in Mexico through its indirect wholly-owned subsidiary Ryerson Metals de Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V., a Mexican corporation (Ryerson Mexico). In addition to our North American operations, we conduct materials distribution operations in China through Ryerson China Limited (Ryerson China), a company in which we have a 100% ownership percentage. Unless the context indicates otherwise, Ryerson Holding, Ryerson, JT Ryerson, Ryerson Canada, Ryerson China and Ryerson Mexico together with their subsidiaries, are collectively referred to herein as we, us, our, or the Company.

The following table shows our percentage of sales by major product lines for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively:

Product Line	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Carbon Steel Flat	28%	29%	27%	29%
Carbon Steel Plate	11	8	11	7
Carbon Steel Long	10	9	9	9
Stainless Steel Flat	18	21	19	21
Stainless Steel Plate	4	4	5	4
Stainless Steel Long	4	3	4	4
Aluminum Flat	14	15	14	15
Aluminum Plate	4	3	4	3
Aluminum Long	3	4	3	4
Other	4	4	4	4
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Results of operations for any interim period are not necessarily indicative of results of any other periods or for the year. The financial statements as of June 30, 2011 and for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 are unaudited, but in the opinion of management include all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of results for such periods. The year-end condensed consolidated balance sheet data contained in this report was derived from audited financial statements, but does not include all disclosures required by generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the United States of America. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and related notes contained in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010. Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the 2011 presentation.

NOTE 2: RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In January 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2010-6, *Improving Disclosures About Fair Value Measurements* (ASU 2010-6), which requires reporting entities to make new disclosures about recurring or nonrecurring fair-value measurements including significant transfers into and out of Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements and information on purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements on a gross basis in the reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements. ASU 2010-6 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for Level 3 reconciliation disclosures which are effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2010. We adopted the requirements within ASU 2010-6 as of January 1, 2010, except for the Level 3 reconciliation disclosures which we adopted as of January 1, 2011. The adoption did not have an impact on our financial statements.

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In December 2010, the FASB issued ASU No. 2010-28, *When to Perform Step 2 of the Goodwill Impairment Test for Reporting Units with Zero or Negative Carrying Amounts*. This ASU updates Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 350, *Intangibles Goodwill and Other* to amend the criteria for performing Step 2 of the goodwill impairment test for reporting units with zero or negative carrying amounts and requires performing Step 2 if qualitative factors indicate that it is more likely than not that a goodwill impairment exists. The ASU is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2010. We adopted this guidance prospectively on January 1, 2011. The Company does not have any reporting units with zero or negative carrying amounts as of June 30, 2011.

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In December 2010, the FASB issued ASU No. 2010-29, *Disclosure of Supplementary Pro Forma Information for Business Combinations* to specify that if a company presents comparative financial statements, it should disclose revenue and earnings of the combined entity as though the business combination that occurred during the current period, occurred at the beginning of the comparable prior annual reporting period only. This guidance is effective prospectively for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2010. Early adoption is permitted. We adopted this guidance prospectively on January 1, 2011. The adoption did not have an impact on our financial statements.

In May 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-04, *Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs* (ASU 2011-04). ASU 2011-04 amends ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements* (ASC 820), providing a consistent definition and measurement of fair value, as well as similar disclosure requirements between U.S. GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards. ASU 2011-04 changes certain fair value measurement principles, clarifies the application of existing fair value measurement and expands the ASC 820 disclosure requirements, particularly for Level 3 fair value measurements. The revised guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011 and early application by public entities is prohibited. We do not expect this pronouncement to have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-05, *Comprehensive Income (ASC Topic 220): Presentation of Comprehensive Income*, (ASU 2011-05). Under ASU 2011-05, entities are required to present total comprehensive income either in a single, continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. Under the single-statement approach, entities must include the components of net income, a total for net income, the components of other comprehensive income and a total for comprehensive income. Under the two-statement approach, entities must report an income statement and, immediately following, a statement of other comprehensive income. The amendments in ASU 2011-05 do not change the items that must be reported in other comprehensive income or when an item of other comprehensive income must be reclassified to net income. ASU 2011-05 should be applied retrospectively. The provisions for this pronouncement are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011, with early adoption permitted. We will adopt this pronouncement for our fiscal year beginning January 1, 2012. The adoption of ASU 2011-05 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements, but requires a change in the presentation of the Company's comprehensive income from the notes of the condensed consolidated financial statements, where it is currently disclosed, to the face of the condensed consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 3: INVENTORIES

The Company uses the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method of valuing inventory. Interim LIFO calculations are based on actual inventory levels.

Inventories, at stated LIFO value, were classified at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 as follows:

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
	(In millions)	
In process and finished products	\$ 802.5	\$ 783.4

If current cost had been used to value inventories, such inventories would have been \$62 million higher than reported at June 30, 2011. If current cost had been used to value inventories, such inventories would have been \$20 million lower than reported at December 31, 2010. Approximately 85% and 86% of inventories are accounted for under the LIFO method at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. Non-LIFO inventories consist primarily of inventory at our foreign facilities using the weighted-average cost and the specific cost methods. Substantially all of our inventories consist of finished products.

During the six months ended June 30, 2011, inventory quantities were reduced. This reduction resulted in a liquidation of LIFO inventory quantities carried at lower costs prevailing in prior years as compared with the cost of 2011 purchases, the effect of which decreased cost of materials sold by approximately \$5.8 million.

NOTE 4: GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Goodwill, which represents the excess of cost over the fair value of net assets acquired, amounted to \$73.0 million at June 30, 2011. Pursuant to ASC 350, *Intangibles Goodwill and Other*, we review the recoverability of goodwill and other intangible assets deemed to have indefinite lives annually as of October 1 or whenever significant events or changes occur which might impair the recovery of recorded amounts. The most recently completed impairment test of goodwill was performed as of October 1, 2010 and it was determined that no impairment existed. Other

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intangible assets with finite useful lives continue to be amortized over their useful lives. We review the recoverability of our long-lived assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable.

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On March 14, 2011 (the acquisition date) Ryerson Inc. acquired all the issued and outstanding capital stock of Singer Steel Company (Singer). Singer is a full-service steel value-added processor with state-of-the-art processing equipment. We believe that Singer ' s capabilities strongly enhance Ryerson ' s offering in the Midwest and Northeast United States.

The fair value of the consideration totaled \$23.6 million on the acquisition date, which consisted of the following:

	Consideration (In millions)
Cash	\$ 20.0
Holdback (1)	3.6
Total	\$ 23.6

(1) Any remaining holdback amount not used for undisclosed obligations is payable to the seller within 18 months from the acquisition date. The following table summarizes the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date. The Company used a third-party valuation firm to estimate the fair values of the property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. Inventory was valued by the Company using acquisition date fair values of the metals.

	At March 14, 2011 (In millions)
Cash	\$ 0.2
Restricted cash	6.5
Accounts receivable	7.3
Inventory	16.3
Property, plant, and equipment	8.2
Intangible assets	4.3
Other assets	0.3
Total identifiable assets acquired	43.1
Current liabilities	11.4
Deferred tax liabilities	2.3
Total liabilities assumed	13.7
Net identifiable assets acquired	29.4
Bargain purchase	(5.8)
Net assets acquired	\$ 23.6

The fair value of accounts receivables acquired is \$7.3 million, with a gross amount of \$7.8 million. The Company expects \$0.5 million to be uncollectible.

Of the \$4.3 million of acquired intangible assets, \$2.2 million was assigned to customer relationships with a useful life of 7 years, \$1.7 million was assigned to trademarks with a useful life of 5 years and \$0.4 million was assigned to a license agreement with a useful life of 7 years.

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The transaction resulted in a bargain purchase primarily due to the fair value of acquired intangible assets and higher inventory valuation related to rising metals prices. The gain is included in other income and (expense), net in the Statement of Operations. The Company has recognized \$0.4 million in acquisition-related fees, which is included in Warehousing, delivery, selling, general and administrative.

Included in the first six months of 2011 financial results is \$15.8 million of revenue and \$6.9 million (includes the \$5.8 million bargain purchase gain) of net income from Singer since the acquisition date.

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The following unaudited pro forma information presents consolidated results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 as if the acquisition of Singer on March 14, 2011 had occurred January 1, 2010:

	Pro Forma			
	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(In millions)			
Net sales	\$ 1,289.0	\$ 1,034.0	\$ 2,487.0	\$ 1,917.0
Net loss attributable to Ryerson Holding Corporation	(17.4)	(21.3)	(26.4)	(35.9)

The 2011 supplemental pro forma net loss was adjusted to exclude the \$5.8 million bargain purchase gain realized in 2011 as it is a nonrecurring item.

