

Edgar Filing: Core-Mark Holding Company, Inc. - Form 10-K

Core-Mark Holding Company, Inc.

Form 10-K

March 01, 2019

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[Table of Contents](#)

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549**

FORM 10-K

**x Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 OR 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2018**

**o 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: 000-51515

Core-Mark Holding Company, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

20-1489747

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

**395 Oyster Point Boulevard, Suite 415
South San Francisco, California 94080**

(Address of Principal Executive Offices, including Zip Code)

(650) 589-9445

(Registrant's Telephone Number, including Area Code)

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class

Name of each exchange
on which registered

Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share NASDAQ Global Market

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

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

Yes No

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
Emerging growth company

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

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

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of June 30, 2018, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter: \$1,019,910,160.

As of February 25, 2019, the registrant had 45,870,201 shares of its common stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The information called for by Part III of this Form 10-K will be included in an amendment to this Form 10-K or incorporated by reference to the registrant's 2019 definitive proxy statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A.

**FORM 10-K
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
TABLE OF CONTENTS**

	Page
<u>PART I</u>	
<u>ITEM 1. BUSINESS</u>	1
<u>ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS</u>	9
<u>ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS</u>	15
<u>ITEM 2. PROPERTIES</u>	16
<u>ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS</u>	16
<u>ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES</u>	16
<u>PART II</u>	
<u>ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT’S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES</u>	17
<u>ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA</u>	20
<u>ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS</u>	22
<u>ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK</u>	40
<u>ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA</u>	41
<u>ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE</u>	74
<u>ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES</u>	74
<u>ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION</u>	76
<u>PART III</u>	
<u>ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE</u>	76
<u>ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION</u>	76
<u>ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS</u>	76
<u>ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE</u>	76

<u>ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES</u>	<u>76</u>
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PART IV

<u>ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES</u>	<u>77</u>
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SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K that are not statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements made pursuant to the safe-harbor provisions of the Exchange Act of 1934 and the Securities Act of 1933. Forward-looking statements in some cases can be identified by the use of words such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “potential,” “intend,” “expect,” “seek,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “believe,” “could,” “would,” “project,” “predict,” “continue,” “plan,” “pro” similar words or expressions. Forward-looking statements are made only as of the date of this Form 10-K and are based on our current intent, beliefs, plans and expectations. They involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual future results, performance or developments to differ materially from historical results or those described in or implied by such forward-looking statements.

A detailed discussion of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results and events to differ materially from such forward-looking statements is included in Part I, Item 1A, “Risk Factors” of this Form 10-K. Management of Core-Mark Holding Company, Inc. (“Core-Mark”) undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

SEC Regulation - Non-GAAP Information

The financial statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”). Core-Mark uses certain non-GAAP financial measures including (i) Adjusted EBITDA, (ii) net sales, less excise taxes, (iii) remaining gross profit (including cigarette remaining gross profit and Food/Non-food remaining gross profit), (iv) remaining gross profit margin (including cigarette remaining gross profit margin and Food/Non-food remaining gross profit margin), (v) remaining gross profit margin less excise taxes (including cigarette remaining gross profit margin less excise taxes and Food/Non-food remaining gross profit margin less excise taxes), and (vi) cigarette remaining gross profit per carton. We believe these non-GAAP financial measures provide meaningful supplemental information for investors regarding the performance of our business and facilitate a meaningful period-to-period evaluation. We also believe these measures allow investors to view the results in a manner similar to the method used by our management. Management uses these non-GAAP financial measures in order to have comparable financial results to analyze changes in Core-Mark’s underlying business. These non-GAAP measures should be considered as a supplement to, and not as a substitute for, or superior to, financial measures calculated in accordance with GAAP. These measures may be defined differently than other companies and therefore, such measures may not be comparable to ours. We strongly encourage readers to review our financial statements and publicly filed reports in their entirety and not to rely on any single financial measure. More information about such measures are included in Item 7 - *Non-GAAP Financial Information*.

Table of Contents

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Unless the context indicates otherwise, all references in this Annual Report on Form 10-K to “Core-Mark,” “the Company,” “we,” “us,” or “our” refer to Core-Mark Holding Company, Inc. and its subsidiaries.

Company Overview

Core-Mark is one of the largest wholesale distributors to the convenience retail industry in North America, providing sales, marketing, distribution and logistics services to approximately 43,000 customer locations across the United States (“U.S.”) and Canada through 32 distribution centers (excluding two distribution facilities we operate as a third-party logistics provider). Our origins date back to 1888, when Glaser Bros., a family-owned-and-operated candy and tobacco distribution business, was founded in San Francisco, California.

Our mission is to be the most valued marketer of fresh and broad-line supply solutions to the convenience retail industry. In that pursuit, we are focused on three key strategic priorities: growing sales and margin faster than the industry, building on our leadership position in providing category management solutions, and leveraging our cost structure. We have also been successful in growing our business organically and through strategic acquisitions which have allowed us to expand our distribution network, product selection and customer base.

We operate in an industry where, in 2017, total in-store sales at convenience retail locations across both the U.S. and Canada were approximately \$278.7 billion. In the U.S., total in-store sales at convenience locations in 2017 were approximately \$237.0 billion, an increase of 1.7% over the prior year, based on the National Association of Convenience Stores (“NACS”) State of the Industry (“SOI”) report. Over the ten years from 2008 through the end of 2017, U.S. convenience in-store sales have increased by a compounded annual growth rate of approximately 3.1%. The most recent NACS Convenience Industry Store Count noted that the U.S. had approximately 155,000 convenience store locations as of December 31, 2017. Approximately 103,000, or 66%, of the convenience stores in the U.S. are considered independents with ten or fewer stores. In Canada, we estimate that total in-store sales at convenience locations in 2017 were approximately CAD \$56.0 billion generated through approximately 27,000 stores, based on the Canadian Convenience Store Association 2017 Industry report.

Core-Mark is one of two national distributors to the convenience store industry in the U.S. and is the largest in Canada. Our established national market presence rests primarily with our ability to service customers in every geographic region within the U.S. through 27 distribution centers and to service customers in Canada through our five Canadian distribution centers. We offer our customer base scale and buying power, coupled with marketing programs to assist them in growing their businesses. Our leading category management strategies including our Vendor Consolidation Initiative (“VCI”), Focused Marketing Initiative (“FMI”) and “Fresh” products and food service programs have a proven track record of helping our customers grow their sales and profits at an accelerated rate. We believe this gives us a strong competitive advantage in the North American convenience retail industry.

Company Highlights

Our net sales grew 4.5% to \$16.4 billion in 2018 from \$15.7 billion in 2017. The rate of growth in our net sales was lower than what we experienced the last several years due primarily to an acceleration of the decline of cigarette carton sales as well as fewer significant retail chains bidding their business in 2018. Our net income for 2018 increased 35.8% to \$45.5 million and Adjusted EBITDA increased 21.4% to \$164.7 million compared with 2017. Our growth has been driven primarily by our business strategies described more fully below. We believe these strategies have positioned us to continue to grow our approximate 7% market share of North American in-store convenience store sales, and to take advantage of growth opportunities with other retail store formats. Below are recent key highlights:

In July 2017, we acquired substantially all of the assets of Farner-Bocken Company (“Farner-Bocken”), located in Carroll, Iowa, for approximately \$174.0 million. The acquisition of Farner-Bocken further expands our market share in the Midwest.

In May 2017, we began service of our three-year supply agreement with approximately 530 Walmart Inc. (“Walmart”) stores in five western states (Arizona, California, New Mexico, Nevada and Utah). We currently service

approximately 560 Walmart stores and are their primary distributor for candy, tobacco, certain snack foods and health food items. Candy sales to Walmart, the largest product category serviced under the agreement, contributed approximately 34% and 24% of the Company's total sales for this category in 2018 and 2017, respectively.

1

Table of Contents

Business Strategy

Our objective is to increase overall return to stockholders by growing faster and more profitable than our industry, being the industry leader in category management solutions and leveraging operating costs to increase profitability. As one of the largest marketers of fresh and broad-line supply solutions to the convenience retail industry in North America with a track record of effectively selling into other retail channels, we believe we are well-positioned to meet this objective moving forward. Our business strategy includes the following initiatives, designed to further enhance the value we provide to our retail customers:

Fresh Products and Food Service. There is an increasing trend among consumers to purchase fresh food and food service products from convenience and other retail store formats. To meet this demand, we have modified and upgraded our refrigerated capacity, including investing in chill docks, and tri-temperature (“tri-temp”) trailers, which provide the infrastructure to deliver a significant range of chilled items including milk, produce, fresh and food service items to retail outlets. We have established partnerships with strategically-located dairies, fresh kitchens, food service providers and bakeries to further enable us to deliver premium consumer items such as fresh pizza, fried chicken, fresh made sandwiches, wraps, cut-fruit, parfaits, pastries, doughnuts, bread and home meal replacement solutions. We continue to promote our fresh products through the development of unique and comprehensive marketing and equipment programs that assist retailers in showcasing their fresh product offerings. We believe our investments in infrastructure, combined with our strategically located suppliers and in-house expertise, positions us as a leader in providing fresh food and food service products and programs to the convenience retail industry. Proper execution of our VCI program, the cornerstone being dairy distribution, provides Core-Mark the critical mass necessary to offer retailers a multiple weekly delivery platform, which facilitates the proper handling and dating of fresh products. We believe that fresh items are increasingly driving consumer decisions and will continue to be an important category.

Vendor Consolidation Initiative. We expect our VCI program will allow us to continue to grow our sales by capitalizing on the highly fragmented supply chain that services the convenience retail industry. A convenience retailer generally receives store merchandise through a large number of direct-store deliveries. This represents a highly inefficient and costly process for retailers. Our VCI program targets inefficiencies in the convenience store supply chain by offering the retailer the ability to receive multiple weekly deliveries for the bulk of their products, including dairy and other merchandise they previously purchased from multiple direct-store delivery companies. This simplifies the customer supply chain and provides retailers with an opportunity to improve inventory turns and working capital, reduce operational and transaction costs, and greatly diminish their out-of-stocks.

Focused Marketing Initiative. Designed to enhance our relationship with our independent customer base and to further differentiate us in the market place, our FMI program is centered on increasing the sales and profitability of the independent store through improved category insights, optimized retail price strategy and demographic decision-making, along with providing Core-Mark’s marketing solutions to create a comprehensive retail marketing strategy. We believe our innovative approach, which focuses on building a trusted partnership with our customers, has established us as the market leader in providing valuable marketing and supply chain solutions to the convenience retail industry.

Acquisitions and Expansion. We believe there remains a significant opportunity to increase our market presence and revenue growth through strategic and opportunistic acquisitions and the continued expansion of our facility infrastructure. We completed six acquisitions and added three primary distribution centers between 2010 and 2018, which expanded our distribution network, product selection and customer base. We will continue to be opportunistic in pursuing acquisitions that allow further leveraging of our geographic footprint and bring Fresh Products, Food Service and VCI to a broader customer base.

Competitive Strengths

We believe we have the following fundamental competitive strengths, which form the foundation for our business strategy:

Innovation and Flexibility. Wholesale distributors typically provide convenience retailers access to a broad product line, the ability to place small quantity orders, inventory management and access to trade credit. Our capability to increase sales and profitability with existing and new customers is based on our ability to deliver consistently high

levels of service, innovative marketing programs, technology solutions and logistics support. We believe we are the best in class at capitalizing on emerging trends and bringing retailers our unique category management solutions such as fresh foods, food service solutions and healthier options, as well as our VCI and FMI initiatives.

2

Table of Contents

Distribution Capabilities. The wholesale distribution industry is highly fragmented and historically has consisted of a large number of small, privately-owned businesses and a small number of large, full-service wholesale distributors serving multiple geographic regions. Relative to smaller competitors, large national distributors such as Core-Mark benefit from several competitive advantages including: increased purchasing power, the ability to service large national chain accounts, economies of scale in sales and operations, and the resources to invest in information technology and other productivity-enhancing technologies. Our wholesale distributing capabilities provide valuable services to both manufacturers of consumer products and convenience retailers. Manufacturers benefit from our broad retail coverage, inventory management, efficiency in processing small orders and frequency of deliveries. Convenience retailers benefit from our distribution capabilities by gaining access to a broad product line, optimizing inventory management and accessing trade credit.

Customers

We service approximately 43,000 customer locations in all 50 states in the U.S., five Canadian provinces and one Canadian territory. Our primary customer base consists of traditional convenience stores, as well as alternative outlets selling consumer packaged goods. Our traditional convenience store customers include many of the major national and super-regional convenience store operators, as well as independently owned convenience stores. Our alternative outlet customers comprise a variety of store formats, including grocery stores, drug stores, big box or supercenter stores, liquor stores, cigarette and tobacco shops, hotel gift shops, military exchanges, college and corporate campuses, casinos, hardware stores, airport concessions and other specialty and small format stores that carry convenience products.

Our top ten customers accounted for 39.4% of our net sales in 2018 including Murphy U.S.A., our largest customer, which accounted for 11.9% of our total net sales.

Products

We purchase a variety of brand name and private label products, representing approximately 58,000 stock keeping units (“SKUs”), from suppliers and manufacturers. Cigarette products represent less than 5% of our total SKUs purchased. We offer customers a variety of food/non-food products, including fast food, candy, snacks, groceries, fresh products, dairy, bread, beverages, other tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, general merchandise, and health and beauty care products.

Below is a comparison of our net sales mix by primary product category for the last three years (in millions, except percentages):

Product Category	Year Ended December 31,		2017		2016	
	2018	% of Net Sales	Net Sales	% of Net Sales	Net Sales	% of Net Sales
Cigarettes	\$10,974.5	66.9 %	\$10,887.4	69.4 %	\$10,335.7	71.1 %
Food	1,659.0	10.1	1,561.1	10.0	1,422.5	9.8
Fresh	474.2	2.9	436.3	2.8	389.8	2.7
Candy	992.0	6.1	833.4	5.3	620.0	4.3
Other tobacco products (“OTP”)	387.2	8.5	1,272.3	8.1	1,133.8	7.8
Health, beauty & general	711.5	4.3	513.3	3.3	446.7	3.1
Beverages	191.0	1.2	183.4	1.1	176.5	1.2
Equipment/other	5.9	—	0.4	—	4.4	—
Total food/non-food products	5,420.8	33.1 %	4,800.2	30.6 %	4,193.7	28.9 %
Total net sales	\$16,395.3	100.0%	\$15,687.6	100.0%	\$14,529.4	100.0%

Cigarette Products. We purchase cigarette products from major U.S. and Canadian manufacturers. We have no long-term cigarette purchase agreements and buy substantially all of our products on an as-needed basis. Cigarette manufacturers historically offer structured incentive programs to wholesalers based on maintaining market share and executing promotional programs. Net sales of the cigarettes category grew 0.8% in 2018 to \$10,974.5 million, accounting for approximately 66.9% of our total net sales and 26.0% of our total gross profit in 2018. We control major purchases of cigarettes centrally to optimize inventory levels and purchasing opportunities. Daily replenishment

of inventory and brand selection is controlled by our distribution centers.

In 2018, our cigarette carton sales in the U.S. and Canada decreased 3.9% and 1.8%, respectively. Excluding the addition of Farner-Bocken, we had a 6.7% decrease in carton sales (7.1% and 1.8% for the U.S. and Canada, respectively) compared to 2017, which was partially offset by a 4.7% increase in the average sales price per carton. The decrease in carton sales in the U.S.

3

Table of Contents

was driven primarily by a general decline in the consumption of cigarettes, which was greater in 2018 compared to historical norms, and the expiration of our distribution agreement with Kroger Convenience (“Kroger”). The increase in the average sales price per carton was due primarily to increases in cigarette manufacturers’ prices and increases in excise taxes in certain jurisdictions.

In the industry overall, U.S. and Canadian cigarette consumption steadily declined over the last decade. Based on data compiled from the U.S. Department of Agriculture - Economic Research Service and provided by the Tobacco Merchants Association (“TMA”), total cigarette consumption in the U.S. declined from 351 billion cigarettes in 2008 to 249 billion cigarettes in 2017, or a compounded annual decline of approximately 3.4%. Total cigarette consumption declined in Canada from 28 billion cigarettes in 2008 to 25 billion cigarettes in 2017, or a compounded annual decline of approximately 1.1% based on statistics provided by the TMA. More recently, a greater decline in total cigarette consumption has been partially offset by consumption of alternative nicotine products and OTP. Although we anticipate overall cigarette consumption will continue to decline, we expect to offset these declines through continued growth in our non-cigarette categories including alternative nicotine products and OTP, market share expansion and incremental gross profit from cigarette manufacturer price increases. We expect cigarette manufacturers will continue to raise prices for the foreseeable future as carton sales decline in order to maintain or enhance their overall profitability.

Excise taxes are levied on cigarettes and other tobacco products by the U.S. and Canadian federal governments and are also imposed by various states, localities and provinces. We collect state, local, and provincial excise taxes from our customers and remit these amounts to the appropriate authorities based on the credit terms, if applicable, extended by each jurisdiction. Net sales and cost of sales includes amounts related to state, local and provincial excise taxes which were approximately \$3.5 billion for both 2018 and 2017, and approximately \$3.0 billion in 2016.