NOTE 6: LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt consisted of the following at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
	(In millions)	
Ryerson Secured Credit Facility	\$ 623.9	\$ 457.3
12% Senior Secured Notes due 2015	376.2	376.2
Floating Rate Senior Secured Notes due 2014	102.9	102.9
14 1/2% Senior Discount Notes due 2015	483.0	483.0
8 1/4% Senior Notes due 2011	4.1	4.1
Foreign debt	25.2	19.7
Total debt	1,615.3	1,443.2
Less:		
Unamortized discount on Ryerson Holding Notes	212.5	231.9
Short-term credit facility borrowings	19.7	2.9
8 1/4% Senior Notes due 2011	4.1	4.1
Foreign debt	25.2	19.7
Total long-term debt	\$ 1,353.8	\$ 1,184.6

Ryerson Credit Facility

On March 14, 2011, Ryerson amended and restated its \$1.35 billion revolving credit facility agreement (Ryerson Credit Facility) which extends the maturity date to the earliest of (a) March 14, 2016, (b) the date that occurs 90 days prior to the scheduled maturity date of the Floating Rate Senior Secured Notes due November 1, 2014 (2014 Notes), if the 2014 Notes are then outstanding and (c) the date that occurs 90 days prior to the scheduled maturity date of the 12% Senior Secured Notes due November 1, 2015 (2015 Notes) (together, with the 2014 Notes, the Ryerson Notes), if the 2015 Notes are then outstanding. At June 30, 2011, Ryerson had \$623.9 million of outstanding borrowings, \$27 million of letters of credit issued and \$313 million available under the \$1.35 billion Ryerson Credit Facility compared to \$457.3 million of outstanding borrowings, \$24 million of letters of credit issued and \$317 million available at December 31, 2010. Total credit availability is limited by the amount of eligible accounts receivable and inventory pledged as collateral under the agreement insofar as Ryerson is subject to a borrowing base comprised of the aggregate of these two amounts, less applicable reserves. Eligible accounts receivable, at any date of determination, are comprised of the aggregate value of all accounts directly created by a borrower in the ordinary course of business arising out of the sale of goods or the rendition of services, each of which has been invoiced, with such receivables adjusted to exclude various ineligible accounts, including, among other things, those to which a borrower does not have sole and absolute title and accounts arising out of a sale to an employee, officer, director, or affiliate of the borrower. The weighted-average interest rate on the borrowings under the Ryerson Credit Facility was 2.5 percent and 2.1 percent at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

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Amounts outstanding under the Ryerson Credit Facility bear interest at a rate determined by reference to the base rate (Bank of America's prime rate) or a LIBOR rate or, for Ryerson's Canadian subsidiary which is a borrower, a rate determined by reference to the Canadian base rate (Bank of America-Canada Branch's Base Rate for loans in U.S. Dollars in Canada) or the BA rate (average annual rate applicable to Canadian Dollar bankers' acceptances) or a LIBOR rate and the Canadian prime rate (Bank of America-Canada Branch's Prime Rate.). The spread over the base rate and Canadian prime rate is between 0.75% and 1.50% and the spread

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over the LIBOR and for the bankers' acceptances is between 1.75% and 2.50%, depending on the amount available to be borrowed. Overdue amounts and all amounts owed during the existence of a default bear interest at 2% above the rate otherwise applicable thereto. Ryerson also pays commitment fees on amounts not borrowed at a rate between 0.375% and 0.50% depending on the average borrowings as a percentage of the total \$1.35 billion agreement during a rolling three month period.

Borrowings under the Ryerson Credit Facility are secured by first-priority liens on all of the inventory, accounts receivable, lockbox accounts and related assets of Ryerson, subsidiary borrowers and certain other U.S. subsidiaries of Ryerson that act as guarantors.

The Ryerson Credit Facility contains covenants that, among other things, restrict Ryerson with respect to the incurrence of debt, the creation of liens, transactions with affiliates, mergers and consolidations, sales of assets and acquisitions. The Ryerson Credit Facility also requires that, if availability under such facility declines to a certain level, Ryerson maintain a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio as of the end of each fiscal quarter.

The Ryerson Credit Facility contains events of default with respect to, among other things, default in the payment of principal when due or the payment of interest, fees and other amounts after a specified grace period, material misrepresentations, failure to perform certain specified covenants, certain bankruptcy events, the invalidity of certain security agreements or guarantees, material judgments and the occurrence of a change of control of Ryerson. If such an event of default occurs, the lenders under the Ryerson Credit Facility will be entitled to various remedies, including acceleration of amounts outstanding under the Ryerson Credit Facility and all other actions permitted to be taken by secured creditors.

The lenders under the Ryerson Credit Facility have the ability to reject a borrowing request if any event, circumstance or development has occurred that has had or could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on Ryerson. If Ryerson or any significant subsidiaries of the other borrowers becomes insolvent or commences bankruptcy proceedings, all amounts borrowed under the Ryerson Credit Facility will become immediately due and payable.

Proceeds from Ryerson Credit Facility borrowings and repayments of Ryerson Credit Facility borrowings in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows represent borrowings under the Company's revolving credit agreement with original maturities greater than three months. Net proceeds (repayments) under the Ryerson Credit Facility represent borrowings under the Ryerson Credit Facility with original maturities less than three months.

Ryerson Holding Notes

On January 29, 2010, Ryerson Holding issued \$483 million aggregate principal amount at maturity of 14 1/2% Senior Discount Notes due 2015 (the "Ryerson Holding Notes"). No cash interest accrues on the Ryerson Holding Notes. The Ryerson Holding Notes had an initial accreted value of \$455.98 per \$1,000 principal amount and will accrete from the date of issuance until maturity on a semi-annual basis. The accreted value of each Ryerson Holding Note increased from the date of issuance until October 31, 2010 at a rate of 14.50%. Thereafter the interest rate increases by 1% (to 15.50%) until July 31, 2011, an additional 1.00% (to 16.50%) on August 1, 2011 until April 30, 2012, and increases by an additional 0.50% (to 17.00%) on May 1, 2012 until the maturity date. Interest compounds semi-annually such that the accreted value will equal the principal amount at maturity of each note on that date. At June 30, 2011, the accreted value of the Ryerson Holding Notes was \$270.5 million. The Ryerson Holding Notes are not guaranteed by any of Ryerson Holding's subsidiaries and are secured by a first-priority security interest in the capital stock of Ryerson. The Ryerson Holding Notes rank equally in right of payment with all of Ryerson Holding's senior debt and senior in right of payment to all of Ryerson Holding's subordinated debt. The Ryerson Holding Notes are effectively junior to Ryerson Holding's other secured debt to the extent of the collateral securing such debt (other than the capital stock of Ryerson). Because the Ryerson Holding Notes are not guaranteed by any of Ryerson Holding's subsidiaries, the notes are structurally subordinated to all indebtedness and other liabilities (including trade payables) of Ryerson Holding's subsidiaries, including Ryerson.

The Ryerson Holding Notes contain customary covenants that, among other things, limit, subject to certain exceptions, Ryerson Holding's ability to incur additional indebtedness, pay dividends on its capital stock or repurchase its capital stock, make certain investments or other restricted payments, create liens or use assets as security in other transactions, enter into sale and leaseback transactions, merge, consolidate or transfer or dispose of substantially all of Ryerson Holding's assets, and engage in certain transactions with affiliates.

The Ryerson Holding Notes are redeemable, at our option, in whole or in part, at any time at specified redemption prices. We are required to redeem the Ryerson Holding Notes upon the receipt of net proceeds of certain qualified equity issuances, specified change of controls and/or specified receipt of dividends.

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The terms of the Ryerson Notes (discussed below) restrict Ryerson from paying dividends to Ryerson Holding. Subject to certain exceptions, Ryerson may only pay dividends to Ryerson Holding to the extent of 50% of future net income, once prior losses are offset. In the event Ryerson is restricted from providing Ryerson Holding with sufficient distributions to fund the retirement of the Ryerson Holding Notes at maturity, Ryerson Holding may default on the Ryerson Holding Notes unless other sources of funding are available.

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Pursuant to a registration rights agreement, Ryerson Holding agreed to offer to exchange each of the Ryerson Holding Notes for a new issue of Ryerson Holding's debt securities registered under the Securities Act, with terms substantially identical to those of the Ryerson Holding Notes. Ryerson Holding completed the exchange offer on December 7, 2010. As a result of completing the exchange offer, Ryerson Holding satisfied its obligations under the registration rights agreement covering the Ryerson Holding Notes.

Ryerson Notes

On October 19, 2007, Ryerson issued the Ryerson Notes. The 2014 Notes bear interest at a rate, reset quarterly, of LIBOR plus 7.375% per annum. The 2015 Notes bear interest at a rate of 12% per annum. The Ryerson Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a senior secured basis by certain of our existing and future subsidiaries (including those existing and future domestic subsidiaries that are co-borrowers or guarantee obligations under the Ryerson Credit Facility). At June 30, 2011, \$376.2 million of the 2015 Notes and \$102.9 million of the 2014 Notes remain outstanding.

The Ryerson Notes and guarantees are secured by a first-priority lien on substantially all of Ryerson and its guarantors' present and future assets located in the United States (other than receivables, inventory, related general intangibles, certain other assets and proceeds thereof) including equipment, owned real property interests valued at \$1 million or more, and all present and future shares of capital stock or other equity interests of each of Ryerson and its guarantors' directly owned domestic subsidiaries and 65% of the present and future shares of capital stock or other equity interests, of each of Ryerson and its guarantors' directly owned foreign restricted subsidiaries, in each case subject to certain exceptions and customary permitted liens. The Ryerson Notes and guarantees are secured on a second-priority basis by a lien on the assets that secure Ryerson's obligations under the Ryerson Credit Facility. The Ryerson Notes contain customary covenants that, among other things, limit, subject to certain exceptions, Ryerson's ability, and the ability of its restricted subsidiaries, to incur additional indebtedness, pay dividends on its capital stock or repurchase its capital stock, make investments, sell assets, engage in acquisitions, mergers or consolidations or create liens or use assets as security in other transactions. Subject to certain exceptions, Ryerson may only pay dividends to Ryerson Holding to the extent of 50% of future net income, once prior losses are offset.

The Ryerson Notes will be redeemable by Ryerson, in whole or in part, at any time on or after November 1, 2011, at specified redemption prices. If a change of control occurs, Ryerson must offer to purchase the Ryerson Notes at 101% of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest.

Pursuant to a registration rights agreement, Ryerson agreed to offer to exchange each of the notes for a new issue of our debt securities registered under the Securities Act, with terms substantially identical to those of the Ryerson Notes. Ryerson completed the exchange offer on April 9, 2009. As a result of completing the exchange offer, Ryerson satisfied its obligations under the registration rights agreement covering the Ryerson Notes.

\$150 Million 8 1/4% Senior Notes due 2011

At June 30, 2011, \$4.1 million of the 8 1/4% Senior Notes due 2011 (2011 Notes) remain outstanding. The 2011 Notes pay interest semi-annually and mature on December 15, 2011.

The 2011 Notes contained covenants, substantially all of which were removed pursuant to an amendment of the 2011 Notes as a result of the tender offer to repurchase the notes during 2007.

Foreign Debt

At June 30, 2011, Ryerson China's total foreign borrowings were \$25.2 million, of which, \$23.2 million was owed to banks in Asia at a weighted average interest rate of 6.4% secured by inventory and property, plant and equipment. Ryerson China also owed \$2.0 million at June 30, 2011 to other parties at a weighted average interest rate of 1.0%. At December 31, 2010, Ryerson China's total foreign borrowings were \$19.7 million, of which, \$17.9 million was owed to banks in Asia at a weighted average interest rate of 4.3% secured by inventory and property, plant and equipment. Ryerson China also owed \$1.8 million at December 31, 2010 to other parties at a weighted average interest rate of 1.0%. Availability under the foreign credit lines was \$18 million and \$14 million at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. Letters of credit issued by our foreign subsidiaries totaled \$6 million and \$7 million at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

Table of Contents**NOTE 7: EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**

The following table summarizes the components of net periodic benefit cost for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 for the Ryerson pension plans and postretirement benefits other than pension:

	Three Months Ended June 30,			
	Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(In millions)			
<u>Components of net periodic benefit cost</u>				
Service cost	\$	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$
Interest cost	10	11	2	2
Expected return on assets	(11)	(12)		
Recognized actuarial net (gain) loss	2	1	(1)	(1)
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 1
	Six Months Ended June 30,			
	Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(In millions)			
<u>Components of net periodic benefit cost</u>				
Service cost	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 1	\$ 1
Interest cost	21	22	4	4
Expected return on assets	(23)	(24)		
Recognized actuarial net (gain) loss	3	3	(2)	(2)
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3

Contributions

The Company has contributed \$17.8 million to the pension plan fund through the six months ended June 30, 2011 and anticipates that it will have a minimum required pension contribution funding of approximately \$26 million for the remaining six months of 2011.

NOTE 8: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**Litigation**

During the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company received \$2.6 million related to the settlement of an insurance claim. Based on a 2003 agreement between Ispat International N.V. and Ispat Inland, Inc. (collectively, Ispat) and Ryerson, Ryerson assigned its environmental insurance policy issued by Kemper Environmental Ltd (Kemper) to Ispat and Ispat agreed to use commercially reasonable efforts to pursue certain claims against Kemper. Ryerson received a letter from ArcelorMittal, the successor in interest by merger to Ispat, in 2010 stating it had reached a settlement with Kemper Environmental Ltd. relating to a 2005 claim and that Ryerson would receive \$2.6 million as its agreed upon share of the settlement. The Company received the \$2.6 million in 2010 and in accordance with ASC 450-30, the Company recognized the gain upon its realization.

From time to time, we are named as a defendant in legal actions incidental to our ordinary course of business. We do not believe that the resolution of these claims will have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows. We maintain liability insurance coverage to assist in protecting our assets from losses arising from or related to activities associated with business operations.

Table of Contents**NOTE 9: DERIVATIVES AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS****Derivatives**

The Company is exposed to certain risks relating to its ongoing business operations. The primary risks managed by using derivative instruments are interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, and commodity price risk. Interest rate swaps are entered into to manage interest rate risk associated with the Company's floating-rate borrowings. We use foreign currency exchange contracts to hedge our Canadian subsidiaries' variability in cash flows from the forecasted payment of currencies other than the functional currency. From time to time, we may enter into fixed price sales contracts with our customers for certain of our inventory components. We may enter into metal commodity futures and options contracts periodically to reduce volatility in the price of metals. We may also enter into natural gas price swaps to manage the price risk of forecasted purchases of natural gas. The Company currently does not account for its derivative contracts as hedges but rather marks them to market with a corresponding offset to current earnings. The Company regularly reviews the creditworthiness of its derivative counterparties and does not expect to incur a significant loss from the failure of any counterparties to perform under any agreements.

The following table summarizes the location and fair value amount of our derivative instruments reported in our consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

	Asset Derivatives				Liability Derivatives			
	June 30, 2011		December 31, 2010		June 30, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value
(In millions)								
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments under ASC 815								
Interest rate contracts					Other accrued liabilities	\$ 0.1	Other accrued liabilities	\$ 0.8
Foreign exchange contracts					Other accrued liabilities	0.3	Other accrued liabilities	0.3
Commodity contracts	Prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$ 0.1	Prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$ 0.7	Other accrued liabilities		Other accrued liabilities	0.1
Total derivatives		\$ 0.1		\$ 0.7		\$ 0.4		\$ 1.2

The Company's interest rate forward contracts had a notional amount of \$100 million as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010. As of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the Company's foreign currency exchange contracts had a U.S. dollar notional amount of \$9.2 million and \$7.1 million, respectively. As of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the Company had 157 tons and 1,345 tons, respectively, of nickel futures or option contracts related to forecasted purchases. The Company entered into a natural gas price swap during 2010, which had a notional amount of 225,000 million British thermal units (mmbtu) as of December 31, 2010. The natural gas contract expired in March 2011. The Company entered into a hot roll steel coil option contract in 2010 related to forecasted purchases, which had a notional amount of 2,325 tons as of December 31, 2010. The hot roll steel coil contract expired in May 2011. The company has aluminum price swaps related to forecasted purchases, which had a notional amount of 266 tons and 64 tons as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

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The following table summarizes the location and amount of gains and losses reported in our consolidated statement of operations for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010:

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments under ASC 815	Location of Gain/(Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives	Amount of Gain/(Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives			
		Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
		2011	2010	2011	2010
		(In millions)			
Interest rate contracts	Interest and other expense on debt	\$	\$ (0.2)	\$	\$ (0.8)
Foreign exchange contracts	Other income and (expense), net	0.1	0.5		0.1
Metal commodity contracts	Cost of materials sold	(0.7)	(1.8)	(0.8)	(0.2)
Natural gas commodity contracts	Warehousing, delivery, selling, general and administrative			(0.1)	
Total		\$ (0.6)	\$ (1.5)	\$ (0.9)	\$ (0.9)

Fair Value Measurements

As permitted by ASC 820-10-65-1, the Company adopted the nonrecurring fair value measurement disclosures for nonfinancial assets and liabilities. To increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements, ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three levels as follows:

- Level 1 quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access as of the reporting date.
- Level 2 inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are directly observable for the asset or liability or indirectly observable through corroboration with observable market data.
- Level 3 unobservable inputs, such as internally-developed pricing models for the asset or liability due to little or no market activity for the asset or liability.