Food/Non-food Products. Our food products include fast food, candy, snacks, groceries, beverages and fresh products such as sandwiches, juices, salads, produce, dairy and bread. Our non-food products include cigars, tobacco, alternative nicotine products, health and beauty care products, general merchandise and equipment. Net sales of the combined food/non-food product categories grew 12.9% in 2018 to \$5,420.8 million, which was 33.1% of our total net sales. The increase was driven primarily by incremental sales to existing customers and net market share gains, including the additions of Farner-Bocken and Walmart, partially offset by the expiration of our distribution agreements with Kum & Go and Kroger. The increase in candy was driven primarily by sales to Walmart, which we began servicing in May 2017. Sales generated from Fresh, VCI and FMI were the primary drivers of increased sales to existing customers. Our Health, beauty & general category continued to benefit from the increasing popularity of alternative nicotine delivery products, which are included in this category. We believe the overall trend toward the increased use of alternative nicotine delivery products and other tobacco products will continue and partially offset the impact of the expected long-term decline of cigarette consumption.

Gross profit for food/non-food categories grew \$64.1 million, or 11.1%, to \$641.9 million in 2018, which was 74.0% of our total gross profit. Our strategy is to continue to grow sales of food/non-food products through our category management solutions including Fresh and Food Service, VCI and FMI. In order to take advantage of the significantly higher margins earned by food/non-food products, two of our key business strategies, Fresh and VCI, focus primarily on the highest margin categories in the food/non-food group. We believe there is an increasing trend toward purchases of quality fresh food, “healthy for you” and food service items from convenience and other retail store formats.

Combined sales of our Food and Fresh categories grew \$135.8 million, or 6.8%, to \$2,133.2 million in 2018 driven primarily by this trend, as well as net market share gains. Sales of OTP increased \$114.9 million, or 9.0%, while the Health, beauty & general category increased \$198.2 million or 38.6%, driven primarily by the increasing popularity of alternative nicotine products.

Suppliers

We purchase products for resale from approximately 5,800 trade suppliers and manufacturers located across the U.S. and Canada. In 2018, we purchased approximately 80% of our products from our top 20 suppliers, with our top two suppliers, Altria Group, Inc. (the parent company of Philip Morris USA, Inc.) and R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, accounting for approximately 33% and 23% of our purchases, respectively. We coordinate our purchasing from suppliers by negotiating, on a company-wide basis, special arrangements to obtain volume discounts and additional

incentives, while also taking advantage of promotional and marketing incentives offered to us as a wholesale distributor. In addition, buyers in each of our distribution facilities purchase products directly from manufacturers, improving product mix and availability for individual markets.

4

Table of Contents

Operations

As of December 31, 2018, we operated a network of 32 primary distribution centers in the U.S. and Canada (excluding two distribution facilities we operate as a third-party logistics provider). Twenty-seven of our distribution centers are located in the U.S. and five are located in Canada.

The map below depicts the scope of our operations and the names of our distribution centers.

We operate five consolidation centers which buy products from our suppliers in bulk quantities and then redistribute the products to many of our other distribution centers. The products purchased by our consolidation centers may include frozen and chilled items, candy, snacks, beverages, health and beauty care and general merchandise products. We operate two additional facilities as a third-party logistics provider dedicated solely to supporting the logistics and management requirements of one of our major customers, Alimentation Couche-Tard, Inc. (“Couche-Tard”). These distribution facilities are located in Phoenix, Arizona and San Antonio, Texas.

Our proprietary Distribution Center Management System platform provides our distribution centers with the flexibility to adapt rapidly to changing business needs and allows them to provide our customers with necessary information technology requirements and integration capabilities.

Distribution

As of December 31, 2018, we employed approximately 2,000 personnel in our transportation department, including delivery drivers, shuttle drivers, routers, training supervisors and managers, all of whom focus on achieving safe, on-time deliveries. Our daily orders are picked and loaded nightly in route sequence, with the majority reaching their destination within 24 hours. At December 31, 2018, our distribution fleet consisted of approximately 1,500 leased tractors and trailers and approximately 1,200 additional owned tractors and trailers. Our “tri-temp” trailer fleet gives us the capability to deliver frozen, chilled and non-refrigerated goods in one delivery and provides us the multiple temperature zone capability needed to support our focus on delivering fresh products to our customers. Excluding the fleet of trucks and trailers acquired with the acquisition of Farner-Bocken, which are dual temp, substantially all of our trailers were “tri-temp” as of December 31, 2018.

Table of Contents

As of December 31, 2018, approximately 16% of our trucks ran on Compressed Natural Gas (“CNG”), which allows us to reduce our carbon footprint and lower our transportation costs. We utilize seven CNG stations, two of which we own (located in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania and Corona, California). The other five are operated in partnership with U.S. Oil (a division of U.S. Venture, Inc.) under the name GAIN Clean Fuel (“GAIN”) and are located in Aurora, Colorado; Forrest City, Arkansas; Sanford, North Carolina; Atlanta, Georgia and Tampa, Florida. In addition to providing fuel to our fleet, the GAIN stations are also open to other public fleets for fueling.

Competition

Competition within the industry is based primarily on the range and quality of the services provided, price, product selection and the reliability of wholesalers’ logistics as well as proximity to the customer’s stores. We operate from a perspective that focuses heavily on flexibility and providing outstanding customer service, order fulfillment rates, on-time delivery, innovative marketing solutions and merchandising support as well as competitive pricing.

Core-Mark is one of the two largest wholesale convenience distributors (measured by annual sales) serving North America. We service both convenience store chain customers and independent operators with ten or fewer stores which comprise approximately 66% of the convenience retail store market. The McLane Company, Inc., a subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway Inc., our largest competitor, focuses on servicing large regional or national convenience store chains as well as chain customers in other trade channels. There are two other large companies that cover the eastern half of the U.S.: The H.T. Hackney Company and the Eby-Brown Company. In addition, there are many local distributors serving small regional chains and independent convenience retailers. In Canada, in addition to Core-Mark, several companies make-up the competitive landscape. Wallace & Carey, Inc., has national distribution capabilities. Pratts Wholesale Limited, regionally serves the Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta markets. Sobeys Inc. is a large national convenience store and grocery wholesaler.

Beyond the traditional wholesale supply channels, we face potential competition from at least three other supply avenues. First, certain consumer product manufacturers such as Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc., MillerCoors LLC, The Coca-Cola Company, and PepsiCo (including its Frito-Lay, Inc. division) deliver their products directly to convenience retailers. Secondly, club wholesalers such as Costco Wholesale Corporation and Sam’s West, Inc. (“Sam’s Club”) provide a limited selection of products at generally competitive prices; however, they often have limited delivery options and limited services. Finally, some large convenience retail chains self-distribute products due to the geographic density of their stores and their belief that they can economically service such locations.

We face competition from the diversion into certain U.S. and Canadian markets of cigarettes intended for sale outside of these markets, including the sale of cigarettes in non-taxable jurisdictions, inter-state/provincial and international smuggling of cigarettes, the sale of counterfeit cigarettes by third parties, increased imports of foreign low priced brands, the sale of cigarettes by third parties over the internet and by other means designed to avoid collection of applicable taxes. The competitive environment has been heightened by a continued influx of generic products, tobacco, and nicotine alternatives that challenge sales of higher priced cigarettes.

Working Capital Practices

We sell products on credit terms to our customers that averaged, as measured by days sales outstanding, about nine days for each of 2018, 2017 and 2016. Credit terms may impact pricing and are competitive within our industry. Many of our customers remit payment electronically, which facilitates efficient and timely monitoring of payment risk. Canadian days sales outstanding in receivables tend to be lower as Canadian industry practice is for shorter credit terms than in the U.S.

We maintain our inventory of products based on the level of sales of the particular product and manufacturer replenishment cycles. The number of days a particular item of inventory remains in our distribution centers varies by product and is principally driven by the turnover of that product and economic order quantities. We typically order and carry in inventory additional amounts of certain critical products to assure high order fulfillment levels for these items. Periodically, we may carry higher levels of inventory to take advantage of anticipated manufacturer price increases. The number of days of cost of sales in inventory averaged about 14 days, 16 days and 15 days, in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The cigarette category averaged seven days, eleven days and nine days, in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The food/non-food categories averaged 25 days, 29 days and 27 days in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

We obtain terms from our vendors and certain taxing jurisdictions based on industry practices, consistent with our credit standing. We take advantage of the full complement of term offerings, which may include enhanced cash discounts for earlier payment or prepayment. Terms for our accounts payable and cigarette and tobacco taxes payable range anywhere from two days prepaid to 60 days credit. Days payable outstanding for both categories, excluding the impact of prepayments, during each of 2018, 2017 and 2016 averaged 11 days.

6

Table of Contents**Employees**

The following chart provides a breakdown of our employees by function and geographic region (including employees at our third-party logistics facilities) as of December 31, 2018:

TOTAL EMPLOYEES BY BUSINESS FUNCTION

	U.S.	Canada	Total
Sales and marketing	1,491	110	1,601
Warehousing and distribution	4,992	397	5,389
Management, administration, finance and purchasing	949	148	1,097
Total for all categories	7,432	655	8,087

Four of our distribution centers, Hayward, Las Vegas, Los Angeles and Calgary, have employees who are covered by collective bargaining agreements with local affiliates of The International Brotherhood of Teamsters (Hayward, Las Vegas and Los Angeles) and the United Food and Commercial Workers International Union (Calgary).

Approximately 400 employees, or 5% of our workforce, are unionized. There have been no disruptions in customer service, strikes, work stoppages or slowdowns as a result of union activities, and we believe we have satisfactory relations with our employees.

Regulation

As a distributor of food products in the U.S., we are subject to the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act and regulations promulgated by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”). In Canada, similar standards related to food and over-the-counter medications are governed by Health Canada. The products we distribute are also subject to federal, state, provincial and local regulation through such measures as: the licensing of our facilities; enforcement by state, provincial and local health agencies of relevant standards for the products we distribute; and regulation of our trade practices in connection with the sale of our products. Our facilities are inspected periodically by federal, state, provincial and local authorities, including the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (“OSHA”) under the U.S. Department of Labor, which require us to comply with certain health and safety standards to protect our employees. We are also subject to regulation by the U.S. and Canadian Departments of Transportation, and similar state, provincial and local agencies. Our distribution centers in the U.S. and Canada are subject to a broad spectrum of federal, state, provincial and local environmental protection statutes including those that govern emissions to air, soil and water, and the disposal of hazardous substances.

Our policy is to comply with all regulatory and legal requirements, and management is not aware of any related issues that may have a material effect upon our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Trademarks

We have trademarks including the following: Arcadia Bay[®], Arcadia Bay Coffee Company[®], Cable Car[®], Core-Mark[®], Core Solutions Group[®], EMERALD[®], Java Street[®], SmartStock[®], Pine State Convenience[™], Taco Depo[®] and Farner-Bocken[™].

Segment and Geographic Information

We have two operating segments which aggregate into one reportable segment. We also present certain financial information by operating segment region — the U.S. and Canada. See *Note 16 - Segment and Geographic Information* to our consolidated financial statements.

Seasonality

We typically generate higher net sales and gross profits during the warm weather months (April through September) than other times of the year. We believe this occurs because the convenience store industry tends to be busier due to timing of vacations and an increase in travel during this period.

Table of Contents

Corporate and Contact Information

As of the date of this filing, our corporate headquarters is located at 395 Oyster Point Boulevard, Suite 415, South San Francisco, California, 94080 and our telephone number is (650) 589-9445.

Effective on or before July 1, 2019, our corporate headquarters will be relocated to 1500 Solana Boulevard, Suite 3400, Westlake, Texas, 76262, and our telephone number will be (800) 622-1713.

Our website address is www.core-mark.com. We provide free access to various reports that we file with or furnish to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) through our website, as soon as they have been filed or furnished. These reports include, but are not limited to, our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to those reports. Our SEC reports can be accessed through the “Investors” section of our website under “Financials & Filings,” or through www.sec.gov.

Also available on our website are printable versions of Core-Mark’s Audit Committee Charter, Compensation Committee Charter, Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee Charter, Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, Corporate Governance Guidelines and Principles and other corporate information. Copies of these documents may also be requested from the addresses above.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and Whistle Blower Policy

Our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics is designed to promote honest, ethical and lawful conduct by all employees, officers and directors and is available on the “Investors” section of our website at www.core-mark.com under “Corporate Governance.”

Additionally, the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of Core-Mark has established procedures to receive, retain, investigate and act on complaints and concerns of employees, stockholders and others regarding accounting, internal accounting controls and auditing matters, including complaints regarding attempted or actual circumvention of internal accounting controls or complaints regarding violations of our accounting policies. The procedures are also described on our website at www.core-mark.com under “Corporate Governance” in the “Investors” section.

Table of Contents

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Our business is subject to a variety of risks. Set forth below are certain of the important risks that we face, the occurrence of which may have a material effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

A significant portion of our sales volume is dependent upon the distribution of cigarettes, sales of which are generally declining.

The distribution of cigarettes is currently a significant portion of our business. In 2018, approximately 66.9% of our net sales (including excise taxes) and 26.0% of our gross profit were generated from the distribution of cigarettes. Due to increases in the prices of cigarettes, restrictions on cigarette manufacturers' marketing and promotions, increases in cigarette regulation and excise taxes, health concerns, increased pressure from anti-tobacco groups, the rise in popularity of tobacco alternatives, including electronic cigarettes, other alternative nicotine products, and other factors, cigarette consumption in the U.S. and Canada has been declining gradually over the past few decades. In many instances, tobacco alternatives, such as electronic cigarettes, are not subject to federal, state, provincial and local excise taxes like the sale of conventional cigarettes or other tobacco products. We expect consumption trends of legal cigarette products will continue to be negatively impacted by the factors described above. In addition, we expect rising prices may lead to a higher percentage of consumers purchasing cigarettes through illicit markets, or by other means designed to avoid payment of cigarette taxes. If we are unable to sell other products to make up for these declines in cigarette unit sales, our operating results may suffer.

We are dependent on the convenience retail industry, and our results of operations could suffer if it experiences an overall decline or consolidation.

The majority of our sales are generated from convenience retail stores which inherently involve industry-specific risks. These risks include: declining sales in the convenience retail industry due to general economic conditions, including rising energy and fuel costs, which may impact "in-store" retail sales; competition from internet retailers such as Amazon.com, Inc. ("Amazon"), club stores, grocery stores and other retail outlets; termination of customer relationships and consolidation of our customer base. Such events could cause us to experience decreases in revenues, put pressure on our margins and increase our credit risk and potential bad debt exposure.

We depend on attracting and retaining qualified labor including our senior management and other key personnel.

We depend on the continued services and performance of our senior executive officers as named in our Proxy Statement and other key employees. We do not maintain key person life insurance policies on these individuals, and we do not have employment agreements with any of them. The loss of the services of one or more of our senior executive officers or other key personnel could harm our business.

We compete with other businesses in each of our markets to attract and retain qualified employees. A shortage of qualified employees, especially drivers, in any given market could require us to enhance our wage and benefit packages in order to compete effectively in the hiring and retention of qualified employees or to hire more expensive temporary employees in the affected market. Any such shortage of qualified employees could decrease our ability to effectively serve our customers and might lead to lower profits due to higher labor costs.

Our ability to meet our labor needs is generally subject to numerous other external factors, including prevailing wage rates, changing demographics, health and other insurance costs, and adoption of new or revised employment and labor laws and regulations. These external factors could prevent us from locating, attracting or retaining qualified personnel, which could adversely impact the quality of the services we provide to our customers, as well as our financial performance.

Many of the markets in which we compete are highly competitive and we may lose market share and suffer a decline in sales and profitability in these markets if we are unable to outperform our competition.

Our distribution centers operate in highly competitive markets. A substantial amount of our sales are made under purchase orders and short-term contracts with convenience retail stores which inherently involve significant risks. We face competition from local, regional and national tobacco and consumable products distributors on the basis of service, price, reliability, delivery schedules, and variety of products offered. We also face competition from club stores and alternate sources that sell consumable products to convenience retailers. Some of our competitors, including

The McLane Company, Inc. (a subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway Inc.), have substantial financial resources and long-standing customer relationships. In addition, heightened competition among our existing competitors, or by new entrants into the distribution market, could create additional competitive pressures that may result in the loss of major customers, reduced margins, or other adverse effects on our business. If we fail to successfully respond to these competitive pressures or to implement our strategies effectively, we may lose market share, and our results of operations could suffer.

Table of Contents

Our ability to operate effectively could be impaired by the risks and costs associated with expansion activities.

Our business has expanded rapidly and market share growth is one of our key company initiatives. To accomplish this growth, we have focused on strategic acquisitions and securing large regional and national customers as key elements of success. Any significant expansion activity comes with inherent risks. Acquisitions may entail various risks, such as identifying suitable candidates, realizing acceptable rates of return on investment, identifying potential liabilities, obtaining adequate financing, negotiating acceptable terms and conditions, and successfully integrating operations and converting systems post acquisition. Integrating a large new customer has similar risks related to realizing acceptable returns on invested working capital and negotiating acceptable pricing and service levels, while managing resources and business interruptions as we integrate the new business into our current infrastructure. We may realize higher costs, lower margins or fewer benefits than originally anticipated and may experience disruption to our base business in connection with such acquisitions and other new customer integration activities.

Our failure to maintain relationships with large customers could potentially harm our business.

We have relationships with many large regional and national convenience and other store chains. While we expect to maintain these relationships for the foreseeable future, any termination, non-renewal or reduction in services that we provide to such customers could cause our revenues and operating results to suffer.

We may lose business if manufacturers or large retail customers convert to direct distribution of their products.

In the past, certain large manufacturers and customers have elected to engage in direct distribution or third-party distribution of their products and ceased relying on wholesale distributors such as Core-Mark. Similarly, manufacturers or other providers may choose to move their product distribution to Amazon or other e-commerce providers. If other manufacturers or retail customers make similar elections in the future, our revenues and profits would be adversely affected and there can be no assurance that we will be able to mitigate such losses.