The following table presents assets and liabilities measured and recorded at fair value on our Consolidated Balance Sheets on a recurring basis and their level within the fair value hierarchy as of June 30, 2011:

Assets	At June 30, 2011		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	(In millions)		

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Cash equivalents:			
Commercial paper	\$ 13.1	\$	\$
Prepaid and other current assets:			
Common stock available-for-sale investments	\$ 18.3	\$	\$
Mark-to-market derivatives:			
Commodity contracts	\$	\$ 0.1	\$
Liabilities			
Mark-to-market derivatives:			
Interest rate contracts	\$	\$ 0.1	\$
Foreign exchange contracts		0.3	
Total liability derivatives	\$	\$ 0.4	\$

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The following table presents assets and liabilities measured and recorded at fair value on our Consolidated Balance Sheets on a recurring basis and their level within the fair value hierarchy as of December 31, 2010:

	At December 31, 2010		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	(In millions)		
Assets			
Cash equivalents:			
Commercial paper	\$ 18.1	\$	\$
Prepaid and other current assets:			
Common stock available-for-sale investments	\$ 20.2	\$	\$
Mark-to-market derivatives:			
Commodity contracts	\$	\$ 0.7	\$
Liabilities			
Mark-to-market derivatives:			
Interest rate contracts	\$	\$ 0.8	\$
Foreign exchange contracts		0.3	
Commodity contracts		0.1	
Total liability derivatives	\$	\$ 1.2	\$

The fair value of each derivative contract is determined using Level 2 inputs and the market approach valuation technique, as described in ASC 820. The Company has various commodity derivatives to lock in nickel prices for varying time periods. The fair value of these derivatives is determined based on the spot price each individual contract was purchased at and compared with the one-month daily average actual spot price on the London Metals Exchange for nickel on the valuation date. The Company also has commodity derivatives to lock in hot roll coil and aluminum prices for varying time periods. The fair value of these derivatives is determined based on the spot price each individual contract was purchased at and compared with the one-month daily average actual spot price on the New York Mercantile Exchange for the commodity on the valuation date. The Company also has an interest rate swap to fix a portion of the Company's interest payments on its debt obligations. The interest rate swap, which has a notional amount of \$100 million, fixes a portion of our interest payments at an interest rate of 1.59%. The contract expires on July 15, 2011. The interest rate swap is valued using estimated future one-month LIBOR interest rates as compared to the fixed interest rate of 1.59%. In addition, the Company has numerous foreign exchange contracts to hedge our Canadian subsidiaries' variability in cash flows from the forecasted payment of currencies other than the functional currency, the Canadian dollar. The Company defines the fair value of foreign exchange contracts as the amount of the difference between the contracted and current market value at the end of the period. The Company estimates the current market value of foreign exchange contracts by obtaining month-end market quotes of foreign exchange rates and forward rates for contracts with similar terms. The Company uses the exchange rates provided by Reuters. Each contract term varies in the number of months, but on average is between 3 to 12 months in length.

The carrying and estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 were as follows:

	At June 30, 2011		At December 31, 2010	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	(In millions)			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 46.8	\$ 46.8	\$ 62.6	\$ 62.6
Receivables less provision for allowances, claims and doubtful accounts	679.2	679.2	497.9	497.9
Accounts payable	307.3	307.3	287.5	287.5
Long-term debt, including current portion	1,402.8	1,420.3	1,211.3	1,206.2

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The estimated fair value of the Company's cash and cash equivalents, receivables less provision for allowances, claims and doubtful accounts and accounts payable approximate their carrying amounts due to the short-term nature of these financial instruments. The estimated fair value of the Company's long-term debt and the current portions thereof is determined by using quoted market prices of Company debt securities, where available, and from analyses performed using current interest rates considering credit ratings and the remaining terms of maturity.

Table of Contents**Assets Held for Sale**

The Company had \$11.0 million and \$14.3 million of assets held for sale, classified within other current assets, as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. The Company recorded \$2.5 million and \$1.0 million of impairment charges in the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively, related to certain assets held for sale in order to recognize the assets at their fair value less cost to sell in accordance with ASC 360-10-35-43, *Property, Plant and Equipment - Other Presentation Matters*. The fair values of each property were determined based on appraisals obtained from a third party, pending sales contracts, or recent listing agreements with third party brokerage firms.

The following table presents assets and liabilities measured and recorded at fair value on our Consolidated Balance Sheets on a non-recurring basis and their level within the fair value hierarchy as of June 30, 2011:

	Level 1	At June 30, 2011 Level 2 (In millions)	Level 3
Assets			
Other current assets - assets held for sale	\$	\$ 9.8	\$

Available-For-Sale Investments

The Company has classified investments made during 2010 as available-for-sale at the time of their purchase. Investments classified as available-for-sale are recorded at fair value with the related unrealized gains and losses included in accumulated other comprehensive income. Management evaluates investments in an unrealized loss position on whether an other-than-temporary impairment has occurred on a periodic basis. Factors considered by management in assessing whether an other-than-temporary impairment has occurred include: the nature of the investment; whether the decline in fair value is attributable to specific adverse conditions affecting the investment; the financial condition of the investee; the severity and the duration of the impairment; and whether we intend to sell the investment or will be required to sell the investment before recovery of its amortized cost basis. When it is determined that an other-than-temporary impairment has occurred, the investment is written down to its market value at the end of the period in which it is determined that an other-than-temporary decline has occurred. Realized gains and losses are recorded within the statement of operations upon sale of the security and are based on specific identification.

The Company's available-for-sale securities as of June 30, 2011 can be summarized as follows:

	Cost	At June 30, 2011 Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
		(In millions)		
Common stock	\$ 14.8	\$ 3.5	\$	\$ 18.3

There is no maturity date for these investments and there have been no sales during the six months ended June 30, 2011.

Table of Contents**NOTE 10: STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIT) AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

The following table details changes in capital accounts:

	Ryerson Holding Stockholders								
	Common Shares	Stock Dollars	Capital in Excess of Par Value Dollars	Accumulated Deficit Dollars	Foreign Currency Translation Dollars	Benefit Plan Liabilities Dollars	Unrealized Gain on Available- For-Sale Investments Dollars	Noncontrolling Interest Dollars	Total Dollars
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)									
Balance at December 31, 2010	5,000	\$	\$ 224.9	\$ (273.4)	\$ (6.6)	\$ (137.0)	\$ 5.4	\$ 4.2	\$ (182.5)
Net income (loss)				(19.7)				0.1	(19.6)
Foreign currency translation					6.1			0.1	6.2
Benefit plan liabilities adjustment for recognition of prior service cost and net loss, net of tax provision of \$0.1						0.6			0.6
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale investment							(1.9)		(1.9)
Balance at June 30, 2011	5,000	\$	\$ 224.9	\$ (293.1)	\$ (0.5)	\$ (136.4)	\$ 3.5	\$ 4.4	\$ (197.2)

The following sets forth the components of comprehensive income:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
(In millions)				
Net loss	\$ (18.0)	\$ (21.7)	\$ (19.6)	\$ (36.5)
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Foreign currency translation adjustments	2.0	(7.8)	6.2	(1.7)
Benefit plan liabilities adjustment for recognition of prior service cost and net loss, net of tax provision of \$0.1 in 2011 and tax provision of \$0.3 in 2010	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5
Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale investment, net of tax provision of \$0.1 in 2010	(2.5)	0.2	(1.9)	0.2
Total comprehensive loss	(18.2)	(29.0)	(14.7)	(37.5)
Less: Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interest	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Comprehensive loss attributable to Ryerson Holding Corporation	\$ (18.3)	\$ (29.2)	\$ (14.9)	\$ (37.7)

NOTE 11: RELATED PARTIES

JT Ryerson pays an affiliate of Platinum an annual monitoring fee of up to \$5.0 million pursuant to a corporate advisory services agreement. The monitoring fee recorded in the first six months of 2011 and 2010 was \$2.5 million.

We declared and paid a dividend of \$213.8 million to our common stockholders on January 29, 2010.

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NOTE 12: INCOME TAXES

For the three months ended June 30, 2011, the Company recorded income tax expense from operations of \$7.8 million compared to \$3.7 million in the prior year. The \$7.8 million income tax expense in the second quarter of 2011 primarily represents a deferred tax charge related to changes in the tax LIFO inventory reserve plus foreign and US state income tax expense.

For the six months ended June 30, 2011, the Company recorded income tax expense of \$6.6 million compared to \$6.3 million in the prior year. The \$6.6 million tax expense in the first six months of 2011 primarily represents a deferred tax charge related to changes in the tax LIFO inventory reserve plus foreign and US state income tax expense less a release of valuation allowance due to the recognition of deferred tax liabilities related to the acquisition of Singer during the period.

In accordance with ASC 740, the Company assesses, on a quarterly basis, the realizability of its deferred tax assets. A valuation allowance must be established when, based upon the evaluation of all available evidence, it is more-likely-than-not that all or a portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. In making this determination, we analyze, among other things, our recent history of earnings, cash flows and the nature and timing of future deductions and benefits represented by the deferred tax assets. As a result of U.S. pre-tax losses incurred in periods leading up to the second quarter of 2009, we were unable to rely on the positive evidence of projected future income to support all deferred tax assets. After considering both the positive and negative evidence available at the end of the second quarter of fiscal year 2009, the Company determined that it was more-likely-than-not that it would not realize the full value of a portion of its U.S. deferred tax assets. As a result, during the second quarter of 2009, the Company established a valuation allowance against its deferred tax assets in the U.S. to reduce them to the amount that is more-likely-than-not to be realized. The valuation allowance is reviewed quarterly and will be maintained until sufficient positive evidence exists to support the reversal of some or all of the valuation allowance. The valuation allowance was \$135.0 million and \$136.6 million at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

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

This Quarterly Report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as believes, expects, may, estimates, will, should, plans or anticipates or the negative thereof or other variations thereon or comparable terminology, or by discussions of strategy. Readers are cautioned that any such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and may involve significant risks and uncertainties, and that actual results may vary materially from those in the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors. These forward-looking statements involve a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements should, therefore, be considered in light of various factors, including those set forth under Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements and Risk Factors in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010 and the caption Industry and Operating Trends included herein Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and elsewhere in this Quarterly Report. Moreover, we caution you not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date they were made. We do not undertake any obligation to publicly release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this Quarterly Report or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Company's Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and related Notes thereto in Item 1, FINANCIAL STATEMENTS in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements and related Notes thereto in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Industry and Operating Trends

We purchase large quantities of metal products from primary producers and sell these materials in smaller quantities to a wide variety of metals-consuming industries. More than one-half of the metals products sold are processed by us by burning, sawing, slitting, blanking, cutting to length or other techniques. We sell our products and services to many industries, including machinery manufacturers, metals fabricators, electrical machinery, transportation equipment, construction, wholesale distributors, and metals mills and foundries. Revenue is recognized upon delivery of product to customers. The timing of shipment is substantially the same as the timing of delivery to customers given the proximity of our distribution sites to our customers.

Sales, cost of materials sold, gross profit and operating expense control are the principal factors that impact our profitability:

Net Sales. Our sales volume and pricing is driven by market demand, which is largely determined by overall industrial production and conditions in specific industries in which our customers operate. Sales prices are also primarily driven by market factors such as overall demand and availability of product. Our net sales include revenue from product sales, net of returns, allowances, customer discounts and incentives.

Cost of materials sold. Cost of materials sold includes metal purchase and in-bound freight costs, third-party processing costs and direct and indirect internal processing costs. The cost of materials sold fluctuates with our sales volume and our ability to purchase metals at competitive prices. Increases in sales volume generally enable us both to improve purchasing leverage with suppliers, as we buy larger quantities of metals inventories, and to reduce operating expenses per ton sold.

Gross profit. Gross profit is the difference between net sales and the cost of materials sold. Our sales prices to our customers are subject to market competition. Achieving acceptable levels of gross profit is dependent on our acquiring metals at competitive prices, our ability to manage the impact of changing prices and efficiently managing our internal and external processing costs.

Operating expenses. Optimizing business processes and asset utilization to lower fixed expenses such as employee, facility and truck fleet costs which cannot be rapidly reduced in times of declining volume, and maintaining low fixed cost structure in times of increasing sales volume, have a significant impact on our profitability. Operating expenses include costs related to warehousing and distributing our products as well as selling, general and administrative expenses.

The metals service center industry is generally considered cyclical with periods of strong demand and higher prices followed by periods of weaker demand and lower prices due to the cyclical nature of the industries in which the largest consumers of metals operate. However, domestic metals prices are volatile and remain difficult to predict due to its commodity nature and the extent which prices are affected by interest rates, foreign exchange rates, energy prices, international supply/demand imbalances, surcharges and other factors.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations - Comparison of Second Quarter 2011 to Second Quarter 2010**

	Three months ended June 30, 2011		Three months ended June 30, 2010	
		% of Net Sales		% of Net Sales
	(\$ in millions)			
Net sales	\$ 1,289.0	100.0%	\$ 1,020.2	100.0%
Cost of materials sold	1,125.1	87.3	887.6	87.0
Gross profit	163.9	12.7	132.6	13.0
Warehousing, delivery, selling, general and administrative expenses	139.8	10.9	127.8	12.5
Restructuring and other charges	0.6			
Gain on insurance settlement			(2.6)	(0.3)
Impairment charge on fixed assets	2.5	0.2	0.5	0.1
Operating profit	21.0	1.6	6.9	0.7
Other expenses	(31.2)	(2.4)	(24.9)	(2.4)
Loss before income taxes	(10.2)	(0.8)	(18.0)	(1.7)
Provision for income taxes	7.8	0.6	3.7	0.4
Net loss	(18.0)	(1.4)	(21.7)	(2.1)
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest				
Net loss attributable to Ryerson Holding Corporation	\$ (18.0)	(1.4)%	\$ (21.7)	(2.1)%

The following table shows the Company's percentage of sales revenue by major product lines for the second quarter of 2011 and 2010:

Product Line	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010
Carbon Steel Flat	28%	29%
Carbon Steel Plate	11	8
Carbon Steel Long	10	9
Stainless Steel Flat	18	21
Stainless Steel Plate	4	4
Stainless Steel Long	4	3
Aluminum Flat	14	15
Aluminum Plate	4	3
Aluminum Long	3	4
Other	4	4
Total	100%	100%

Net sales. Revenue for the second quarter of 2011 increased 26.3% from the same period a year ago to \$1,289.0 million. Tons sold for the second quarter of 2011 increased 11.2% from the second quarter of 2010 reflecting improvement in market conditions. Tons sold in the second quarter of 2011 increased across all products compared to the year-ago quarter. Average selling price increased 13.7% against the price levels in the second quarter of 2010, as metals prices increased across all products with the largest increases in our stainless steel plate, carbon steel long and carbon steel plate product lines.

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Cost of materials sold. Cost of materials sold increased 26.8% to \$1,125.1 million in the second quarter of 2011 compared to \$887.6 million in the second quarter of 2010. The increase in cost of materials sold in 2011 compared to 2010 is due to the increase in tons sold and an increase in the average cost of materials sold per ton. The average cost of materials sold per ton increased to \$1,739 in 2011 from \$1,525 in 2010. The average cost of materials sold for our stainless steel plate, carbon steel long and carbon steel plate product lines increased more than our other products, in line with the change in average selling price per ton. During the second quarter of 2011, LIFO expense was \$48.1 million compared to LIFO expense of \$35.5 million in the second quarter of 2010. During the second quarter of 2011, inventory quantities were reduced. This reduction resulted in a liquidation of LIFO inventory quantities carried at lower costs prevailing in prior years as compared with the cost of 2011 purchases, the effect of which decreased cost of materials sold by approximately \$5.4 million during the second quarter of 2011.

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Gross profit. Gross profit increased by \$31.3 million to \$163.9 million in the second quarter of 2011. Gross profit as a percent of sales in the second quarter of 2011 decreased to 12.7% from 13.0% in the second quarter of 2010. While revenue increased in the second quarter of 2011 as compared to the second quarter of 2010, our cost of material sold increased at a faster pace resulting in lower gross margins.

Operating expenses. Total operating expenses increased by \$17.2 million to \$142.9 million in the second quarter of 2011 from \$125.7 million in the second quarter of 2010. The increase was primarily due to higher salaries and wages of \$5.0 million, higher delivery expenses of \$3.6 million, higher facility costs of \$3.0 million, the \$2.6 million insurance settlement gain recorded in the second quarter of 2010, the \$2.5 million impairment charge on fixed assets recorded in the second quarter of 2011 and higher expenses at our China operations of \$1.6 million. On a per ton basis, second quarter of 2011 operating expenses increased to \$221 per ton from \$216 per ton in the second quarter of 2010.

Operating profit. For the second quarter of 2011, the Company reported an operating profit of \$21.0 million, or \$32 per ton, compared to \$6.9 million, or \$12 per ton, in the second quarter of 2010, as a result of the factors discussed above.

Other expenses. Interest and other expense on debt increased to \$30.6 million in the second quarter of 2011 from \$27.3 million in the second quarter of 2010, primarily due to a higher level of borrowing on our credit facility to support increased working capital requirements as tons shipped and material prices increased and to a 1% increase in the interest rate on the Ryerson Holding Notes due 2014. Other income and (expense), net was expense of \$0.6 million in the second quarter of 2011 as compared to income of \$2.4 million in the same period a year ago. The second quarter of 2010 benefited from foreign exchange gains related to our Canadian operations.

Provision for income taxes. In the second quarter of 2011, the Company recorded income tax expense of \$7.8 million compared to income tax expense of \$3.7 million in the second quarter of 2010. The \$7.8 million tax expense in the second quarter of 2011 primarily represents a deferred tax charge related to changes in the tax LIFO inventory reserve plus foreign and US state income tax expense. During the second quarter of 2010, the \$3.7 million of tax expense primarily related to an increase in the valuation allowance on foreign tax credits and to foreign income tax expense.