Our business is sensitive to fuel prices and related transportation costs, which could adversely affect our business.

Our operating results may be adversely affected by unexpected increases in fuel or other transportation-related costs, including costs from the use of third-party carriers, temporary staff and overtime. Historically, we have been able to pass on a substantial portion of increases in our own fuel or other transportation costs to our customers in the form of fuel or delivery surcharges, but our ability to continue to pass through these increases is not assured. If we are unable to continue to pass on fuel and transportation-related cost increases to our customers, do not realize the benefits we expect from converting a large percentage of our trucks to operate on natural gas or incur higher expenses due to decreases in diesel fuel prices that are not matched by similar decreases in natural gas prices, our operating results could be negatively affected.

Information technology systems may be subject to failure, disruptions, security breaches (such as malware, viruses, hacking, break-ins, business e-mail compromises, phishing attacks, attempts to overload our services or other cyber-attacks) which could compromise our ability to conduct business, seriously harm our business and adversely affect our financial results.

Our business is highly dependent on our enterprise information technology systems. We rely on these systems and our information technology staff to maintain the information required to operate our distribution centers and support corporate departments in providing our customers with fast, efficient and reliable services. We continue to take steps to increase redundancy in our information technology systems and have resiliency and recovery plans in place to mitigate events that could disrupt our systems' service. However, if our systems fail or are not reliable, we may suffer disruptions in service to our customers and our results of operations could suffer.

In addition, we retain sensitive data, including intellectual property, proprietary business information and personally identifiable information, in our secure data centers and on our networks. As the number of global cyber-attacks continue to escalate, we may face increased threats of unauthorized access, security breaches and other system disruptions to our environment. To help mitigate the risk, we utilize the expertise of internal and external security resources to monitor our environment and install/upgrade tools that protect our systems and data. We strive to maintain a sustainable security program that balances the need to protect against the needs to run our business, however, despite these measures, our infrastructure may be vulnerable to attacks by experienced hackers or other

disruptive events as “perfect protection” is unfortunately not possible.

Computer malware, viruses, hacking, break-ins, business e-mail compromises, phishing attacks, attempts to overload our servers and other cyber-attacks have become more prevalent and may occur on our systems in the future. Intruders may also take the form of parties that attempt to fraudulently induce employees or other users of our systems to disclose sensitive or confidential information, make unauthorized cash payments or funds transfers, or otherwise disrupt operations. Any such security breach may compromise information stored on our networks and may result in significant data losses or theft of intellectual property, proprietary business information or personally identifiable information belonging to us or our customers, business partners or employees. Though it is difficult to determine what, if any, harm may directly result from any specific interruption or attack, any failure to maintain performance, reliability and security affects the availability of our technical infrastructure and technology-based services.

Table of Contents

Any such failure may harm our reputation and our ability to retain existing customers and attract new customers and could impact our results of operation. We attempt to address these risks, in part, by continuously providing communications to our employees regarding the threats and characteristics of phishing attempts and have established a formal ongoing security training program to increase the level of awareness across the Company.

In many cases our systems are integrated with customers and vendors, through enterprise resource planning, electronic data interchange or other integration. Accordingly, if our customers' or vendors' systems are compromised, fail, or are not reliable, we may suffer disruptions in services to customers, our payments to vendors may be delayed or could be misappropriated, and our results of operations and cash flows could suffer.

Cigarette and consumable goods distribution is a low-margin business sensitive to inflation and deflation.

We derive most of our revenues from the distribution of cigarettes, other tobacco products, candy, snacks, fast food, groceries, fresh products, dairy, beverages, general merchandise and health and beauty care products. Our industry is characterized by a high volume of sales with low profit margins. Our food/non-food sales are generally priced based on the manufacturer's cost of the product plus a percentage markup. As a result, our profit levels may be negatively impacted during periods of cost deflation or stagnation for these products, even though our gross profit as a percentage of the price of goods sold may remain relatively constant. In addition, periods of product cost inflation may have a negative impact on our gross profit margins with respect to sales of cigarettes because gross profits on cigarette sales are generally fixed on a cents per carton basis. Therefore, as cigarette prices increase, gross profit generally decreases as a percentage of sales. In addition, if the cost of the cigarettes that we purchase increases due to manufacturer price increases, reduced or eliminated manufacturer discounts and incentive programs, or increases in applicable excise tax rates, our inventory carrying costs and accounts receivable could rise, placing pressure on our working capital requirements.

We rely on manufacturer discount and incentive programs and cigarette excise stamping allowances, and any material changes in these programs could adversely affect our results of operations.

We receive payments from manufacturers on the products we distribute for allowances, discounts, volume rebates and other merchandising and incentive programs. These payments are a substantial contributor to our gross profit. The amount and timing of these payments are affected by changes in the programs by manufacturers, our ability to sell specified volumes of a particular product, attaining specified levels of purchases by our customers and the duration of carrying a specified product. In addition, we receive discounts from certain taxing jurisdictions in connection with the collection of excise taxes. If manufacturers or taxing jurisdictions change or discontinue these programs or change the timing of payments, or if we are unable to maintain the volume of our sales required by such programs, our results of operations could be negatively affected.

We depend on relatively few suppliers for a large portion of our products, and any interruptions in the supply of the products that we distribute could adversely affect our results of operations.

We obtain the products we distribute from third-party suppliers. At December 31, 2018, we had approximately 5,800 vendors and during 2018 we purchased approximately 80% of our products from our top 20 suppliers, with purchases from our top two suppliers, Altria Group, Inc. (parent of Philip Morris USA, Inc.) and R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, representing approximately 33% and 23% of our purchases, respectively. We do not have any long-term contracts with our suppliers committing them to provide products to us. Our suppliers may not provide the products we distribute in the quantities we request on favorable terms, or at all. We are also subject to delays caused by interruptions in production due to conditions outside our control, such as slow-downs or strikes by employees of suppliers, inclement weather, transportation interruptions, regulatory requirements and natural disasters. Our inability to obtain adequate supplies of the products we distribute could cause us to fail to meet our contractual and other obligations to our customers and reduce the volume of our sales and profitability.

Table of Contents

We may be subject to product liability claims and counterfeit product claims which could materially adversely affect our business.

As a distributor of food and consumer products, we face the risk of exposure to product liability claims in the event that the use of a product sold by us causes injury or illness. In addition, certain products that we distribute may be subject to counterfeiting. Our business could be adversely affected if consumers lose confidence in the safety and quality of the food and other products we distribute. Further, our operations could be subject to disruptions as a result of manufacturer recalls. This risk may increase as we continue to expand our distribution of fresh products. If we do not have adequate insurance, if contractual indemnification from the supplier or manufacturer of the defective, contaminated or counterfeit product is not available, or if a supplier or manufacturer cannot fulfill its indemnification obligations to us, the liability relating to such product claims or disruption as a result of recall efforts could adversely impact our results of operations.

We may not be able to achieve the expected benefits from the implementation of marketing initiatives.

We are continuously improving our competitive performance through a series of strategic marketing initiatives, such as Focused Marketing Initiative, SmartStock and Vendor Consolidation Initiative. The goal of this effort is to develop and implement a comprehensive and competitive business strategy, addressing the special needs of the convenience industry environment, increasing our market position within the industry and ultimately creating increased stockholder value. Customer acceptance of our new marketing initiatives may not be as anticipated or competitive pressures may cause us to curtail or abandon these initiatives, resulting in lower revenue and profit growth.

Maintaining our brand and reputation is necessary for the success of our business.

Our established brand and reputation within the market largely contributes to our success. Our current and future business could be negatively impacted if we were poorly represented or garnered negative publicity through various media channels, which include but are not limited to print, broadcast, web-based and social media. Brand value is based in large part on perceptions of subjective qualities, and even isolated incidents can erode trust and confidence, particularly if they result in adverse publicity, governmental investigations or litigation. Even if the aforementioned situations were unfounded or not material to our business, these events could still decrease demand for our products and services and erode customer confidence. If any of these events were to occur, they could have a negative impact on our results of operations and financial condition.

We may be subject to various claims and lawsuits that could result in significant expenditures.

The nature of our business exposes us to the potential for various claims and litigation related to labor and employment, personal injury, property damage, business practices, environmental liability and other matters. Any material litigation or a catastrophic accident or series of accidents could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Unions may attempt to organize our employees.

As of December 31, 2018, approximately 400 or 5%, of our employees were covered by collective bargaining agreements with labor organizations, under agreements that expire at various times. We cannot assure that we will be able to renew our respective collective bargaining agreements on favorable terms, that employees at other facilities will not unionize or that our labor costs will not increase. In addition, we are subject to changes in rules, regulations, and laws that could impact our ability to manage our labor force and wage successful campaigns preventing further unionization of our employees. To the extent we suffer business interruptions as a result of strikes or other work stoppages or slow-downs, or our labor costs increase and we are not able to recover such increases through increased prices charged to customers or offsets by productivity gains, our results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

Employee health benefit costs represent a significant expense to us and may negatively affect our profitability.

With approximately 6,500 employees and their families participating in our health plans, our expenses relating to employee health benefits are substantial. In past years, we have experienced significant increases in certain of these costs, largely as a result of economic factors beyond our control, including, in particular, ongoing increases in health care costs well in excess of the rate of inflation. Increased participation in our health plans, continued increasing health care costs, as well as changes in laws, regulations and assumptions used to calculate health and benefit expenses, may adversely affect our business, financial position and results of operations. In addition, the Patient

Protection and Affordable Care Act (“ACA”) may continue to increase our employee healthcare-related costs. We have migrated a significant number of employees to our high deductible plan, resulting in a reduction in our claims exposure and offsetting other costs related to ACA. While we have taken steps to minimize the impact of ACA, there is no guarantee our efforts will be successful.

12

Table of Contents

Changes to minimum wage laws and other governmental legislation or regulations could increase our costs substantially.

As of December 31, 2018, we believe we had no employees who were paid under the minimum wage in their respective locations. Several bills have been introduced in the U.S. legislature over the past few years to increase the federal minimum wage. In addition, certain states have adopted or are considering adopting minimum wage statutes that exceed the federal minimum wage rate. Any increases in federal or state minimum wages could require us to increase the wages paid to our minimum wage employees and create pressure to raise wages for other employees who already earn above-minimum wages. Further, changes to wage and hour laws and/or new legislation increasing mandatory paid leave can add costs to our business. If we are unable to pass these additional labor costs on to our customers in the form of increased prices or surcharges, our business and results of operations would be adversely affected.

If we are unable to comply with governmental regulations that affect our business or if there are substantial changes in these regulations, our business could be adversely affected.

As a distributor of food and other consumable products, we are subject to regulation by the FDA, Health Canada and similar regulatory authorities at the federal, state, provincial and local levels. In addition, our employees operate tractor trailers, trucks, forklifts and various other powered material handling equipment, and we are therefore subject to regulation by the U.S. and Canadian Departments of Transportation. Our operations are also subject to regulation by OSHA, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration and a myriad of other federal, state, provincial and local agencies. Each of these regulatory authorities has broad administrative powers with respect to our operations. Regulations, and the costs of complying with those regulations, have been increasing in recent years. If we fail to adequately comply with government regulations, we could experience increased inspections or audits, regulatory authorities could take remedial action including imposing fines, suspending or canceling our licenses, or shutting down our operations, or we could be subject to increased compliance costs. If any of these events were to occur, our results of operations would be adversely affected.

Natural disaster damage could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our headquarters and several of our warehouses in California, and one warehouse located near Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, are in or near high hazard earthquake zones. We also have operations in areas that have been affected by natural disasters such as hurricanes, tornados, floods, and ice and snow storms. While we maintain insurance to cover us for certain potential losses, our insurance may not be sufficient in the event of a significant natural disaster, or payments under our policies may not be received timely enough to prevent adverse impacts on our business. Our customers could also be affected by similar events, which could adversely affect our sales and results of operations. While we maintain insurance to cover us for certain potential losses and maintain two data centers in geographically disparate locations, each of which can provide core services for the other if required, in the event of a natural disaster our insurance may not be sufficient to cover our losses, insurance payments may be delayed and our business may nevertheless be interrupted and adversely affected.

Insurance and claims expenses could have a material adverse effect on us.

We have a combination of both self-insurance and high-deductible insurance programs for the risks arising out of the services we provide and the nature of our operations throughout North America, including claims exposure resulting from personal injury, property damage, business interruption and workers' compensation. Workers' compensation, automobile and general liabilities are determined using actuarial estimates of the aggregate liability for claims incurred and an estimate of incurred but not reported claims. Our accruals for insurance reserves reflect certain actuarial assumptions and management judgments, which are subject to a high degree of variability. If the number or severity of claims for which we are retaining risk increases, our financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected. If we lose our ability to self-insure these risks, our insurance costs could materially increase and we may find it difficult to obtain adequate levels of insurance coverage.

Risks Related to the Distribution of Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products

Legislation, regulation and other matters are negatively affecting the cigarette, tobacco and alternative nicotine industries.

The cigarette, tobacco and alternative nicotine industries are subject to a wide range of laws and regulations regarding the marketing, distribution, sale, taxation and use of their products imposed by governmental entities. For example, various jurisdictions have adopted or are considering legislation and regulations restricting displays and marketing of tobacco and alternative nicotine products, raising the minimum age to possess or purchase tobacco and alternative nicotine products, requiring the disclosure of ingredients used in the manufacture of tobacco and alternative nicotine products, and imposing restrictions on public smoking and vaping. In addition, the FDA has been empowered to regulate changes to nicotine yields and the chemicals and flavors used in tobacco and alternative nicotine products (including cigars, pipe and e-cigarette products), require ingredient listings be displayed on tobacco and alternative nicotine products, prohibit the use of certain terms which may attract youth or mislead users as to the risks involved with using tobacco and alternative nicotine products, as well as limit or otherwise impact the marketing of tobacco and alternative nicotine products by requiring additional labels or warnings that must be pre-approved by the FDA. Such legislation

Table of Contents

and related regulation is likely to continue adversely impacting the market for tobacco and alternative nicotine products and, accordingly, our sales of such products. In addition, representatives from the FDA have indicated that new restrictions on the sale of alternative nicotine products could be expected in the near future.

In Canada, several provinces have enacted legislation authorizing and facilitating the recovery by provincial governments of tobacco-related health care costs from the tobacco industry by way of lawsuit. Some Canadian provincial governments have either already initiated lawsuits or indicated an intention that such lawsuits will be filed. It is unclear at this time how such restrictions and lawsuits may affect Core-Mark and its Canadian operations.

If excise taxes are increased or credit terms are reduced, our sales of cigarettes and other tobacco products could decline and our liquidity could be negatively impacted.

Cigarettes and tobacco products are subject to substantial excise taxes in the U.S. and Canada. Significant increases in cigarette-related taxes and/or fees have been proposed or enacted and are likely to continue to be proposed or enacted by various taxing jurisdictions within the U.S. and Canada as a means of increasing government revenues. These tax increases negatively impact consumption. Additionally, they may cause a shift in sales from premium brands to discount brands, illicit channels or tobacco alternatives, such as electronic cigarettes, as smokers seek lower priced options.

Taxing jurisdictions have the ability to change or rescind credit terms currently extended for the remittance of taxes that we collect on their behalf. If these excise taxes are substantially increased, or credit terms are substantially reduced, it could have a negative impact on our liquidity. Accordingly, we may be required to obtain additional debt financing, which we may not be able to obtain on satisfactory terms or at all.

Our distribution of cigarettes and other tobacco products exposes us to potential liabilities.

In June 1994, the Mississippi attorney general brought an action against various tobacco industry members on behalf of the state to recover state funds paid for health care costs related to tobacco use. Most other states sued the major U.S. cigarette manufacturers based on similar theories. In November 1998, the major U.S. tobacco product manufacturers entered into a Master Settlement Agreement (“MSA”) with 46 states, the District of Columbia and certain U.S. territories. The other four states: Mississippi, Florida, Texas and Minnesota (“non-MSA states”), settled their litigations with the major cigarette manufacturers by separate agreements. The MSA and the other state settlement agreements settled health care cost recovery actions and monetary claims relating to future conduct arising out of the use of, or exposure to, tobacco products, imposed a stream of future payment obligations on major U.S. cigarette manufacturers and placed significant restrictions on the ability to market and sell cigarettes. The payments required under the MSA result in higher pricing of products sold by the participating manufacturers than those sold by non-MSA state manufacturers. In addition, the growth in market share of discount brands since the MSA was signed has had an adverse impact on the total volume of the cigarettes that we sell.

In connection with the MSA, we were indemnified by most of the tobacco product manufacturers from which we purchased cigarettes and other tobacco products, for liabilities arising from our sale of the tobacco products that they supplied to us. Should the MSA ever be invalidated, we could be subject to substantial litigation due to our distribution of cigarettes and other tobacco products, and we may not be indemnified for such costs by the tobacco product manufacturers in the future. In addition, even if we are indemnified by cigarette manufacturers that are parties to the MSA, future litigation awards against such cigarette manufacturers could be so large as to prevent the manufacturers from satisfying their indemnification obligations.

Risks Related to Financial Matters, Financing and Foreign Exchange

Changes to federal, state or provincial income tax legislation could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

From time to time, new tax legislation is adopted by the federal government and various states or other regulatory bodies. Significant changes in tax legislation could adversely affect our business or results of operations in a material way. As tax laws and related regulations change, our financial results could be materially impacted. For example, in the U.S. the federal government has in the past proposed legislation which effectively could limit, or even eliminate, use of the last-in, first-out (“LIFO”) inventory method for financial and income tax purposes. Although the final outcome of any such proposals cannot be ascertained, the ultimate financial impact to us of the transition from LIFO to another inventory method could be material to our operating results. Given the unpredictability of possible changes

and their potential interdependency, it is very difficult to assess whether the overall effect of such potential tax changes would be cumulatively positive or negative for our earnings and cash flow, but such changes could adversely impact our financial results.