Results of Operations - Comparison of First Six Months 2011 to First Six Months 2010

	Six months ended June 30, 2011	% of Net Sales	Six months ended June 30, 2010	% of Net Sales
Net sales	\$ 2,476.0	100.0%	\$ 1,891.7	100.0%
Cost of materials sold	2,155.4	87.1	1,625.3	85.9
Gross profit	320.6	12.9	266.4	14.1
Warehousing, delivery, selling, general and administrative expenses	275.0	11.1	246.1	13.0
Restructuring and other charges	0.9			
Gain on insurance settlement			(2.6)	(0.1)
Impairment charge on fixed assets	2.5	0.1	1.0	0.1
Operating profit	42.2	1.7	21.9	1.1
Other expenses	(55.2)	(2.2)	(52.1)	(2.7)
Loss before income taxes	(13.0)	(0.5)	(30.2)	(1.6)
Provision for income taxes	6.6	0.3	6.3	0.3
Net loss	(19.6)	(0.8)	(36.5)	(1.9)
Less: Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	0.1		(0.1)	
Net loss attributable to Ryerson Holding Corporation	\$ (19.7)	(0.8)%	\$ (36.4)	(1.9)%

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The following table shows the Company's percentage of sales revenue by major product lines for the first six months of 2011 and 2010:

Product Line	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010
Carbon Steel Flat	27%	29%
Carbon Steel Plate	11	7
Carbon Steel Long	9	9
Stainless Steel Flat	19	21
Stainless Steel Plate	5	4
Stainless Steel Long	4	4
Aluminum Flat	14	15
Aluminum Plate	4	3
Aluminum Long	3	4
Other	4	4
Total	100%	100%

Net sales. Revenue for the first six months of 2011 increased 30.9% from the same period a year ago to \$2,476.0 million. Tons sold for the first six months of 2011 increased 16.5% from the first six months of 2010 reflecting improvement in market conditions. Tons sold in the first six months of 2011 increased across all products compared to the same period a year ago. Average selling price increased 12.3% against the price levels in the first six months of 2010, primarily due to increases in average selling price in stainless steel product lines and carbon steel plate and carbon steel long product lines.

Cost of materials sold. Cost of materials sold increased 32.6% in the first six months to \$2,155.4 million compared to \$1,625.3 million for the same period in 2010. The increase in cost of materials sold in 2011 compared to 2010 is due to the increase in tons sold and an increase in the average cost of materials sold per ton. The average cost of materials sold per ton increased to \$1,668 in 2011 from \$1,466 in 2010 primarily due to increased stainless steel, carbon steel plate and carbon steel long product costs, in line with the changes in average selling price per ton. During the first six months of 2011, LIFO expense was \$81.4 million compared to LIFO expense of \$48.0 million in the first six months of 2010. During the first six months of 2011, inventory quantities were reduced. This reduction resulted in a liquidation of LIFO inventory quantities carried at lower costs prevailing in prior years as compared with the cost of 2011 purchases, the effect of which decreased cost of materials sold by approximately \$5.8 million in the first six months of 2011.

Gross profit. Gross profit increased by \$54.2 million to \$320.6 million in the first six months of 2011. Gross profit per ton increased to \$248 per ton in the first six months of 2011 from \$240 per ton in the year-ago period due to the greater increase in average selling price relative to the increase in average cost of materials sold. Gross profit as a percent of sales in the first six months of 2011 decreased to 12.9% from 14.1% a year ago. While revenue increased in the first six months of 2011 as compared to the first six months of 2010, our cost of material sold increased at a faster pace resulting in lower gross margins.

Operating expenses. Total operating expenses increased by \$33.9 million to \$278.4 million in the first six months of 2011 from \$244.5 million in the first six months of 2010. The increase was primarily due to higher employee costs related to salaries and wages of \$10.2 million and increased bonus and commission expenses of \$2.1 million in addition to higher delivery expenses of \$7.7 million, higher facility costs of \$6.4 million, higher expenses at our China operations of \$3.0 million, the gain on insurance settlement of \$2.6 million in the first six months of 2010 and the \$2.5 million impairment charge on fixed assets recorded in the second quarter of 2011. On a per ton basis, first six months of 2011 operating expenses decreased to \$215 per ton from \$220 per ton in the first six months of 2010.

Operating profit. For the first six months of 2011, the Company reported an operating profit of \$42.2 million, or \$33 per ton, compared to \$21.9 million, or \$20 per ton, in the first six months of 2010, as a result of the factors discussed above.

Other expenses. Interest and other expense on debt increased to \$60.3 million in the first six months of 2011 from \$52.0 million in the first six months of 2010, primarily due to the increased interest expense associated with our Ryerson Holding Notes which were issued on January 29, 2010 and a 1% increase in the interest rate on the Ryerson Holding Notes. In addition, interest expense increased due to a higher level of borrowing on our credit facility to support increased working capital requirements as tons shipped and material prices increased and to recording a charge of \$1.1 million in the first quarter of 2011 to write off debt issuance costs associated with our prior credit facility upon entering into an amended revolving credit facility. Other income and (expense), net was income of \$5.1 million in the first six months of 2011 as

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compared to a charge of \$0.1 million in the same period a year ago. The first six months of 2011 income included a \$5.8 million bargain purchase gain on our acquisition of Singer.

Provision for income taxes. In the first six months of 2011, the Company recorded income tax expense of \$6.6 million compared to \$6.3 million in the first six months of 2010. The \$6.6 million tax expense in the first six months of 2011 primarily represents a

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deferred tax charge related to changes in the tax LIFO inventory reserve plus foreign and US state income tax expense less a release of valuation allowance due to the recognition of deferred tax liabilities related to the acquisition of Singer during the period. The \$6.3 million income tax expense in the first six months of 2010 primarily related to an increase to the valuation allowance on foreign tax credits and to foreign income tax expense. The valuation allowance was adjusted to increase the allowance for changes in our deferred tax assets.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's primary sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents, cash flows from operations and borrowing availability under its \$1.35 billion revolving credit facility (as amended, the Ryerson Credit Facility), which matures on the earliest of (a) March 14, 2016, (b) the date that occurs 90 days prior to the scheduled maturity date of the Floating Rate Senior Secured Notes due November 1, 2014 (2014 Notes), if the 2014 Notes are then outstanding and (c) the date that occurs 90 days prior to the scheduled maturity date of the 12% Senior Secured Notes due November 1, 2015 (2015 Notes) (together, with the 2014 Notes, the Ryerson Notes), if the 2015 Notes are then outstanding. Its principal source of operating cash is from the sale of metals and other materials. Its principal uses of cash are for payments associated with the procurement and processing of metals and other materials inventories, costs incurred for the warehousing and delivery of inventories and the selling and administrative costs of the business, capital expenditures, and for interest payments on debt.

The following table summarizes the Company's cash flows:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010
	(In millions)	
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (175.4)	\$ (164.9)
Net cash used in investing activities	(15.4)	(17.7)
Net cash provided by financing activities	173.9	153.7
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	1.1	0.5
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (15.8)	\$ (28.4)

The Company had cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2011 of \$46.8 million, compared to \$62.6 million at December 31, 2010. The Company had \$1,403 million and \$1,211 million of total debt outstanding and a debt-to-capitalization ratio of 116% and 118% at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. The Company had total liquidity (defined as cash and cash equivalents plus availability under the Ryerson Credit Facility and foreign debt facilities) of \$378 million at June 30, 2011 versus \$394 million at December 31, 2010. Total liquidity is a non-GAAP financial measure. We believe that total liquidity provides additional information for measuring our ability to fund our operations. Total liquidity does not represent, and should not be used as a substitute for, net income or cash flows from operations as determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and total liquidity is not necessarily an indication of whether cash flow will be sufficient to fund our cash requirements.

Below is a reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents to total liquidity:

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
	(In millions)	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 47	\$ 63
Availability on Ryerson Credit Facility and foreign debt facilities	331	331
Total liquidity	\$ 378	\$ 394

Net cash used by operating activities of \$175.4 million in the first six months of 2011 was primarily due to an increase in accounts receivable of \$175.0 million reflecting higher net sales in the first six months of 2011.

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Capital expenditures during the first six months of 2011 totaled \$19.1 million compared to \$15.0 million in the first six months of 2010. The Company sold property, plant and equipment and assets held for sale generating cash proceeds of \$6.6 million and \$1.5 million during the six-month periods ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The Company made an acquisition during 2011, resulting in cash outflows of \$19.7 million.

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Net cash provided by financing activities in the first six months of 2011 was \$173.9 million compared to \$153.7 million in the first six months of 2010. Net cash provided by financing activities in the first six months of 2011 and 2010 was primarily related to increased credit facility borrowings to finance accounts receivable related to higher sales in 2011 and 2010, respectively.