Table of Contents

There can be no assurance that we will continue to declare cash dividends in the future or in any particular amounts and if there is a reduction in dividend payments, our stock price may be harmed.

Since the fourth quarter of 2011, we have paid a quarterly cash dividend to our stockholders. We intend to continue to pay quarterly dividends subject to capital availability and periodic determinations by our Board of Directors that cash dividends are in the best interest of our stockholders and are in compliance with all applicable laws and agreements to which we are a party. Future dividends may be affected by a variety of factors such as available cash, anticipated working capital requirements, overall financial condition, credit agreement restrictions, future prospects for earnings and cash flows, capital requirements for acquisitions, stock repurchase programs, reserves for legal risks and changes in federal and state income tax or corporate laws. Our Board of Directors may, at its discretion, decrease or entirely discontinue the payment of dividends at any time. Any such action could have a material, negative effect on our stock price.

Currency exchange rate fluctuations could have an adverse effect on our revenues and financial results.

We generate a portion of our revenues in Canadian dollars, approximately 9% in 2018 and 2017. We also incur a significant portion of our expenses in Canadian dollars. To the extent that we are unable to match revenues received in Canadian dollars with costs paid in the same currency, exchange rate fluctuations in Canadian dollars could have an adverse effect on our financial results. During times of a strengthening U.S. dollar, our reported sales and earnings from Canadian operations will be reduced because the Canadian currency will be translated into fewer U.S. dollars. Conversely, during times of a weakening U.S. dollar, our reported sales and earnings from our Canadian operations will be increased because the Canadian currency will be translated into more U.S. dollars. U.S. GAAP requires that foreign currency transaction gains or losses on short-term intercompany transactions be recorded currently as gains or losses within the consolidated statement of operations. To the extent we incur losses on such transactions, our net income will be reduced. We currently do not hedge our Canadian foreign currency cash flows.

We may not be able to borrow additional capital to provide us with sufficient liquidity and capital resources necessary to meet our future financial obligations.

We expect that our principal sources of funds will be cash generated from our operations and, if necessary, borrowings under a \$750 million revolving credit facility (“Credit Facility”) as of December 31, 2018. The Credit Facility, initially dated as of October 12, 2005, as amended or otherwise modified from time to time, is between us, as Borrowers, the Lenders named therein, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent. The Credit Facility expires in March 2022. While we believe our sources of liquidity are adequate, we cannot guarantee that these sources will be available or continue to provide us with sufficient liquidity and capital resources required to meet our future financial obligations, or to provide funds for our working capital, capital expenditures and other needs. As such, additional equity or debt financing sources may be necessary and we may not be able to expand our existing Credit Facility or obtain new financing on terms satisfactory to us.

Our operating flexibility is limited in significant respects by the restrictive covenants in our Credit Facility.

Our Credit Facility imposes restrictions on us that could increase our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions by limiting our flexibility in planning for and reacting to changes in our business and industry. Specifically, these restrictions place limits on our ability to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness, pay dividends, issue stock of subsidiaries, make investments, repurchase stock, create liens, enter into transactions with affiliates, merge or consolidate, or transfer and sell our assets. In addition, under our Credit Facility, under certain circumstances we are required to meet a fixed charge coverage ratio. Our ability to comply with this covenant may be affected by factors beyond our control and a breach of the covenant could result in an event of default under our Credit Facility, which would permit the lenders to declare all amounts incurred thereunder to be immediately due and payable and to terminate their commitments to make further extensions of credit.

Our actual business and financial results could differ as a result of the accounting methods, estimates and assumptions that we use in preparing our financial statements, which may negatively impact our results of operations and financial condition.

To prepare financial statements in conformity with GAAP, management is required to exercise judgment in selecting and applying accounting methodologies and making estimates and assumptions. These methods, estimates, and assumptions are subject to uncertainties and changes, which affect the reported values of assets and liabilities,

revenues and expenses, and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. Areas requiring significant estimation by our management include but are not limited to the following: allowance for doubtful accounts, provisions for income taxes, valuation of goodwill and long-lived assets, valuation of assets and liabilities in connection with business combinations, stock-based compensation expense and accruals for estimated liabilities including litigation and self-insurance reserves.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

15

Table of Contents**ITEM 2. PROPERTIES**

Our headquarters are located in South San Francisco, California, and consist of approximately 25,000 square feet of leased office space. We have entered into a lease for approximately 32,000 square feet of office space in Westlake, Texas, which will become our headquarters on or before July 1, 2019. We also lease approximately 20,000 square feet for use by our information technology and tax personnel in Richmond, British Columbia, approximately 6,000 square feet for use by our information technology personnel in Plano, Texas, and approximately 5,500 and 2,000 square feet of additional office space in Fort Worth, Texas and Phoenix, AZ, respectively. We lease approximately 5.1 million square feet and own approximately 0.6 million square feet of distribution space.

Distribution Center Facilities by City and State/Province of Location⁽¹⁾

Albuquerque, New Mexico	Hayward, California	Tampa, Florida
Atlanta, Georgia	Henderson, Nevada	Whitinsville, Massachusetts
Aurora, Colorado	Leitchfield, Kentucky	Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania ⁽⁵⁾
Bakersfield, California	Los Angeles, California	Burnaby, British Columbia
Carroll, Iowa	Minneapolis, Minnesota	Calgary, Alberta
Corona, California ⁽²⁾	Portland, Oregon	Mississauga, Ontario ⁽⁶⁾
Forrest City, Arkansas ⁽³⁾	Sacramento, California ⁽⁴⁾	Milton, Ontario
Fort Worth, Texas	Salt Lake City, Utah	Winnipeg, Manitoba
Gardiner, Maine	Sanford, North Carolina	
Glenwillow, Ohio	Spokane, Washington	

Excluding outside storage facilities or depots and two distribution facilities that we operate as a third-party logistics provider. Depots are defined as a secondary location for a division which may include any combination of sales offices, operational departments and/or storage. We own distribution center facilities located in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; Leitchfield, Kentucky; and Forrest City, Arkansas. All other facilities listed are leased. The facilities we own are subject to encumbrances under our Credit Facility.

(2) This location includes two facilities, a distribution center and our AMI/Artic West consolidating warehouse.

(3) This facility includes a distribution center and our AMI/Artic East consolidating warehouse.

(4) This facility includes a distribution center and our Artic Cascade consolidating warehouse.

(5) This facility includes a distribution center and our AMI/Artic Northeast consolidating warehouse.

(6) This facility is our Canadian consolidating warehouse.

We also operate distribution centers on behalf of one of our major customers, Couche-Tard: one in Phoenix, Arizona and one in San Antonio, Texas. Each facility is leased or owned by Couche-Tard for their use.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are subject to certain legal proceedings, claims, investigations and administrative proceedings in the ordinary course of our business. We record a provision for a liability when it is both probable that the liability has been incurred and that the amount of the liability can be reasonably estimated. These provisions, if any, are reviewed at least quarterly and adjusted to reflect the impacts of negotiations, settlements, rulings, advice of legal counsel and other information and events pertaining to a particular case. In the opinion of management, the outcome of pending litigation is not expected to have a material effect on our results of operations, financial condition or liquidity.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

Table of Contents

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market and Stockholders

Our common stock trades on the NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol "CORE." According to the records of our transfer agent, we had 1,515 stockholders of record as of February 25, 2019.

We paid dividends of \$18.9 million and \$17.2 million in 2018 and 2017, respectively. Our Credit Facility, as of December 31, 2018, allows for unlimited dividends, as long as we meet certain credit availability percentages and fixed charge coverage ratios. (See *Note 8 - Long-term Debt* to our consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-K for additional details on the Credit Facility). We intend to continue increasing our dividends per share over time; however, the payment of any future dividends will be determined by our Board of Directors in light of then existing conditions, including our earnings, financial condition and capital requirements, strategic alternatives, restrictions in financing agreements, business conditions and other factors.

Table of Contents**PERFORMANCE COMPARISON**

The graph below presents a comparison of cumulative total return to stockholders for Core-Mark's common stock at the end of each year from 2013 through 2018, as well as the cumulative total returns of the Russell 2000 Index, the NASDAQ Non-financial Index, the Standard and Poor's ("S&P") SmallCap 600 Index, and a peer group of companies ("Performance Peer Group").

Cumulative total return to stockholders is measured by the change in the share price for the period, plus any dividends, divided by the share price at the beginning of the measurement period. Core-Mark's cumulative stockholder return is based on an investment of \$100 on December 31, 2013, and is compared to the total return of the Russell 2000 Index, the NASDAQ Non-financial Index, the S&P SmallCap 600 Index, and the weighted-average performance of the Performance Peer Group over the same period with a like amount invested, including the assumption that any dividends have been reinvested. We regularly compare our performance to the Russell 2000 Index since it includes primarily companies with relatively small market capitalization similar to us.

The companies composing the Performance Peer Group are: The Chef's Warehouse, Inc. ("CHEF"), United Natural Foods, Inc. ("UNFI"), Sysco Corp ("SYY") and AMCON Distributing Co. ("DIT").

**COMPARISON OF CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN
AMONG CORE-MARK, THE RUSSELL 2000, NASDAQ NON-FINANCIAL STOCK, S&P SMALLCAP 600
INDEXES AND THE PERFORMANCE PEER GROUP**

	Investment Value at					
	12/31/13	12/31/14	12/31/15	12/31/16	12/31/17	12/31/18
CORE	\$100.00	\$164.97	\$220.22	\$233.44	\$173.25	\$129.69
Russell 2000 Index	\$100.00	\$104.89	\$100.26	\$121.63	\$139.44	\$124.09
NASDAQ Non-financial Index	\$100.00	\$115.09	\$123.38	\$132.81	\$143.44	\$139.77
S&P SmallCap 600	\$100.00	\$105.76	\$103.67	\$131.20	\$148.56	\$135.96
Performance Peer Group	\$100.00	\$110.82	\$108.03	\$147.61	\$165.19	\$165.72

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

On August 28, 2017, our Board of Directors authorized a \$40.0 million stock repurchase program (the "Program"), replacing our prior stock repurchase program (the "Prior Program"). The timing, price and volume of purchases under the Program are based on market conditions, cash and liquidity requirements, relevant securities laws and other factors. The Program may be discontinued or amended at any time. The Program has no expiration date and terminates when the amount authorized has been expended or the Board of Directors withdraws its authorization. In 2018, we repurchased 588,489 shares of common stock for a total cost of \$15.5 million, or an average price of \$26.20 per share. In 2017, we repurchased 158,106 shares of common stock for a total cost of \$4.4 million, or an average price of \$28.11 per share, which includes repurchases under the Prior Program. As of December 31, 2018, we had \$22.4 million available for future share repurchases under the Program.

Table of Contents

The following table provides the repurchases of shares of common stock during the three months ended December 31, 2018 (in millions, except share and per share data):

Calendar month in which purchases were made:	Total Number of Shares Repurchased	Average Price Paid per Share⁽¹⁾	Total Cost of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
October 1, 2018 to October 31, 2018	86,809	\$ 34.06	\$ 2.9	\$ 22.4
November 1, 2018 to November 30, 2018	—	—	—	22.4
December 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018	—	—	—	22.4
Total repurchases for the three months ended December 31, 2018	86,809	34.06	\$ 2.9	22.4

(1) Includes related transaction fees.

Table of Contents**ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA****Basis of Presentation**

The selected consolidated financial data for the five years from 2014 to 2018 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements included in our Annual Reports on Form 10-K. The following financial data should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto and with *Item 7 - Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*.

SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

<u>(In millions except per share amounts)</u>	Core-Mark Holding Company, Inc.				
	Year Ended December 31,				
	2018	2017 ⁽¹⁾	2016 ⁽²⁾	2015 ⁽³⁾	2014
Statement of Operations Data:					
Net sales	\$16,395.3	\$15,687.6	\$14,529.4	\$11,069.4	\$10,280.1
Gross profit ⁽⁴⁾	867.5	791.7	736.9	637.9	573.7
Warehousing and distribution expenses ⁽⁴⁾	540.6	504.1	431.2	352.6	318.4
Selling, general and administrative expenses ⁽⁵⁾	245.1	224.3	210.3	196.0	184.4
Amortization of intangible assets	10.0	8.5	5.3	2.6	2.6
Income from operations ⁽⁵⁾	71.8	54.8	90.1	86.7	68.3
Interest expense, net ⁽⁶⁾	13.7	11.0	5.1	2.0	1.8
Foreign currency transaction (gains) losses, net	(1.8)	(1.8)	(0.5)	1.8	0.1
Pension termination settlement ⁽⁵⁾	—	17.2	—	—	—
(Provision) benefit for income taxes ⁽⁷⁾	(14.4)	5.1	(31.3)	(31.4)	(23.7)
Net income	45.5	33.5	54.2	51.5	42.7
Per Share Data:					
Basic earnings per share	\$0.99	\$0.72	\$1.17	\$1.12	\$0.93
Diluted earnings per share	\$0.99	\$0.72	\$1.17	\$1.11	\$0.92
Shares Used to Compute Earnings Per Share:					
Basic	46.0	46.3	46.3	46.2	46.2
Diluted	46.1	46.4	46.5	46.6	46.6
Cash Dividends Declared Per Share	\$0.41	\$0.37	\$0.33	\$0.29	\$0.23
Other Financial Data:					
Excise taxes ⁽⁸⁾	\$3,491.4	\$3,462.6	\$3,022.0	\$2,211.7	\$2,110.3
Cigarette inventory holding gains ⁽⁹⁾	19.6	16.1	15.3	10.1	8.2
Candy inventory holding gains ⁽¹⁰⁾	—	—	—	—	6.0
Cigarette tax stamp inventory holding gains ⁽¹¹⁾	7.4	—	—	8.5	—
OTP tax items ⁽¹²⁾	—	3.3	—	1.7	7.5
LIFO expense ⁽¹³⁾	25.2	21.5	13.2	1.9	16.3
Depreciation and amortization ⁽¹⁴⁾	59.5	54.4	42.9	37.9	32.0
Stock-based compensation	8.2	5.0	6.1	8.7	6.1
Capital expenditures ⁽¹⁵⁾	20.1	48.2	54.3	30.3	53.9
Adjusted EBITDA (non-GAAP) ⁽¹⁶⁾	164.7	135.7	152.3	135.2	122.7
December 31,					
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Balance Sheet Data:					
Total assets	\$1,666.1	\$1,782.5	\$1,492.2	\$1,077.3	\$1,029.6
Long-term debt ⁽¹⁷⁾	346.2	512.9	347.7	60.4	68.2

Table of Contents

- (1) Farner-Bocken Company was acquired in July 2017 and the results of operations have been included in the selected consolidated financial data since the date of the acquisition.
- (2) Pine State Convenience (“Pine State”) was acquired in June 2016 and the results of operations have been included in the selected consolidated financial data since the date of the acquisition.
- (3) Karrys Bros., Limited was acquired in February 2015 and the results of operations have been included in the selected consolidated financial data since the date of the acquisition.
- (4) Gross profit represents the amount of profit after deductions, cost of goods sold, certain surcharges and other items from net sales. Warehousing and distribution expenses are not included as a component of our cost of goods sold. Accordingly, gross profit may not be comparable to those of other entities. Pension termination settlement charge of \$17.2 million was initially recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses in 2017, but was subsequently reclassified during 2018 as a result of the adoption of ASU No. 2017-07, *Compensation - Retirement Benefits (Topic 715): Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Benefit Cost* (“ASU No. 2017-07”).
- (6) Interest expense, net, is reported net of interest income.
- (7) Benefit for income taxes for 2017 included a \$14.6 million net income tax benefit as a result of the impacts of the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. See **Note 10 - Income Taxes** to our consolidated financial statements for further discussion.
- (8) State, local and provincial excise taxes (predominantly cigarettes and tobacco) paid by us are included in net sales and cost of goods sold. Cigarette inventory holding gains represent income related to cigarette inventories on hand at the time cigarette manufacturers increase their prices. Such increases are reflected in customer pricing for all subsequent sales, including sales of inventory on hand at the time of the increase. The higher gross profits are referred to as inventory holding gains. This income is not predictable and is dependent on inventory levels and the timing of manufacturer price increases.
- (9) In 2014, we received \$6.0 million in candy inventory holding gains. Candy inventory holding gains represent income related to candy inventories on hand at the time candy manufacturers increase their prices. Such increases are reflected in customer pricing for all subsequent sales, including sales of inventory on hand at the time of the increase. The higher gross profits are referred to as inventory holding gains. This income is not predictable and is dependent on inventory levels and the timing of manufacturer price increases.
- (10) We realized net cigarette tax stamp inventory holding gains of \$7.4 million and \$8.5 million, offset by associated fees, in 2018 and 2015, respectively. Cigarette tax stamp inventory holding gains represent income related to tax stamp inventories on hand that may be realized at the time taxing jurisdictions increase their excise taxes, depending on the statutory requirements relating to the inventory on hand at the time such excise tax increases. Such tax increases are reflected in customer pricing for all subsequent sales, including sales of inventory on hand at the time of the increase. The incremental gross profits resulting from such tax increases are referred to as inventory holding gains. This income is not predictable and is dependent on inventory levels and the aforementioned statutory requirements.
- (11) In 2017, we received OTP tax refunds of \$3.9 million related to prior years’ taxes, offset by \$0.6 million of related expenses. In 2015, we received OTP tax refunds of \$1.8 million related to prior years’ taxes, offset by \$0.1 million of related expenses. In 2014, we received OTP tax refunds of \$9.0 million related to prior years’ taxes, offset by \$1.0 million of related expenses and an OTP tax assessment of \$0.5 million.
- (12) The decrease in LIFO expense in 2015 was due primarily to a decrease in the Producer Price Index (“PPI”) for certain product categories we use to measure food/non-food LIFO expense as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
- (13) Depreciation and amortization includes depreciation on property and equipment and amortization of intangible assets. Capital expenditures in 2017 include expansion projects, including investments associated with our supply agreement with Walmart and maintenance investments. Capital expenditures in 2016 include leasehold improvements for a new building for our Las Vegas division and other building upgrades, as well as logistical equipment to accommodate new business. Capital expenditures in 2014 include costs for our new distribution center in Ohio.
- (14) The following table provides the components of Adjusted EBITDA for each year presented (in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Net income	\$45.5	\$33.5	\$54.2	\$51.5	\$42.7
Interest expense, net	13.7	11.0	5.1	2.0	1.8
Provision (benefit) for income taxes ^(a)	14.4	(5.1)	31.3	31.4	23.7
Depreciation and amortization	59.5	54.4	42.9	37.9	32.0
LIFO expense	25.2	21.5	13.2	1.9	16.3
Stock-based compensation expense	8.2	5.0	6.1	8.7	6.1
Foreign currency transaction (gains) losses, net	(1.8)	(1.8)	(0.5)	1.8	0.1
Pension termination settlement ^(b)	—	17.2	—	—	—
Adjusted EBITDA (non-GAAP)	\$164.7	\$135.7	\$152.3	\$135.2	\$122.7

(a) Benefit for income taxes for 2017 included a \$14.6 million net income tax benefit as a result of the impacts of the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (“TCJA”). See **Note 10 - Income Taxes** to our consolidated financial statements for further discussion.

(b) In December 2017, we settled our qualified defined-benefit pension obligation which resulted in a non-cash charge within the consolidated statements of operations related to unrecognized actuarial losses in accumulated other comprehensive income.

(17) Includes amounts borrowed under our Credit Facility and long-term capital lease obligations.

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

The following discussion and analysis of financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and capital resources should be read in conjunction with the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto that are included under Part II, Item 8, of this Form 10-K. Also refer to "Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements," which is included after the Table of Contents in this Form 10-K. This discussion and analysis also includes non-GAAP financial measures that we believe provide important perspective in understanding trends that may impact our business. These non-GAAP financial measures are discussed, including reconciliation of these measures to GAAP, under "Non-GAAP Financial Information."

Our Business

Core-Mark is one of the largest marketers of fresh and broad-line supply solutions to the convenience retail industry in North America. We offer a full range of products, marketing programs and technology solutions to approximately 43,000 customer locations in the U.S. and Canada. Our customers include traditional convenience stores, drug stores, big box or supercenter stores, grocery stores, liquor stores, and other specialty and small format stores that carry convenience products. Our product offering includes cigarettes, other tobacco products ("OTP"), alternative nicotine delivery products, candy, snacks, fast food, groceries, fresh products, dairy, bread, beverages, general merchandise and health and beauty care products. We operate a network of 32 distribution centers in the U.S. and Canada (excluding two distribution facilities we operate as a third-party logistics provider). Our core business objective is to help our customers increase their sales and profitability.

Overview of 2018 Results

During 2018, our results from operations benefited from the acquisition of Farner-Bocken in July 2017, and we continued to grow our food/non-food sales primarily by leveraging our category management expertise in order to make our customers more relevant and profitable. The aforementioned increase in sales was offset by the decline in cigarette consumption, which decreased at a rate greater than our historical norms during 2018 and adversely impacted our growth in net sales.

Our net sales in 2018 increased 4.5%, or \$707.7 million, to \$16,395.3 million compared to \$15,687.6 million for 2017. Net sales of food/non-food products increased 12.9% in 2018 driven primarily by net market share gains, including the acquisition of Farner-Bocken, the addition of Walmart Inc. ("Walmart") and an increase in sales to existing customers driven by the success of our category management programs. Net sales of cigarettes grew 0.8% during 2018 as a result of an increase in the average price of cigarettes, including excise taxes, and the acquisition of Farner-Bocken. These increases were partially offset by the decline in the general consumption of cigarettes and the expiration of our distribution agreements with Kroger Convenience ("Kroger") and Kum & Go ("K&G"), a former customer of Farner-Bocken. The expiration of these agreements decreased non-cigarette and cigarette sales by 2.5% and 1.6%, respectively. Sales growth in alternative nicotine products in 2018 partially offset the impact of the decline in cigarette cartons sold.

Gross profit in 2018 increased \$75.8 million, or 9.6%, to \$867.5 million from \$791.7 million in 2017, driven primarily by net market share gains, including the acquisition of Farner-Bocken, and an increase in sales to existing customers. Gross profit margin increased 24 basis points to 5.29% of total net sales for 2018 from 5.05% in 2017. The increase in gross profit margin was driven primarily by the shift in sales mix toward higher margin food/non-food items.

Operating expenses in 2018 increased 8.0%, or \$58.8 million, to \$795.7 million from \$736.9 million in 2017. The increase was due primarily to the acquisition of Farner-Bocken and higher distribution expenses, partially offset by operational improvements in our warehouses. In addition, employee bonus and stock-based compensation expense increased \$8.7 million during the year due to better Company performance compared to 2017. As a percentage of net sales, total operating expenses increased approximately 20 basis points to 4.9% in 2018 from 4.7% in 2017 due primarily to the shift in sales from cigarettes to food/non-food products.

Net income in 2018 was \$45.5 million compared to \$33.5 million in 2017. Adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾ increased \$29.0 million, or 21.4%, to \$164.7 million in 2018 from \$135.7 million in 2017. These improvements were driven primarily by a full year of income from Farner-Bocken, incremental gross profit generated from the increase in food/non-food sales to existing customers and inventory holding gains.

(1) Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure and should be considered as a supplement to, and not as a substitute for, or superior to, financial measures calculated in accordance with GAAP. See the reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to net income in “Non-GAAP Financial Information.”

Table of Contents**Business and Supply Expansion**

We continue to focus on our category management strategies, which are concentrated primarily on enhancing our Fresh and Food service offerings, leveraging our Vendor Consolidation Initiative (“VCI”) and providing tailored category management expertise to our customers through our Focused Marketing Initiative (“FMI”). Our strategies take costs and inefficiencies out of the supply chain, providing our customers an avenue to offer high quality food items and optimize their consumer product offering. We believe each of these strategies, when adopted, will increase our customers’ profits.

Some of our more recent expansion activities include:

In July 2017, we acquired substantially all of the assets of Farner-Bocken, for purchase consideration of \$174.0 million. The acquisition of Farner-Bocken, which is located in Carroll, Iowa, further expands our market share in the Midwest.

In May 2017, we began service of our three-year supply agreement with approximately 530 Walmart Inc. (“Walmart”) stores in five western states (Arizona, California, New Mexico, Nevada and Utah). We currently service approximately 560 Walmart stores and are their primary distributor for candy, tobacco and certain snack foods. Candy sales to Walmart, the largest product category serviced under the agreement, contributed approximately 34% and 24% of the total sales for this category in 2018 and 2017, respectively.

In October 2016, we began service of our five-year supply agreement with 7-Eleven, Inc. (“7-Eleven”), as the primary wholesale distributor to approximately 900 stores serviced from three of our divisions in the western U.S.: Las Vegas, NV, Salt Lake City, UT and Sacramento, CA.

In June 2016, we acquired substantially all of the assets of Pine State, a division of Pine State Trading Company, located in Gardiner, Maine, for cash consideration of \$88.4 million.

In addition, we continue to focus on increasing our food offerings, including Fresh, “healthy for you” and food service items, because we believe that over the long-term, the trend is for the convenience consumer to shift buying preferences to these types of products. We benefit from this shift due to the higher margins of these products compared to the other merchandise we distribute. Industry experts have indicated that consumers are making more shopping trips related to fresh foods, home meal replacement, and other food items, and that these items will serve a more important role in the convenience retail channel in the future. We believe our strategies have helped position us and our customers to benefit from these trends. Sales of Fresh products to existing customers increased approximately 9% in 2018.

Other Business Developments

During 2018, we were impacted by the loss of the distribution business with K&G, which covered 450 stores.

In January 2017, we announced the expiration of our supply agreement with Kroger effective April 2017. The expired agreement covered approximately 680 stores.

Dividends

The Board of Directors approved the following cash dividends in 2018 (in millions, except per share data):

Declaration Date	Dividends Per Share	Record Date	Cash Payment Amount ⁽¹⁾	Payment Date
February 28, 2018	\$0.10	March 12, 2018	\$4.6	March 29, 2018
May 7, 2018	\$0.10	May 24, 2018	\$4.6	June 15, 2018
August 6, 2018	\$0.10	August 28, 2018	\$4.6	September 14, 2018
November 5, 2018	\$0.11	November 20, 2018	\$5.1	December 14, 2018

(1) Includes cash payments on declared dividends and payments made on restricted stock units (“RSUs”) vested subsequent to the payment date. We paid dividends of \$18.9 million and \$17.2 million in 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Table of Contents**Share Repurchase Program**

In August 2017, our Board of Directors authorized a \$40.0 million stock repurchase program (“the Program”), replacing our prior stock repurchase program (“Prior Program”). The timing, price, and volume purchases under the Program are based on market conditions, cash and liquidity requirements, relevant securities laws and other factors. The Program may be discontinued or amended at any time. The Program has no expiration date and terminates when the amount authorized has been expended or the Board of Directors withdraws its authorization. In 2018, we repurchased 588,489 shares of common stock for a total cost of \$15.5 million, or an average price of \$26.20 per share. In 2017, we repurchased 158,106 shares of common stock for a total cost of \$4.4 million, or an average price of \$28.11 per share, which includes repurchases under the Prior Program. As of December 31, 2018, we had \$22.4 million available for future share repurchases under the Program.

Results of Operations**Comparison of 2018 and 2017 (in millions, except percentages)⁽¹⁾:**

	2018			2017			
	Increase (Decrease)	Amounts	% of Net sales	% of Net sales, less excise taxes	Amounts	% of Net sales	% of Net sales, less excise taxes
Net sales	\$ 707.7	\$ 16,395.3	100.0%	—	% \$ 15,687.6	100.0%	—
Net sales — Cigarettes	87.1	10,974.5	66.9	61.2	10,887.4	69.4	63.7
Net sales — Food/Non-food	620.6	5,420.8	33.1	38.8	4,800.2	30.6	36.3
Net sales, less excise taxes (non-GAAP) ⁽²⁾	678.9	12,903.9	78.7	100.0	12,225.0	77.9	100.0
Gross profit ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	75.8	867.5	5.3	6.7	791.7	5.0	6.5
Warehousing and distribution expenses	36.5	540.6	3.3	4.2	504.1	3.2	4.1
Selling, general and administrative expenses ⁽⁵⁾	20.8	245.1	1.5	1.9	224.3	1.4	1.8
Amortization of intangible assets	1.5	10.0	0.1	0.1	8.5	0.1	0.1
Income from operations ⁽⁵⁾	17.0	71.8	0.4	0.6	54.8	0.3	0.4
Interest expense, net	2.7	(13.7)	) 0.1	0.1	(11.0)	) 0.1	0.1
Foreign currency transaction gains, net	—	1.8	—	—	1.8	—	—
Pension termination settlement ⁽⁵⁾	(17.2)	) —	—	—	(17.2)	) 0.1	0.1
Income before taxes	31.5	59.9	0.4	0.5	28.4	0.2	0.2
(Provision) benefit for income taxes ⁽⁶⁾	19.5	(14.4)	) 0.1	0.1	5.1	—	—
Net income	12.0	45.5	0.3	0.4	33.5	0.2	0.3
Adjusted EBITDA (non-GAAP) ⁽⁷⁾	29.0	164.7	1.0	1.3	135.7	0.9	1.1

(1) Amounts and percentages have been rounded for presentation purposes and might differ from unrounded results.

(2) See the reconciliation of net sales less excise taxes to net sales in “Non-GAAP Financial Information.”

(3) Gross profit may not be comparable to those of other entities because warehousing and distribution expenses are not included as a component of our cost of goods sold.

(4) Gross profit for 2018 includes LIFO expense of \$25.2 million compared to \$21.5 million in 2017.

(5) The non-cash pension termination settlement charge of \$17.2 million related to the termination of our defined-benefit pension plan in 2017. This charge was initially recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses in 2017 and was subsequently reclassified during 2018 as a result of the adoption of ASU No. 2017-07, *Compensation - Retirement Benefits (Topic 715): Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Benefit Cost* (“ASU No. 2017-07”).

(6) Benefit for income taxes for 2017 included a \$14.6 million net income tax benefit as a result of the impacts of the 2017 TCJA. See **Note 10 - Income Taxes** to our consolidated financial statements.

(7) See the reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to net income in “Non-GAAP Financial Information.”

Table of Contents

Net Sales. Net sales increased by \$707.7 million, or 4.5%, to \$16,395.3 million in 2018 from \$15,687.6 million in 2017. The increase in net sales was driven primarily by net market share gains, including the acquisition of Farner-Bocken in July 2017 and the addition of Walmart, which we started servicing during the second quarter of 2017. In addition, net sales for the year ended December 31, 2018 benefited from incremental food/non-food sales to existing customers, increases in cigarette manufacturers' prices and an increase of cigarette excise taxes in certain jurisdictions. The aforementioned increase in net sales was offset by a decrease in cigarette carton sales to existing customers and a reduction in sales related to the expiration of our distribution agreement with Kroger and distribution business with K&G in April 2017 and 2018, respectively.

Net Sales of Cigarettes. Net sales of cigarettes in 2018 increased by \$87.1 million, or 0.8%, to \$10,974.5 million from \$10,887.4 million in 2017, driven primarily by a 4.7% increase in the average sales price per carton and the addition of carton sales from Farner-Bocken, partially offset by a 6.7% decrease in carton sales for the remaining business. The increase in the average sales price per carton was due primarily to increases in cigarette manufacturers' prices and increases in excise taxes in certain jurisdictions. Cigarette carton sales, excluding the impact of Farner-Bocken, decreased by 7.1% and 1.8% for the U.S. and Canada, respectively. The decrease in the U.S. was driven primarily by a decline in the general consumption of cigarettes, which was greater in 2018 compared to historical norms, and the expiration of our distribution agreement with Kroger.

We believe long-term cigarette consumption will continue to be adversely impacted by rising prices, increases in excise taxes and other legislative actions, diminishing social acceptance and sales through illicit markets. We expect cigarette manufacturers will raise prices for the foreseeable future as carton sales decline in order to maintain or enhance their overall profitability, thus partially mitigating the effect of the declines to distributors. Historically, industry data indicates that convenience retailers have more than offset cigarette volume profit declines through higher sales of other nicotine products, fresh and food service, and other food/non-food products.

Total net cigarette sales as a percentage of total net sales were 66.9% in 2018 compared to 69.4% in 2017.

Net Sales of Food/Non-food Products. Net sales of food/non-food products in 2018 increased \$620.6 million, or 12.9%, to \$5,420.8 million from \$4,800.2 million in 2017.

The following table provides net sales by product category for our food/non-food products (in millions, except percentages)⁽¹⁾:

<u>Product Category</u>	2018	2017	Increase		
	Net Sales	Net Sales	Amounts	Percentage	
Food	\$1,659.0	\$1,561.1	\$97.9	6.3	%
Fresh	474.2	436.3	37.9	8.7	%
Candy	992.0	833.4	158.6	19.0	%
OTP	1,387.2	1,272.3	114.9	9.0	%
Health, beauty & general	711.5	513.3	198.2	38.6	%
Beverages	191.0	183.4	7.6	4.1	%
Equipment/other	5.9	0.4	5.5	N/A	
Total Food/Non-food Products	\$5,420.8	\$4,800.2	\$620.6	12.9	%

(1) Amounts and percentages have been rounded for presentation purposes and might differ from unrounded results.

The increase in food/non-food sales in 2018 was driven primarily by net market share gains, including the addition of Farner-Bocken and Walmart, and an increase in sales to existing customers, partially offset by the expiration of our distribution agreement with Kroger. The increase in our Candy category was driven primarily by the addition of Walmart, which we began servicing in May 2017. Our Health, beauty & general category sales benefited from the increasing popularity of alternative nicotine delivery products, which are included in this category. Higher sales of cigars and smokeless tobacco continue to drive the growth in our OTP category. We believe the overall trend toward the increased use of alternative nicotine delivery products and OTP will continue, and will partially offset the impact of the expected long-term decline of cigarette consumption.

Total net sales of food/non-food products as a percentage of total net sales were 33.1% in 2018 compared to 30.6% in 2017.

Gross Profit. Gross profit represents profit after deducting cost of goods sold from net sales during the period. Inventory holding gains represent incremental revenues whereas vendor incentives, OTP tax refunds and changes in LIFO reserves are components of cost of goods sold. Gross profit in 2018 increased \$75.8 million, or 9.6% to \$867.5 million from \$791.7 million in 2017, driven primarily by net market share gains, including the acquisition of Farner-Bocken, and an increase in sales to existing customers.