We believe that cash flow from operations and proceeds from the Ryerson Credit Facility will provide sufficient funds to meet our contractual obligations and operating requirements in the normal course of business.

Total Debt

As a result of net cash used in operating activities, total debt, less unamortized discount in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet increased to \$1,402.8 million at June 30, 2011 from \$1,211.3 million at December 31, 2010.

Total debt outstanding as of June 30, 2011 consisted of the following amounts: \$623.9 million borrowing under the Ryerson Credit Facility, \$102.9 million under the 2014 Notes, \$376.2 million under the 2015 Notes, \$270.5 million under the Ryerson Holding Notes, \$25.2 million of foreign debt and \$4.1 million under the 2011 Notes. Discussion of each of these borrowings follows.

Ryerson Credit Facility

On March 14, 2011, Ryerson Inc. amended and restated its \$1.35 billion revolving credit facility agreement which extends the maturity date to the earliest of (a) March 14, 2016, (b) the date that occurs 90 days prior to the scheduled maturity date of the 2014 Notes, if the 2014 Notes are then outstanding and (c) the date that occurs 90 days prior to the scheduled maturity date of the 2015 Notes, if the 2015 Notes are then outstanding. At June 30, 2011, Ryerson had \$623.9 million of outstanding borrowings, \$27 million of letters of credit issued and \$313 million available under the \$1.35 billion Ryerson Credit Facility compared to \$457.3 million of outstanding borrowings, \$24 million of letters of credit issued and \$317 million available at December 31, 2010. Total credit availability is limited by the amount of eligible accounts receivable and inventory pledged as collateral under the agreement insofar as Ryerson is subject to a borrowing base comprised of the aggregate of these two amounts, less applicable reserves. Eligible accounts receivable, at any date of determination, are comprised of the aggregate value of all accounts directly created by a borrower in the ordinary course of business arising out of the sale of goods or the rendition of services, each of which has been invoiced, with such receivables adjusted to exclude various ineligible accounts, including, among other things, those to which a borrower does not have sole and absolute title and accounts arising out of a sale to an employee, officer, director, or affiliate of the borrower. The weighted-average interest rate on the borrowings under the Ryerson Credit Facility was 2.5 percent and 2.1 percent at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

Amounts outstanding under the Ryerson Credit Facility bear interest at a rate determined by reference to the base rate (Bank of America's prime rate) or a LIBOR rate or, for the Ryerson's Canadian subsidiary which is a borrower, a rate determined by reference to the Canadian base rate (Bank of America-Canada Branch's Base Rate for loans in U.S. Dollars in Canada) or the BA rate (average annual rate applicable to Canadian Dollar bankers' acceptances) or a LIBOR rate and the Canadian prime rate (Bank of America-Canada Branch's Prime Rate). The spread over the base rate and Canadian prime rate is between 0.75% and 1.50% and the spread over the LIBOR and for the bankers' acceptances is between 1.75% and 2.50%, depending on the amount available to be borrowed. Overdue amounts and all amounts owed during the existence of a default bear interest at 2% above the rate otherwise applicable thereto. Ryerson also pays commitment fees on amounts not borrowed at a rate between 0.375% and 0.50% depending on the average borrowings as a percentage of the total \$1.35 billion agreement during a rolling three month period.

Borrowings under the Ryerson Credit Facility are secured by first-priority liens on all of the inventory, accounts receivable, lockbox accounts and related assets of Ryerson, subsidiary borrowers and certain other U.S. subsidiaries of Ryerson that act as guarantors.

The Ryerson Credit Facility contains covenants that, among other things, restrict Ryerson with respect to the incurrence of debt, the creation of liens, transactions with affiliates, mergers and consolidations, sales of assets and acquisitions. The Ryerson Credit Facility also requires that, if availability under such facility declines to a certain level, Ryerson maintain a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio as of the end of each fiscal quarter.

The Ryerson Credit Facility contains events of default with respect to, among other things, default in the payment of principal when due or the payment of interest, fees and other amounts after a specified grace period, material misrepresentations, failure to perform certain specified covenants, certain bankruptcy events, the invalidity of certain security agreements or guarantees, material judgments and the occurrence of a change of control of Ryerson. If such an event of default occurs, the lenders under the Ryerson Credit Facility will be entitled to various remedies, including acceleration of amounts outstanding under the Ryerson Credit Facility and all other actions permitted to be taken by secured creditors.

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The lenders under the Ryerson Credit Facility have the ability to reject a borrowing request if any event, circumstance or development has occurred that has had or could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on Ryerson. If Ryerson or any significant subsidiaries of the other borrowers becomes insolvent or commences bankruptcy proceedings, all amounts borrowed under the Ryerson Credit Facility will become immediately due and payable.

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Proceeds from Ryerson Credit Facility borrowings and repayments of Ryerson Credit Facility borrowings in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows represent borrowings under the Company's revolving credit agreement with original maturities greater than three months. Net proceeds (repayments) under the Ryerson Credit Facility represent borrowings under the Ryerson Credit Facility with original maturities less than three months.

Ryerson Holding Notes

On January 29, 2010, Ryerson Holding issued \$483 million aggregate principal amount at maturity of 14 1/2% Senior Discount Notes due 2015 (the "Ryerson Holding Notes"). No cash interest accrues on the Ryerson Holding Notes. The Ryerson Holding Notes had an initial accreted value of \$455.98 per \$1,000 principal amount and will accrete from the date of issuance until maturity on a semi-annual basis. The accreted value of each Ryerson Holding Note increased from the date of issuance until October 31, 2010 at a rate of 14.50%. Thereafter the interest rate increases by 1% (to 15.50%) until July 31, 2011, an additional 1.00% (to 16.50%) on August 1, 2011 until April 30, 2012, and increases by an additional 0.50% (to 17.00%) on May 1, 2012 until the maturity date. Interest compounds semi-annually such that the accreted value will equal the principal amount at maturity of each note on that date. At June 30, 2011, the accreted value of the Ryerson Holding Notes was \$270.5 million. The Ryerson Holding Notes are not guaranteed by any of Ryerson Holding's subsidiaries and are secured by a first-priority security interest in the capital stock of Ryerson. The Ryerson Holding Notes rank equally in right of payment with all of Ryerson Holding's senior debt and senior in right of payment to all of Ryerson Holding's subordinated debt. The Ryerson Holding Notes are effectively junior to Ryerson Holding's other secured debt to the extent of the collateral securing such debt (other than the capital stock of Ryerson). Because the Ryerson Holding Notes are not guaranteed by any of Ryerson Holding's subsidiaries, the notes are structurally subordinated to all indebtedness and other liabilities (including trade payables) of Ryerson Holding's subsidiaries, including Ryerson.

The Ryerson Holding Notes contain customary covenants that, among other things, limit, subject to certain exceptions, Ryerson Holding's ability to incur additional indebtedness, pay dividends on its capital stock or repurchase its capital stock, make certain investments or other restricted payments, create liens or use assets as security in other transactions, enter into sale and leaseback transactions, merge, consolidate or transfer or dispose of substantially all of Ryerson Holding's assets, and engage in certain transactions with affiliates.

The Ryerson Holding Notes are redeemable, at our option, in whole or in part, at any time at specified redemption prices. We are required to redeem the Ryerson Holding Notes upon the receipt of net proceeds of certain qualified equity issuances, specified change of controls and/or specified receipt of dividends.

The terms of the Ryerson Notes (discussed below) restrict Ryerson from making dividends to Ryerson Holding. Subject to certain exceptions, Ryerson may only pay dividends to Ryerson Holding to the extent of 50% of future net income, once prior losses are offset. In the event Ryerson is restricted from providing Ryerson Holding with sufficient distributions to fund the retirement of the Ryerson Holding Notes at maturity, Ryerson Holding may default on the Ryerson Holding Notes unless other sources of funding are available.

Pursuant to a registration rights agreement, Ryerson Holding agreed to offer to exchange each of the Ryerson Holding Notes for a new issue of Ryerson Holding's debt securities registered under the Securities Act, with terms substantially identical to those of the Ryerson Holding Notes. Ryerson Holding completed the exchange offer on December 7, 2010. As a result of completing the exchange offer, Ryerson Holding satisfied its obligations under the registration rights agreement covering the Ryerson Holding Notes.

Ryerson Notes

On October 19, 2007, Ryerson issued the Ryerson Notes. The 2014 Notes bear interest at a rate, reset quarterly, of LIBOR plus 7.375% per annum. The 2015 Notes bear interest at a rate of 12% per annum. The Ryerson Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a senior secured basis by certain of our existing and future subsidiaries (including those existing and future domestic subsidiaries that are co-borrowers or guarantee obligations under the Ryerson Credit Facility). At June 30, 2011, \$376.2 million of the 2015 Notes and \$102.9 million of the 2014 Notes remain outstanding.