Table of Contents

The following table provides the components comprising the change in gross profit as a percentage of net sales for 2018 and 2017 (in millions, except percentages)⁽¹⁾:

	2018				2017			
	Increase (Decrease) in Gross Profit	Amounts	% of Net sales	% of Net sales, less excise taxes	Amounts	% of Net sales	% of Net sales, less excise taxes	
Net sales	\$ 707.7	\$ 16,395.3	100.0 %	— %	\$ 15,687.6	100.0 %	— %	
Net sales, less excise taxes (non-GAAP) ⁽²⁾	678.9	12,903.9	78.7	100.0	12,225.0	77.9	100.0	
Components of gross profit:								
Cigarette inventory holding gains ⁽³⁾	\$ 3.5	\$ 19.6	0.12 %	0.15 %	\$ 16.1	0.10 %	0.13 %	
Cigarette tax stamp inventory holding gains ⁽⁴⁾	7.4	7.4	0.05	0.06	—	—	—	
OTP tax items ⁽⁵⁾	(3.9)	—	—	—	3.9	0.02	0.03	
LIFO expense ⁽⁶⁾	(3.7)	(25.2)	(0.15)	(0.20)	(21.5)	(0.14)	(0.18)	
Remaining gross profit (non-GAAP) ⁽⁷⁾	72.5	865.7	5.28	6.71	793.2	5.06	6.49	
Gross profit	\$ 75.8	\$ 867.5	5.29 %	6.72 %	\$ 791.7	5.05 %	6.48 %	

(1) Amounts and percentages have been rounded for presentation purposes and might differ from unrounded results.

(2) See the reconciliation of net sales, less excise taxes to net sales in “Non-GAAP Financial Information.”

(3) In 2018, \$17.3 million and \$2.3 million of the cigarette inventory holding gains were attributable to the U.S. and Canada, respectively. In 2017, \$13.4 million and \$2.7 million of the cigarette inventory holding gains were attributable to the U.S. and Canada, respectively.

(4) In 2018, the cigarette tax stamp inventory holding gain of \$7.4 million related to the U.S. This income is not predictable and is dependent on inventory levels and statutory requirements.

(5) In 2017, we received OTP tax refunds of \$3.9 million related to prior years’ taxes.

(6) The increase of \$3.7 million in LIFO expense in 2018 was due primarily to an increase in the Producer Price Index (“PPI”) for cigarettes and an increase in inventory levels (see *Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* to our consolidated financial statements).

Remaining gross profit is a non-GAAP financial measure, which we provide to segregate the effects of LIFO expense, cigarette inventory holding gains, (7) cigarette tax stamp inventory holding gains and other items that significantly affect the comparability of gross profit (see reconciliation of remaining gross profit to gross profit in “Non-GAAP Financial Information.”)

Distributors such as Core-Mark, may from time to time, earn higher gross profits on inventory and excise tax stamp quantities on hand at the time manufacturers increase their prices or when states, localities or provinces increase their excise taxes. Such increases are reflected in customer pricing for all subsequent sales, including sales of inventory on hand at the time of the increase. The resulting higher gross profits are referred to as inventory holding gains.

Gross profit margin increased 24 basis points to 5.29% of total net sales in 2018 compared to 5.05% in 2017. The increase in gross profit margin was driven primarily by the shift in sales mix toward higher margin food/non-food items which increased our gross profit margin by approximately 20 basis points.

Our cigarette inventory holding gains were \$19.6 million in 2018 compared to \$16.1 million in 2017. We expect cigarette manufacturers will continue to raise prices for the foreseeable future as carton sales decline in order to maintain or enhance their overall profitability and the various taxing jurisdictions will raise excise taxes to make up for lost tax dollars related to consumption declines.

Notwithstanding the aforementioned holding gains, increases in cigarette prices and excise taxes typically have a negative impact on our gross profit margins with respect to sales in the long term because gross profit on cigarette sales is generally fixed on a cents-per-carton basis. Therefore, as cigarette prices and taxes increase, gross profit generally decreases as a percentage of sales. Conversely, we generally benefit from food/non-food price increases because product costs for these categories are usually marked up using a percentage of cost of goods sold.

LIFO expense was \$25.2 million in 2018 compared to \$21.5 million in 2017. Since we value our inventory in the U.S. on a LIFO basis, our gross profit can be positively or negatively impacted depending on the relative level of price inflation or deflation in manufacturer prices as reported in the Bureau of Labor Statistics PPI used to estimate and

record our book LIFO expense (see *Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* to our consolidated financial statements).

Table of Contents

Remaining gross profit, a non-GAAP financial measure (see reconciliation of remaining gross profit to gross profit in “Non-GAAP financial information”), increased \$72.5 million, or 9.1%, to \$865.7 million in 2018 from \$793.2 million in 2017. Remaining gross profit margin increased to 5.28% in 2018 compared to 5.06% in 2017.

Cigarette remaining gross profit, a non-GAAP financial measure (see reconciliation of remaining gross profit to gross profit in “Non-GAAP financial information”), increased \$5.5 million, or 2.6%, to \$220.7 million in 2018 from \$215.2 million for the same period in 2017. Cigarette remaining gross profit per carton increased 6.5% in 2018, driven primarily by higher manufacturers’ discounts as a result of the increase in cigarette prices.

Food/Non-food remaining gross profit, a non-GAAP financial measure, (see reconciliation of remaining gross profit to gross profit in “Non-GAAP financial information”) increased \$67.0 million or 11.6% to \$645.0 million, in 2018 from \$578.0 million in 2017. Food/Non-food remaining gross profit margin was 11.90% in 2018 compared to 12.04% in 2017. The decrease in food/non-food remaining gross profit margin was driven primarily by the addition of our agreement with Walmart and a higher sales mix of OTP which has significantly lower gross profit margins relative to other food/non-food products. Partially offsetting these decreases was the higher gross profit margins generated by the addition of Farner-Bocken, which has higher overall food/non-food margins compared to the rest of our business. To the extent we capture large chain business, our gross profit margins may be negatively impacted. However, large chain customers generally require less working capital, allowing us in most cases to offer lower prices to achieve a favorable return on our investment. Our focus is to strike a balance between large chain business, which generally has lower gross profit margins, and independently-owned convenience stores, which per the NACS SOI report, comprise approximately 66% of the overall convenience store market and generally have higher gross profit margins. In 2018, our remaining gross profit for food/non-food products was 74.5% of our total remaining gross profit compared to 72.9% for the same period in 2017.

Operating Expenses. Our operating expenses include costs related to warehousing and distribution, selling, general and administrative expenses and amortization of intangible assets. In 2018, operating expenses increased by \$58.8 million or 8.0%, to \$795.7 million from \$736.9 million in 2017. The increase was due primarily to the acquisition of Farner-Bocken and higher distribution expenses, offset by operational improvements in our warehouses. As a percentage of net sales, total operating expenses increased approximately 20 basis points to 4.9% in 2018 compared to 4.7% for the same period in 2017 due primarily to the shift in sales from cigarettes to food/non-food products.

Warehousing and Distribution Expenses. Warehousing and distribution expenses increased \$36.5 million or 7.2% to \$540.6 million in 2018 from \$504.1 million in 2017. The increase in warehouse and distribution expenses was due primarily to the addition of Farner-Bocken and higher distribution expenses, partially offset by operational improvements in our warehouses. As a percentage of total net sales, warehouse and distribution expenses increased approximately 10 basis points to 3.3% in 2018 compared to 3.2% in 2017, driven primarily by the shift in sales from cigarettes to food/non-food products.

Selling, General and Administrative (“SG&A”) Expenses. SG&A expenses increased \$20.8 million, or 9.3%, to \$245.1 million in 2018 from \$224.3 million in 2017. Excluding incremental expenses resulting from the addition of Farner-Bocken, SG&A expenses increased \$9.4 million, or 4.4% over 2017. This increase was driven by higher employee bonus and stock-based compensation expense of \$8.7 million due to better Company performance in 2018 compared to 2017, \$3.0 million of legal settlement costs and related fees and a \$2.5 million increase in bad debt expense. As a percentage of net sales, SG&A expenses were 1.5% in 2018 compared to 1.4% in 2017.

Amortization Expenses. Amortization expenses increased \$1.5 million, or 17.6%, to \$10.0 million in 2018 from \$8.5 million in 2017. The increase was due primarily to the amortization of intangible assets related to our acquisition of Farner-Bocken in July 2017.

Interest Expense, Net. Interest expense, net, increased \$2.7 million, or 24.5%, to \$13.7 million in 2018 compared to \$11.0 million in 2017. Interest expense, net, includes interest, amortization of loan origination costs related to borrowings and facility fees and interest on capital lease obligations. The increase in interest expense, net was due primarily to increases in interest rates. Average borrowings in 2018 were \$336.8 million with a weighted-average interest rate of 3.1% compared to average borrowings of \$342.4 million and a weighted-average interest rate of 2.4% in 2017.

Foreign Currency Transaction Gains, Net. We recognized foreign currency transaction gains of \$1.8 million in 2018 and 2017 due to the fluctuation in the Canadian/U.S. exchange rate. During times of a weakening U.S. dollar, we generally record transaction gains and during times of a strengthening U.S. dollar, we generally record transaction losses from our Canadian operations.

Table of Contents

Pension Termination Settlement. During the fourth quarter of 2017, we recorded a non-cash settlement charge of \$17.2 million related to the termination of our defined benefit pension plan. This charge was reclassified from selling, general and administrative expenses during 2018 as a result of our adoption of ASU No. 2017-07.

Income Taxes. Our effective tax rate was a provision of 24.0% in 2018 compared to a benefit of 18.0% for the same period in 2017. The effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2018 included the revised federal tax rate of 21.0% which became effective on January 1, 2018 under the TCJA. The effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2017 included the previously enacted tax rate of 35%, however, it also included a benefit of \$14.6 million from the revaluation of the net deferred tax liabilities related to the reduction in the federal statutory rate under the TCJA and a benefit of \$1.5 million related to excess tax benefits from stock-based award payments recognized in the first quarter of 2017.

Adjusted EBITDA. Adjusted EBITDA increased \$29.0 million, or 21.4%, to \$164.7 million in 2018 from \$135.7 million for the same period in 2017. The increase in Adjusted EBITDA was due primarily to a full year of income from Farner-Bocken, incremental gross profit generated from the increase in food/non-food sales to existing customers, warehouse expense leverage and inventory holding gains.

Results of Operations

Comparison of 2017 and 2016 (in millions, except percentages)⁽¹⁾:

	2017				2016			
	Increase (Decrease)	Amounts	% of Net sales	% of Net sales, less excise taxes	Amounts	% of Net sales	% of Net sales, less excise taxes	
Net sales	\$1,158.2	\$15,687.6	100.0%	—	\$14,529.4	100.0%	—	%
Net sales — Cigarettes	551.7	10,887.4	69.4	63.7	10,335.7	71.1	66.2	
Net sales — Food/Non-food	606.5	4,800.2	30.6	36.3	4,193.7	28.9	33.8	
Net sales, less excise taxes (non-GAAP) ⁽²⁾	717.6	12,225.0	77.9	100.0	11,507.4	79.2	100.0	
Gross profit ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	54.8	791.7	5.0	6.5	736.9	5.1	6.4	
Warehousing and distribution expenses	72.9	504.1	3.2	4.1	431.2	3.0	3.7	
Selling, general and administrative expenses ⁽⁵⁾	14.0	224.3	1.4	1.8	210.3	1.4	1.8	
Amortization of intangible assets	3.2	8.5	0.1	0.1	5.3	—	—	
Income from operations	(35.3)	54.8	0.3	0.4	90.1	0.6	0.8	
Interest expense, net	5.9	(11.0)	0.1	0.1	(5.1)	—	—	
Foreign currency transaction gains, net	1.3	1.8	—	—	0.5	—	—	
Pension termination settlement ⁽⁵⁾	17.2	(17.2)	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	
Income before taxes	(57.1)	28.4	0.2	0.2	85.5	0.6	0.7	
Benefit (provision) for income taxes ⁽⁶⁾	(36.4)	5.1	—	—	(31.3)	0.2	0.3	
Net income	(20.7)	33.5	0.2	0.3	54.2	0.4	0.5	
Adjusted EBITDA (non-GAAP) ⁽⁷⁾	(16.6)	135.7	0.9	1.1	152.3	1.0	1.3	

Table of Contents

- (1) Amounts and percentages have been rounded for presentation purposes and might differ from unrounded results.
- (2) See the reconciliation of net sales less excise taxes to net sales in “Non-GAAP Financial Information.”
- (3) Gross profit may not be comparable to those of other entities because warehousing and distribution expenses are not included as a component of our cost of goods sold.
- (4) Gross profit for 2017 was impacted by LIFO expense of \$21.5 million compared to \$13.2 million in 2016.
- (5) Non-cash settlement of \$17.2 million related to the termination of our defined-benefit pension plan in 2017. This charge was reclassified from selling, general and administrative expenses during 2018 as a result of the adoption of ASU No. 2017-07.
- (6) Benefit for income taxes for 2017 included a \$14.6 million net income tax benefit as a result of the impacts of the 2017 TCJA (see *Note 10 - Income Taxes* to our consolidated financial statements).
- (7) See the reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to net income in “Non-GAAP Financial Information.”

Net Sales. Net sales increased by \$1,158.2 million, or 8.0% to \$15,687.6 million in 2017 from \$14,529.4 million in 2016. The increase in net sales was driven primarily by net market share gains, including the acquisitions of Farner-Bocken in July 2017 and Pine State in June 2016, and the addition of 7-Eleven and Walmart, which we started servicing during the fourth quarter of 2016 and the second quarter of 2017, respectively. In addition, net sales in 2017 benefited from increases in cigarette excise taxes in certain jurisdictions, increases in cigarette manufacturers’ prices, and incremental food/non-food sales to existing customers. The aforementioned increases in net sales were offset by a decrease in cigarette carton sales to existing customers, a reduction in sales related to the expiration of the distribution agreement with Kroger, and the decline in sales due to the expiration of our agreement to service approximately 1,100 Circle K locations (a brand of Alimentation Couche-Tard, Inc. in the Southeastern Region of the U.S.), all of which decreased sales in 2017 by 8.6% compared to the same period in 2016.

Net Sales of Cigarettes. Net sales of cigarettes in 2017 increased by \$551.7 million or 5.3% to \$10,887.4 million from \$10,335.7 million in 2016. The increase in cigarette net sales was driven primarily by a 9.3% increase in the average sales price per carton and the addition of carton sales from Farner-Bocken and Pine State, offset by a 9.0% decrease in carton sales for the remainder of the business. The increase in the average sales price per carton was due primarily to increases in excise taxes in the states of California and Pennsylvania and increases in cigarette manufacturers’ prices. Cigarette carton sales, excluding the impact of Farner-Bocken and Pine State, decreased by 9.6% and 2.3% for the U.S. and Canada, respectively, driven primarily by the expiration of the aforementioned distribution agreements in the U.S., increases in excise taxes and general consumption declines.

Total net cigarette sales as a percentage of total net sales were 69.4% in 2017 compared to 71.1% in 2016.

Net Sales of Food/Non-food Products. Net sales of food/non-food products in 2017 increased \$606.5 million, or 14.5%, to \$4,800.2 million from \$4,193.7 million in 2016.

The following table provides net sales by product category for our food/non-food products (in millions, except percentages)⁽¹⁾:

Product Category	2017	2016	Increase		
	Net Sales	Net Sales	Amounts	Percentage	
Food	\$1,561.1	\$1,422.5	\$138.6	9.7	%
Fresh	436.3	389.8	46.5	11.9	%
Candy	833.4	620.0	213.4	34.4	%
OTP	1,272.3	1,133.8	138.5	12.2	%
Health, beauty & general	513.3	446.7	66.6	14.9	%
Beverages	183.4	176.5	6.9	3.9	%
Equipment/other	0.4	4.4	(4.0)		N/A
Total Food/Non-food Products	\$4,800.2	\$4,193.7	\$606.5	14.5	%

- (1) Amounts and percentages have been rounded for presentation purposes and might differ from unrounded results.

The increase in food/non-food sales in 2017 was driven primarily by net market share gains, including our acquisitions of Farner-Bocken and Pine State and an increase in sales to existing customers, offset by the expiration of the aforementioned distribution agreements. The increase in our Candy category was driven primarily by the addition of Walmart, which we began servicing in May 2017. Our OTP and Health, beauty & general categories continued to benefit from higher sales of smokeless tobacco and e-cigarettes products, respectively.

Total net sales of food/non-food products as a percentage of total net sales were 30.6% in 2017 compared to 28.9% for the same period in 2016.

Table of Contents

Gross Profit. Gross profit represents the amount of profit after deductions, cost of goods sold, certain surcharges and other items from net sales. Inventory holding gains represent incremental revenues whereas vendor incentives, OTP tax refunds and changes in LIFO reserves are components of cost of goods sold and therefore part of our gross profit. Gross profit in 2017 increased by \$54.8 million or 7.4% to \$791.7 million from \$736.9 million in 2016. The increase in gross profit was driven primarily by the acquisitions of Farner-Bocken and Pine State, the addition of 7-Eleven and Walmart and a net increase in sales to existing customers, offset by the expiration of the aforementioned distribution agreements.