The Ryerson Notes and guarantees are secured by a first-priority lien on substantially all of Ryerson and its guarantors' present and future assets located in the United States (other than receivables, inventory, related general intangibles, certain other assets and proceeds thereof) including equipment, owned real property interests valued at \$1 million or more, and all present and future shares of capital stock or other equity interests of each of Ryerson and its guarantors' directly owned domestic subsidiaries and 65% of the present and future shares of capital stock or other equity interests, of each of Ryerson and its guarantor's directly owned foreign restricted subsidiaries, in each case subject to certain exceptions and customary permitted liens. The Ryerson Notes and guarantees are secured on a second-priority basis by a lien on the assets that secure Ryerson's obligations under the Ryerson Credit Facility. The Ryerson Notes contain customary covenants that, among other things, limit, subject to certain exceptions, Ryerson's ability, and the

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ability of its restricted subsidiaries, to incur additional indebtedness, pay dividends on its capital stock or repurchase its capital stock, make investments, sell assets, engage in acquisitions, mergers or consolidations or create liens or use assets as security in other transactions. Subject to certain exceptions, Ryerson may only pay dividends to Ryerson Holding to the extent of 50% of future net income, once prior losses are offset.

The Ryerson Notes will be redeemable by Ryerson, in whole or in part, at any time on or after November 1, 2011, at specified redemption prices. If a change of control occurs, Ryerson must offer to purchase the Ryerson Notes at 101% of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest.

Pursuant to a registration rights agreement, Ryerson agreed to offer to exchange each of the notes for a new issue of our debt securities registered under the Securities Act, with terms substantially identical to those of the Ryerson Notes. Ryerson completed the exchange offer on April 9, 2009. As a result of completing the exchange offer, Ryerson satisfied its obligations under the registration rights agreement covering the Ryerson Notes.

Foreign Debt

At June 30, 2011, Ryerson China's total foreign borrowings were \$25.2 million, of which, \$23.2 million was owed to banks in Asia at a weighted average interest rate of 6.4% secured by inventory and property, plant and equipment. Ryerson China also owed \$2.0 million at June 30, 2011 to other parties at a weighted average interest rate of 1.0%. At December 31, 2010, Ryerson China's total foreign borrowings were \$19.7 million, of which, \$17.9 million was owed to banks in Asia at a weighted average interest rate of 4.3% secured by inventory and property, plant and equipment. Ryerson China also owed \$1.8 million at December 31, 2010 to other parties at a weighted average interest rate of 1.0%. Availability under the foreign credit lines was \$18 million and \$14 million at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. Letters of credit issued by our foreign subsidiaries totaled \$6 million and \$7 million at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

\$150 Million 8 1/4% Senior Notes due 2011

At June 30, 2011, \$4.1 million of the 8 1/4% Senior Notes due 2011 (2011 Notes) remain outstanding. The 2011 Notes pay interest semi-annually and mature on December 15, 2011.

The 2011 Notes contained covenants, substantially all of which were removed pursuant to an amendment of the 2011 Notes as a result of the tender offer to repurchase the notes during 2007.

Pension Funding

At December 31, 2010, pension liabilities exceeded plan assets by \$306 million. The Company anticipates that it will have a minimum required pension contribution of approximately \$44 million in 2011 under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) and Pension Protection Act (PPA) in the U.S and the Ontario Pension Benefits Act in Canada. Through the six months ended June 30, 2011, the Company has made \$18 million in pension contributions, and anticipates an additional \$26 million contribution in the remaining six months of 2011. Future contribution requirements depend on the investment returns on plan assets, the impact of discount rates on pension liabilities, and changes in regulatory requirements. The Company is unable to determine the amount or timing of any such contributions required by ERISA or whether any such contributions would have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or cash flows. The Company believes that cash flow from operations and the Ryerson Credit Facility described above will provide sufficient funds to make the minimum required contribution in 2011.

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The following table presents contractual obligations at June 30, 2011:

Contractual Obligations(1)	Total	Payments Due by Period			
		Less than 1 year	1 3 years	4 5 years	After 5 years
		(In millions)			
Floating Rate Notes	\$ 103	\$	\$	\$ 103	\$
Fixed Rate Long Term Notes	376			376	
Senior Discount Notes	483			483	
Other Long Term Notes	4	4			
Ryerson Credit Facility	624			624	
Foreign Debt	25	25			
Interest on Floating Rate Notes, Fixed Rate Notes, Other Long Term Notes, Ryerson Credit Facility and Foreign Debt (2)	287	69	138	80	
Purchase Obligations (3)	50	50			
Capital leases	1		1		
Operating leases	100	20	30	19	31
Total	\$ 2,053	\$ 168	\$ 169	\$ 1,685	\$ 31

- (1) The contractual obligations disclosed above do not include the Company's potential future pension funding obligations (see discussion above).
- (2) Interest payments related to the variable rate debt were estimated using the weighted average interest rate for the Ryerson Credit Facility and the 2014 Notes.
- (3) The purchase obligations with suppliers are entered into when we receive firm sales commitments with certain of our customers.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk*Interest rate risk*

We are exposed to market risk related to our fixed-rate and variable-rate long-term debt. Market risk is the potential loss arising from adverse changes in market rates and prices, such as interest rates. Changes in interest rates may affect the market value of our fixed-rate debt. The estimated fair value of our long-term debt and the current portions thereof using quoted market prices of Company debt securities recently traded and market-based prices of similar securities for those securities not recently traded was \$1,420 million at June 30, 2011 and \$1,206 million at December 31, 2010 as compared with the carrying value of \$1,403 million and \$1,211 million at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

We had interest rate swap agreements for \$100 million notional amount of pay fixed, receive floating interest rate swaps at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, to effectively convert the interest rate from floating to fixed through July 2011. We do not currently account for these contracts as hedges but rather mark them to market with a corresponding offset to current earnings. At June 30, 2011, these agreements had a liability value of \$0.1 million. A hypothetical 1% increase in interest rates on variable rate debt would have increased interest expense for the first six months of 2011 by approximately \$3.2 million.

Foreign exchange rate risk

We are subject to exposure from fluctuations in foreign currencies. We use foreign currency exchange contracts to hedge our Canadian subsidiaries' variability in cash flows from the forecasted payment of currencies other than the functional currency. The Canadian subsidiaries' foreign currency contracts were principally used to purchase U.S. dollars. We had foreign currency contracts with a U.S. dollar notional amount of \$9.2 million outstanding at June 30, 2011 and a liability value of \$0.3 million. We do not currently account for these contracts as hedges but rather mark these contracts to market with a corresponding offset to current earnings.

Commodity price risk

Metal prices can fluctuate significantly due to several factors including changes in foreign and domestic production capacity, raw material availability, metals consumption and foreign currency rates. Declining metal prices could reduce our revenues, gross profit and net income. From time to time, we may enter into fixed price sales contracts with our customers for certain of our inventory components. We may enter into metal commodity futures and options contracts to reduce volatility in the price of these metals. We do

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not currently account for these contracts as hedges, but rather mark these contracts to market with a corresponding offset to current earnings. As of June 30, 2011, we had 157 tons of nickel futures or option contracts and 266 tons of aluminum price swaps outstanding with an asset value of \$0.1 million and a value of zero, respectively.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures
Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

As required by SEC Rule 15d-15(b), we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on the foregoing, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of June 30, 2011.

Changes in Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting that has materially affected or is reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's controls over financial reporting during the quarter ended June 30, 2011.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we are named as a defendant in legal actions incidental to our ordinary course of business. We do not believe that the resolution of these claims will have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows. We maintain liability insurance coverage to assist in protecting our assets from losses arising from or related to activities associated with business operations.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes relating to this Item from those set forth in Item 1A on the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Table of Contents**Item 6. Exhibits**

The following exhibits are filed herewith:

Exhibit No.	Description
31.1	Certificate of the Principal Executive Officer of the Company, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certificate of the Principal Financial Officer of the Company, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Written Statement of Michael C. Arnold, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2	Written Statement of Terence R. Rogers, Chief Financial Officer of the Company pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document (1)
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document (1)
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Calculation Linkbase Document (1)
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Label Linkbase Document (1)
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Presentation Linkbase Document (1)

- (1) Furnished with this report. In accordance with Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, the information in these exhibits shall not be deemed to be filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or otherwise subject to liability under that section, and shall not be incorporated by reference into any registration statement or other document filed under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, except as expressly set forth by specific reference in such filing.

Items 2, 3, 4, and 5 are not applicable and have been omitted.

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SIGNATURE

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

RYERSON HOLDING CORPORATION

By: /s/ Terence R. Rogers
Terence R. Rogers
Chief Financial Officer

(duly authorized signatory and principal financial officer of the registrant)

Date: August 3, 2011