The following table provides the components comprising the change in gross profit as a percentage of net sales for 2017 and 2016 (in millions, except percentages)⁽¹⁾:

	2017				2016			
	Increase (Decrease) in Gross Profit	Amounts	% of Net sales	% of Net sales, less excise taxes	Amounts	% of Net sales	% of Net sales, less excise taxes	
Net sales	\$1,158.2	\$15,687.6	100.0 %	— %	\$14,529.4	100.0 %	— %	
Net sales, less excise taxes (non-GAAP) ⁽²⁾	717.6	12,225.0	77.9	100.0	11,507.4	79.2	100.0	
Components of gross profit:								
Cigarette inventory holding gains ⁽³⁾	\$0.8	\$16.1	0.10 %	0.13 %	\$15.3	0.11 %	0.13 %	
OTP tax items ⁽⁴⁾	3.9	3.9	0.02	0.03	—	—	—	
LIFO expense ⁽⁵⁾	(8.3)	(21.5)	(0.14)	(0.18)	(13.2)	(0.09)	(0.11)	
Remaining gross profit (non-GAAP) ⁽⁶⁾	58.4	793.2	5.06	6.49	734.8	5.06	6.39	
Gross profit	\$54.8	\$791.7	5.05 %	6.48 %	\$736.9	5.07 %	6.40 %	

(1) Amounts and percentages have been rounded for presentation purposes and might differ from unrounded results.

(2) See the reconciliation of net sales, less excise taxes to net sales in “Non-GAAP Financial Information.”

(3) The amount of cigarette inventory holding gains attributable to the U.S. and Canada were \$13.4 million and \$2.7 million, respectively, in 2017, compared to \$13.7 million and \$1.6 million, respectively, in 2016.

(4) In 2017, we received OTP tax refunds of \$3.9 million related to prior years’ taxes.

(5) The increase of \$8.3 million in LIFO expense in 2017 was due primarily to an increase in the PPI for cigarettes and an increase in inventory levels (see *Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* to our consolidated financial statements).

(6) See the reconciliation of remaining gross profit to gross profit in “Non-GAAP Financial Information.”

Gross profit margin was 5.05% of total net sales in 2017 compared to 5.07% in 2016. The increase in gross profit margin, driven by the shift in sales mix toward higher margin food/non-food items, was offset by increases in cigarette excise taxes and manufacturers’ prices which compressed gross profit margin by approximately 20 basis points. Our cigarette inventory holding gains were \$16.1 million in 2017 compared to \$15.3 million for the same period in 2016. We expect cigarette manufacturers will continue to raise prices for the foreseeable future as carton sales decline in order to maintain or enhance their overall profitability and the various taxing jurisdictions will raise excise taxes to make up for lost tax dollars related to consumption declines.

LIFO expense was \$21.5 million in 2017 compared to \$13.2 million in 2016. Since we value our inventory in the U.S. on a LIFO basis, our gross profit can be positively or negatively impacted depending on the relative level of price inflation or deflation in manufacturer prices as reported in the Bureau of Labor Statistics PPI used to estimate and record our book LIFO expense (see *Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* to our consolidated financial statements).

Remaining gross profit, a non-GAAP financial measure (see reconciliation of remaining gross profit to gross profit in “Non-GAAP financial information”), increased \$58.4 million, or 7.9%, to \$793.2 million in 2017 from \$734.8 million in 2016. Remaining gross profit margin was 5.06% for both 2017 and 2016.

Cigarette remaining gross profit, a non-GAAP financial measure (see reconciliation of remaining gross profit to gross profit in “Non-GAAP financial information”), decreased \$1.2 million, or 0.6%, to \$215.2 million in 2017 from \$216.4 million for the same period in 2016, driven by lower carton sales, offset partially by an increase in remaining gross profit per carton. Cigarette remaining gross profit per carton increased by approximately 2.0% in 2017 compared to 2016, driven primarily by higher manufacturers’ discounts earned as a result of price increases.

Table of Contents

Food/Non-food remaining gross profit, a non-GAAP financial measure, (see reconciliation of remaining gross profit to gross profit to Food/Non-food gross profit in “Non-GAAP financial information”) increased \$59.6 million or 11.5% to \$578.0 million, in 2017 from \$518.4 million in 2016. Food/Non-food remaining gross profit margin decreased 32 basis points to 12.04% in 2017 compared to 12.36% in 2016 driven by net market share gains. The decrease was driven primarily by net customer gains and a higher sales mix of OTP, which has significantly lower gross profit margins relative to other food/non-food products, offset by the addition of Farner-Bocken.

In 2017, our remaining gross profit for food/non-food products was approximately 72.9% of our total remaining gross profit compared to 70.6% for the same period in 2016.

Operating Expenses. Our operating expenses include costs related to warehousing and distribution, selling, general and administrative expenses and amortization of intangible assets. In 2017, operating expenses increased by \$90.1 million or 13.9%, to \$736.9 million from \$646.8 million in 2016. The increase was due primarily to the acquisition of Farner-Bocken and Pine State and higher warehousing and distribution expenses at two of our Western distribution centers related primarily to the onboarding and servicing of 7-Eleven. As a percentage of net sales, total operating expenses were 4.7% in 2017 compared to 4.4% for 2016.

Warehousing and Distribution Expenses. Warehousing and distribution expenses increased \$72.9 million or 16.9% to \$504.1 million in 2017 from \$431.2 million in 2016. The increase in warehouse and distribution expenses was due in part to our acquisition of Farner-Bocken and Pine State which added expenses of approximately \$38.0 million. Additionally, we incurred higher warehousing and distribution expenses at two of our Western distribution centers related primarily to the onboarding and servicing of 7-Eleven. As a percentage of total net sales, warehousing and distribution expenses were 3.2% in 2017 compared with 3.0% for the same period in 2016.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. SG&A expenses increased \$14.0 million, or 6.7%, to \$224.3 million in 2017 from \$210.3 million in 2016. SG&A expenses in 2017 included approximately \$17.0 million of incremental expenses related to the addition of Farner-Bocken and Pine State. SG&A expenses for 2016 included a gain of \$2.0 million related to a legacy legal settlement with Sonitrol Corporation. As a percentage of net sales, SG&A expenses were 1.4% in 2017 and 2016.

Amortization Expenses. Amortization expenses increased \$3.2 million to \$8.5 million in 2017 compared to \$5.3 million for the same period in 2016. The increase was due primarily to additional amortization of intangible assets related to our acquisitions of Pine State in June 2016 and Farner-Bocken in July 2017 and an increase in amortization related to higher capitalized software costs.

Interest Expense, Net. Interest expense, net, includes interest and amortization of loan origination costs related to borrowings, facility fees and interest on capital lease obligations. Interest expense, net, was \$11.0 million and \$5.1 million for 2017 and 2016, respectively. The increase in net interest expense was due primarily to increased borrowings to support the acquisition of Farner-Bocken and business growth. Average borrowings in 2017 were \$342.4 million with a weighted-average interest rate of 2.4% compared to average borrowings of \$184.4 million and a weighted-average interest rate of approximately 1.7% in 2016.

Foreign Currency Transaction Gains, Net. We recognized foreign currency transaction gains of \$1.8 million and \$0.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, due to the fluctuation in the Canadian/U.S. exchange rate. During times of a weakening U.S. dollar, we generally record transaction gains and during times of a strengthening U.S. dollar, we generally record transaction losses from our Canadian operations.

Pension Termination Settlement. Pension termination settlement expense includes a non-cash settlement of \$17.2 million related to the termination of the defined-benefit pension plan during the fourth quarter of 2017. This charge was reclassified from selling, general and administrative expenses during 2018 as a result of our adoption of ASU No. 2017-07.

Income Taxes. Our effective tax rate was a benefit of 18.0% for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to a provision of 36.6% for the same period in 2016. The decrease in effective tax rate was due primarily to the revaluation of the net deferred tax liabilities related to the reduction in the federal statutory rate of \$14.6 million under the TCJA and the excess tax benefits related to stock-based compensation of \$1.5 million.

Adjusted EBITDA. Adjusted EBITDA decreased \$16.6 million, or 10.9%, to \$135.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 from \$152.3 million in 2016. Incremental Adjusted EBITDA generated from Farner-Bocken, Pine

State and other market share gains were offset by the expiration of the aforementioned distribution agreements and increases in operating expenses as described more fully above (see the reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to net income in “Non-GAAP Financial Information”).

Table of Contents

Non-GAAP Financial Information

The financial statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are prepared in accordance with GAAP. Core-Mark uses certain non-GAAP financial measures including (i) Adjusted EBITDA, (ii) net sales, less excise taxes, (iii) remaining gross profit (including cigarette remaining gross profit and Food/Non-food remaining gross profit), (iv) remaining gross profit margin (including cigarette remaining gross profit margin and Food/Non-food remaining gross profit margin), (v) remaining gross profit margin less excise taxes (including cigarette remaining gross profit margin less excise taxes and Food/Non-food remaining gross profit margin less excise taxes), and (vi) cigarette remaining gross profit per carton. We believe these non-GAAP financial measures provide meaningful supplemental information for investors regarding the performance of our business and facilitate a meaningful period to period evaluation. We also believe these measures allow investors to view results in a manner similar to the method used by our management. Management uses these non-GAAP financial measures in order to have comparable financial results to analyze changes in our underlying business. These non-GAAP measures should be considered as a supplement to, and not as a substitute for, or superior to, financial measures calculated in accordance with GAAP. These measures may be defined differently than other companies and therefore, such measures may not be comparable to ours. We strongly encourage investors and stockholders to review our financial statements and publicly filed reports in their entirety and not to rely on any single financial measure. These non-GAAP measures are defined as follows:

(i) Adjusted EBITDA is a measure used by management to measure operating performance. Adjusted EBITDA is also among the primary measures used externally by our investors, analysts and peers in our industry for purposes of valuation and comparing our results to other companies. Adjusted EBITDA is equal to net income adding back net interest expense, provision (benefit) for income taxes, depreciation and amortization, LIFO expense, stock-based compensation expense, net foreign currency transaction gains or losses and pension termination settlement expenses. See table below for additional details on the components of Adjusted EBITDA.

(ii) Net sales less excise taxes is a non-GAAP financial measure which we provide to separate the increase in sales and gross profits due to product sales growth and increases in state, local and provincial excise taxes, which we are responsible for collecting and remitting. Federal excise taxes are levied on the manufacturers who pass the tax on to us as part of the product cost and thus are not a component of our excise taxes. Although increases in cigarette taxes result in higher net sales, our overall gross profit percentage may be reduced.

(iii) Remaining gross profit (including cigarette remaining gross profit and Food/Non-food remaining gross profit), (iv) remaining gross profit margin (including cigarette remaining gross profit margin and Food/Non-food remaining gross profit margin), (v) remaining gross profit margin less excise taxes (including cigarette remaining gross profit margin less excise taxes and Food/Non-food remaining gross profit margin less excise taxes), and (vi) cigarette remaining gross profit per carton, are non-GAAP financial measures, which we provide to segregate the effects of LIFO expense, cigarette holding gains and certain other items that significantly affect the comparability of gross profit.

Table of Contents

The following table provides the components of Adjusted EBITDA for years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 (in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Net income	\$45.5	\$33.5	\$54.2
Interest expense, net ⁽¹⁾	13.7	11.0	5.1
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	14.4	(5.1)	31.3
Depreciation and amortization	59.5	54.4	42.9
LIFO expense	25.2	21.5	13.2
Stock-based compensation expense	8.2	5.0	6.1
Foreign currency transaction gains, net	(1.8)	(1.8)	(0.5)
Pension termination settlement ⁽²⁾	—	17.2	—
Adjusted EBITDA (non-GAAP)	\$164.7	\$135.7	\$152.3

(1) Interest expense, net, is reported net of interest income.

(2) In December 2017, we settled our qualified defined-benefit pension obligation which resulted in a non-cash charge within the consolidated statements of operations related to unrecognized actuarial losses in accumulated other comprehensive income.

The following tables reconcile net sales less excise taxes to net sales and remaining gross profit to gross profit, their most comparable financial measures under U.S. GAAP (in millions, except percentages)⁽¹⁾:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Net sales	\$16,395.3	\$15,687.6	\$14,529.4
Excise taxes ⁽²⁾	(3,491.4)	(3,462.6)	(3,022.0)
Net sales, less excise taxes (non-GAAP)	\$12,903.9	\$12,225.0	\$11,507.4
Gross profit ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	\$867.5	\$791.7	\$736.9
Cigarette inventory holding gains	(19.6)	(16.1)	(15.3)
Cigarette inventory tax stamp holding gains	(7.4)	—	—
OTP tax items	—	(3.9)	—
LIFO expense ⁽⁵⁾	25.2	21.5	13.2
Remaining gross profit (non-GAAP)	\$865.7	\$793.2	\$734.8
Remaining gross profit % (non-GAAP)	5.28	% 5.06	% 5.06
Remaining gross profit % less excise taxes (non-GAAP)	6.71	% 6.49	% 6.39
Gross profit %	5.29	% 5.05	% 5.07
Gross profit % less excise taxes (non-GAAP)	6.72	% 6.48	% 6.40

Table of Contents

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2018	2017	2016	
Cigarettes:				
Net sales	\$10,974.5	\$10,887.4	\$10,335.7	
Excise taxes ⁽²⁾	(3,082.4)	(3,094.3)	(2,716.2)	
Net sales, less excise taxes (non-GAAP)	\$7,892.1	\$7,793.1	\$7,619.5	
Gross profit ⁽³⁾	\$225.6	\$213.8	\$220.0	
Cigarette inventory holding gains	(19.6)	(16.1)	(15.3)	
Cigarette inventory tax stamp holding gains	(7.4)	—	—	
LIFO expense ⁽⁵⁾	22.1	17.5	11.7	
Remaining gross profit (non-GAAP)	\$220.7	\$215.2	\$216.4	
Remaining gross profit % (non-GAAP)	2.01	% 1.98	% 2.09	%
Remaining gross profit % less excise taxes (non-GAAP)	2.80	% 2.76	% 2.84	%
Gross profit %	2.06	% 1.96	% 2.13	%
Gross profit % less excise taxes (non-GAAP)	2.86	% 2.74	% 2.89	%
	Year Ended December 31,			
	2018	2017	2016	
Food/Non-food:				
Net sales	\$5,420.8	\$4,800.2	\$4,193.7	
Excise taxes ⁽²⁾	(409.0)	(368.3)	(305.8)	
Net sales, less excise taxes (non-GAAP)	\$5,011.8	\$4,431.9	\$3,887.9	
Gross profit ⁽⁴⁾	\$641.9	\$577.9	\$516.9	
OTP tax items	—	(3.9)	—	
LIFO expense ⁽⁵⁾	3.1	4.0	1.5	
Remaining gross profit (non-GAAP)	\$645.0	\$578.0	\$518.4	
Remaining gross profit % (non-GAAP)	11.90	% 12.04	% 12.36	%
Remaining gross profit % less excise taxes (non-GAAP)	12.87	% 13.04	% 13.33	%
Gross profit %	11.84	% 12.04	% 12.33	%
Gross profit % less excise taxes (non-GAAP)	12.81	% 13.04	% 13.30	%

(1) Amounts and percentages have been rounded for presentation purposes and might differ from unrounded results.

Excise taxes included in our net sales consist of state, local and provincial excise taxes, for which we are the primary obligor and held responsible for remitting to the appropriate tax authorities. Federal excise taxes are levied on the manufacturers who pass the tax on to us as part of the product cost and thus are not a component of our excise taxes. Although increases in cigarette excise taxes result in higher net sales, our overall gross profit percentage may be reduced since gross profit dollars generally remain the same.

Cigarette gross profit includes (i) cigarette inventory holding gains related to manufacturer price increases, (ii) increases in state, local and provincial excise taxes and (iii) LIFO effects. Cigarette inventory holding gains for the years 2018, 2017 and 2016 were \$19.6 million, \$16.1 million and \$15.3 million, respectively. For 2018, we recognized a cigarette tax stamp inventory holding gains, in the U.S. of \$7.4 million.

Food/Non-food gross profit includes (i) inventory holding gains related to manufacturer price increases, (ii) increases in state, local and provincial excise taxes, (iii) LIFO effects, and (iv) OTP tax refunds of \$3.9 million in 2017.

(5) The increase of \$8.3 million in LIFO expense in 2017 was due primarily to an increase in the PPI for cigarettes and an increase in inventory levels (see *Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* to our consolidated financial statements).

Table of Contents**Liquidity and Capital Resources**

Our cash and cash equivalents were \$27.3 million and \$41.6 million as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. As of December 31, 2017, we no longer have any restricted cash balances due to the rescission of restrictions by the Canadian Alberta provincial government. Our restricted cash was \$15.3 million as of December 31, 2016.

Our liquidity requirements arise primarily from our working capital, capital expenditures, debt service requirements for our revolving credit facility (“Credit Facility”), income taxes, repurchases of common stock and dividend payments. We have historically funded our liquidity requirements through our cash flows from operations and external borrowings. For the year ended December 31, 2018, our cash flows from operating activities provided was \$211.2 million. On December 31, 2018, we had \$328.9 million of borrowing capacity available under our Credit Facility, excluding the expansion feature of \$200.0 million.

Based on our anticipated cash needs, availability under our Credit Facility and the scheduled maturity of our debt, we expect that our current liquidity will be sufficient to meet our anticipated operating needs during the next twelve months.

***Cash Flows from Operating Activities
Year ended December 31, 2018***

Our cash flows from operating activities provided net cash of \$211.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to cash provided of \$93.6 million for the same period in 2017, an increase of \$117.6 million. The increase was primarily attributable to favorable changes in working capital, which contributed \$108.5 million of cash flow during the comparative periods and an increase in Adjusted EBITDA of \$29.0 million (see the reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to net income in “Non-GAAP Financial Information”).

Our cash flows from operating activities were impacted by the following movements in working capital (in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	Change
Accounts receivable, net	\$29.0	\$(32.7)	\$61.7
Other receivables, net	4.3	8.0	(3.7)
Inventories, net	(34.4)	(70.5)	36.1
Deposits, prepayments and other non-current assets	23.6	(16.9)	40.5
Accounts payable	31.0	50.2	(19.2)
Cigarette and tobacco taxes payable	(2.3)	40.7	(43.0)
Pension, claims, accrued and other long-term liabilities	17.8	(18.3)	36.1
Net cash provided by (used in) changes in operating assets and liabilities	\$69.0	\$(39.5)	\$108.5

Working capital contributions provided cash of \$69.0 million for 2018, compared to cash used of \$39.5 million for 2017. These contributions for the comparative periods were impacted by, among other items, improved collections of accounts receivable, timing of vendor prepayments, reduced cash purchases to fund inventory growth compared to prior years, an IRS refund claim in the current year, and timing of accrued liabilities compared to cash settlement of such items.

Year ended December 31, 2017

Our operating activities, including net income, net non-cash additions to net income and working capital changes, provided net cash of \$93.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to cash used of \$98.0 million for the same period in 2016. Changes in operating assets and liabilities used net cash of \$39.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, compared to cash used of \$226.1 million for the prior year.

Table of Contents

Our cash flows from operating activities were impacted by the following movements in working capital (in millions):

	Year Ended		
	December 31,		
	2017	2016	Change
Accounts receivable, net	\$(32.7)	\$(59.2)	) \$26.5
Other receivables, net	8.0	(37.0)	) 45.0
Inventories, net	(70.5)	(180.4)	) 109.9
Deposits, prepayments and other non-current assets	(16.9)	(22.8)	) 5.9
Accounts payable	50.2	(11.0)	) 61.2
Cigarette and tobacco taxes payable	40.7	65.5	(24.8)
Pension, claims, accrued and other long-term liabilities	(18.3)	18.8	(37.1)
Net cash used by changes in operating assets and liabilities	\$(39.5)	\$(226.1)	) \$186.6

Working capital requirements for 2017 were impacted by the commencement of our three-year supply agreement with Walmart; however these working capital requirements were partially offset by the expiration of two other distribution agreements during the year. Related to the prior year, elevated working capital requirements for 2016 were caused by significant new operating agreements with Murphy U.S.A. and 7-Eleven, both of which commenced in 2016.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities***Year ended December 31, 2018***

Our investing activities used net cash of \$24.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to \$221.6 million for the same period in 2017, a decrease of \$197.2 million. Investing activities in 2017 consumed cash of \$169.0 million for the acquisition of Farner-Bocken. Additions to property and equipment were \$20.1 million for 2018 compared to \$48.2 million for the same period in 2017, a decrease of \$28.1 million, due to higher investments in cold storage, leasehold improvements and tractor trailers in 2017. We expect capital expenditures for 2019 to be approximately \$30.0 million, which will be utilized primarily for maintenance and expansion projects.

Year ended December 31, 2017

Our investing activities used cash of \$221.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to cash used of \$150.4 million for the same period in 2016, an increase of \$71.2 million. The increase in cash used was driven primarily by the acquisition of Farner-Bocken for \$169.0 million compared to the acquisition of Pine State for \$88.4 million in 2016. Significant capital expenditures for the year included \$11.0 million for freezer expansion of our new distribution center, AMI/Artic North East, \$8.4 million for leasehold improvements for our various divisions and \$7.4 million for our delivery fleet to support our new customers Walmart and 7-Eleven, which were acquired in 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities***Year ended December 31, 2018***

Our financing activities used net cash of \$203.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to net cash provided of \$130.4 million for the same period in 2017, a change of \$333.6 million. Net repayments of our Credit Facility during the year ended December 31, 2018, were \$168.2 million compared to net borrowings of \$152.2 million in 2017, due primarily to our acquisition of Farner-Bocken for \$169.0 million in July 2017. Book overdrafts increased \$4.1 million, caused by the level of cash on hand in relation to the timing of accounts payable and vendor prepayments. During the year ended December 31, 2018, we repurchased \$15.5 million of our common stock under our Program that was approved by our Board of Directors on August 28, 2017, compared to repurchases of \$4.4 million in 2017.

Year ended December 31, 2017

Our financing activities provided net cash of \$130.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to net cash provided of \$266.7 million for the same period in 2016, a decrease of \$136.3 million. This decrease was due primarily to lower net borrowings made under our Credit Facility during the year ended December 2017, compared to the prior year period. Net borrowings made under our Credit Facility in 2017 included borrowings for our acquisition of Farner-Bocken for \$169.0 million. Net borrowings in 2016 were due primarily to our acquisition of Pine State for \$88.4 million and to support our operating agreements with Murphy U.S.A. and 7-Eleven, both of which commenced

in 2016.

36

Table of Contents**Our Credit Facility**

We have a Credit Facility with a borrowing capacity of \$750 million as of December 31, 2018, limited by a borrowing base consisting of eligible accounts receivable and inventories. The Credit Facility expires in March 2022 and has an expansion feature which permits an increase up to an additional \$200 million, subject to borrowing-base requirements. All obligations under the Credit Facility are secured by first priority liens on substantially all of our present and future assets. The terms of the Credit Facility permit prepayment without penalty at any time subject to customary breakage costs with respect to the London Interbank Offer Rate (“LIBOR”) or Canadian Dollar Offer Rate (“CDOR”) based loans prepaid prior to the end of an interest period. The Credit Facility contains customary affirmative and restrictive covenants. In addition, the Credit Facility allows for unlimited stock repurchases and dividends as long as we meet certain credit availability percentages and fixed charge coverage ratios. As of December 31, 2018, we were in compliance with all of the covenants under the Credit Facility.

Amounts related to the Credit Facility are as follows (in millions):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Amounts borrowed, net	\$320.0	\$488.2
Outstanding letters of credit	16.7	14.2
Amounts available to borrow ⁽¹⁾	328.9	152.1
Average borrowings for the year ⁽²⁾	336.8	342.4
Range of borrowings for the year	175.0 - 575.0	165.0 - 605.0

(1) Excluding expansion feature of \$200.0 million.

(2) See *Liquidity and Capital Resources* for additional details on the decrease in average borrowings.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

Contractual Obligations. The following table presents information regarding our contractual obligations that existed as of December 31, 2018 (in millions):

	Total	Less than 1 Year	1 - 3 Years	3 - 5 Years	More than 5 Years
Credit Facility ⁽¹⁾	\$320.0	\$—	\$—	\$320.0	\$—
Purchase obligations ⁽²⁾	24.0	6.1	10.0	7.9	—
Letters of credit	16.7	16.7	—	—	—
Operating leases	343.5	61.6	105.2	68.1	108.6
Capitalized leases ⁽³⁾	38.0	4.7	7.8	6.6	18.9
Total contractual obligations ⁽⁴⁾	\$742.2	\$89.1	\$123.0	\$402.6	\$127.5

(1) Represents amounts borrowed under our Credit Facility and does not include interest costs associated with the Credit Facility due to the variation of outstanding debt at Prime-based or LIBOR-based interest rates. See *Our Credit Facility* above.

(2) Our purchase obligations at December 31, 2018 were related primarily to purchases of compressed natural gas for our trucking fleet, delivery and warehouse equipment, computer software and services, and leasehold improvements (see *Note 9 - Commitments and Contingencies* to our consolidated financial statements).

(3) Represents net future minimum lease payments for warehouse facilities and other office and warehouse equipment. Current maturities of capital leases are

(4) included in accrued liabilities and non-current maturities are included in long-term debt. Interest costs associated with the capitalized leases are included in the table above.

We have not included in the table above gross claims liabilities of \$46.6 million, which includes workers' compensation, health and welfare, and general and

(4) auto liabilities because they do not have a definite payout by year. See *Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates - Claims Liabilities and Insurance Recoverables*. See also *Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* to our consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements**

Letters of Credit. As of December 31, 2018, our standby letters of credit issued under our Credit Facility were \$16.7 million related primarily to casualty insurance. The majority of the standby letters of credit mature in one year. However, in the ordinary course of our business, we will continue to renew or modify the terms of the letters of credit to support business requirements. The liabilities underlying the letters of credit are reflected on our consolidated balance sheets.

Operating Leases. The majority of our sales offices, warehouse facilities and trucks are subject to lease agreements which expire at various dates through 2032, excluding renewal options. We are generally required to incur maintenance, insurance and property tax expenses in connection with our lease agreements. In most instances, we expect the leases that expire will be renewed or replaced in the normal course of our business.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Management's Discussion and Analysis of our Financial Condition and Results of Operations is based on our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. The preparation of our consolidated financial statements requires estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of net sales and expenses during the reporting period. The critical accounting policies used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are those that are important both to the presentation of financial condition and results of operations and require significant judgments with regards to estimates. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various assumptions we believe are reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. We believe the current assumptions and other considerations used to estimate amounts reflected in our financial statements are appropriate; however, actual results could differ from these estimates.

We consider the allowance for doubtful accounts, claims liabilities and insurance recoverables and valuation of long-lived assets and goodwill to be those estimates which involve a higher degree of judgment and complexity. We believe that the following represent the more critical accounting policies, which are subject to estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts for losses we estimate will arise from our trade customers' inability to make required payments. We evaluate the collectability of accounts receivable and determine the appropriate allowance for doubtful accounts based on historical experience and a review of specific customer accounts. In determining the adequacy of allowances for customer receivables, we analyze factors such as the value of any collateral, customer financial statements, historical collection experience, aging of receivables, general economic conditions and other factors. It is possible that the accuracy of the estimation process could be materially affected by different judgments as to the collectability based on information considered and further deterioration of accounts. If circumstances change (i.e., further evidence of material adverse creditworthiness, additional accounts become credit risks, store closures or deterioration in general economic conditions), our estimates of the recoverability of amounts due us could be reduced by a material amount.

The allowance for doubtful accounts at December 31, 2018 and 2017 amounted to 2.0% and 1.6%, respectively, of gross trade accounts receivable.

Bad debt expense associated with our trade customer receivables was \$3.6 million, \$1.1 million and \$2.0 million in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. As a percentage of net sales, our bad debt expense was less than 0.1% for each of 2018, 2017 and 2016.

Claims Liabilities and Insurance Recoverables

We maintain reserves related to workers' compensation, auto and general liability and health and welfare programs that are principally self-insured. Our workers' compensation, auto and general liability insurance policies currently include a deductible of \$500,000 per occurrence and we maintain excess loss insurance that covers any health and welfare costs in excess of \$400,000 per person per year.

Our reserves for workers' compensation, auto and general insurance liabilities are estimated based on applying an actuarially derived loss development factor to our incurred losses, including losses for claims incurred but not yet

reported. Actuarial projections of losses concerning workers' compensation, auto and general insurance liabilities are subject to a high degree of variability. Among the causes of this variability are unpredictable external factors affecting future inflation rates, health care costs, litigation trends, legal interpretations, legislative reforms, benefit level changes and claim settlement patterns. Our reserve for health and welfare claims includes an estimate of claims incurred but not yet reported, which is derived primarily from historical experience.

Table of Contents

Our claim liabilities and the related recoverables from insurance carriers for estimated claims in excess of the deductible and other insured events are presented in their gross amounts because there is no right of offset. The following is a summary of our net reserves (in millions):

	December 31, 2018			December 31, 2017		
	Current	Long-Term	Total	Current	Long-Term	Total
Gross claims liabilities:						
Workers' compensation	\$7.9	\$ 22.9	\$30.8	\$7.1	\$ 21.3	\$28.4
Auto and general insurance	4.2	7.3	11.5	3.6	5.0	8.6
Health and welfare	4.3	—	4.3	4.3	—	4.3
Total gross claims liabilities	\$16.4	\$ 30.2	\$46.6	\$15.0	\$ 26.3	\$41.3
Insurance recoverables	\$(2.2)	\$(11.3)	\$(13.5)	\$(1.7)	\$(10.4)	\$(12.1)
Reserves, net:						
Workers' compensation	\$6.8	\$ 14.4	\$21.2	\$6.2	\$ 12.6	\$18.8
Auto and general insurance	3.1	4.5	7.6	2.8	3.3	6.1
Health and welfare	4.3	—	4.3	4.3	—	4.3
Reserves, net	\$14.2	\$ 18.9	\$33.1	\$13.3	\$ 15.9	\$29.2

The increase in these reserves for 2018 was due primarily to a higher number of claims and reported losses for our workers compensation, and auto and general insurance liabilities, due in part to the growth of our business. A 10% change in our incurred but not reported estimates would increase or decrease the estimated reserves for our workers' compensation, auto and general insurance, and health and welfare liabilities by \$1.2 million, \$0.4 million and \$0.4 million as of December 31, 2018, respectively.

Valuation of Long-lived Assets

We review our long-lived assets for indicators of impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts of such assets may not be recoverable. Long-lived assets consist primarily of land, buildings, delivery, warehouse and office equipment, leasehold improvements and intangible assets with definite useful lives. An impairment of long-lived assets exists when the carrying amount of a long-lived asset, or asset group, exceeds its fair value. Impairment losses are recorded when the carrying amount of the impaired asset is not recoverable. Recoverability is determined by comparing the carrying amount of the asset (or asset group) to the undiscounted cash flows which are expected to be generated from its use. Our estimates of future cash flows are based on historical experience and management's expectations of relevant customers and markets and other operational factors. These estimates project future cash flows several years into the future and can be affected by factors such as competition, inflation and other economic conditions. We have assessed our asset groups and determined we have five asset groups. We did not record impairment losses related to long-lived assets in any of the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016.

Valuation of Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase consideration of an acquired business over the fair value of the identifiable tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination. Goodwill is not subject to amortization but must be evaluated for impairment. We test goodwill for impairment annually as of October 1, or whenever events or circumstances indicate that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is below its carrying amount. Our reporting units, which are the U.S. and Canada, also represent our operating segments. Whenever events or circumstances change, we assess the related qualitative factors to determine whether it is necessary to perform the two-step quantitative goodwill impairment test. The tests to evaluate goodwill for impairment are performed at the reporting unit level. In the first step of the quantitative impairment test, we compare the fair value of the reporting unit to its carrying value. If the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying value, we perform a second step to determine the implied fair value of goodwill associated with the reporting unit. If the carrying value of goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of goodwill, such excess represents the amount of goodwill impairment for which an impairment loss would be recorded. Determining the fair value of a reporting unit

involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions. The estimated fair value of each reporting unit is based on the discounted cash flow method, which is based on historical and forecasted amounts specific to each reporting unit and considers sales, gross profit, operating profit and cash flows and general economic and market conditions, as well as the impact of planned business and operational strategies and other estimates and assumptions for future growth rates, working capital and capital expenditures. We base our fair value estimates on assumptions we believe to be reasonable at the time, but such assumptions are subject to inherent

Table of Contents

uncertainty. We did not record any impairment charges related to goodwill during the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 or 2016.

In connection with our annual goodwill impairment testing performed during 2018, the first step of the test indicated that the fair values of the applicable reporting units significantly exceeded their carrying values, and accordingly, no further testing of goodwill was required. However, changes in the judgments and estimates underlying our analysis of goodwill for possible impairment, including expected future cash flows and discount rate, could result in a significantly different estimate of the fair value of the reporting units in the future and could result in impairment of goodwill.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Our most significant exposure to market risk comes from changes in short-term interest rates on our variable rate debt. Depending upon the borrowing option chosen, the interest charged is generally based upon the prime rate or LIBOR plus an applicable margin. If interest rates increased 31 basis points (which approximates 10% of the weighted-average interest rate on our average borrowings during the year ended December 31, 2018), our results of operations and cash flows would not be materially affected.

We are exposed to foreign currency risk, primarily through our operations in Canada which conduct business in Canadian dollars. We record gains and losses within our stockholders' equity due to the translation of our Canadian divisions' financial statements into U.S. dollars. A 10% unfavorable change in the weighted-average Canadian/U.S. dollar exchange rate for 2018 would have reduced our net sales for 2018 by 0.9% and would not have materially impacted our operating income. Additionally, we incur foreign currency transaction gains and losses related to the level of activity between the U.S. and Canada. In 2018, we realized foreign currency transaction gains of \$1.8 million. A 10% unfavorable change in the Canadian/U.S. dollar noon exchange rate on December 31, 2018 would have had an immaterial impact on foreign currency transaction gains for 2018. We did not engage in hedging transactions during 2018, 2017 or 2016.

Table of Contents

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

	Page
(a) Financial Statements filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K	
1. Financial Statements	
A. Audited Financial Statements	
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	<u>42</u>
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets — at December 31, 2018 and 2017</u>	<u>43</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations — for the Years Ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016</u>	<u>44</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income — for the Years Ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016</u>	<u>45</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity — for the Years Ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016</u>	<u>46</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows — for the Years Ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016</u>	<u>47</u>
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>48</u>

Table of Contents

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors of Core-Mark Holding Company, Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Core-Mark Holding Company, Inc. and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, stockholders’ equity, and cash flows, for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes and the schedule listed in the Index at Item 15 (collectively referred to as the “financial statements”). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2018, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 1, 2019, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

San Francisco, California

March 1, 2019

We have served as the Company’s auditor since 2006.

Table of Contents

CORE-MARK HOLDING COMPANY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In millions, except share and per share data)

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$27.3	\$41.6
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$8.3 and \$7.3 at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively (Note 4)	403.5	442.3
Other receivables, net (Note 4)	89.4	94.4
Inventories, net (Note 5)	689.0	689.1
Deposits and prepayments (Note 4)	78.8	108.0
Total current assets	1,288.0	1,375.4
Property and equipment, net (Note 6)	229.0	249.0
Goodwill (Note 7)	72.8	72.8
Other intangible assets, net (Note 7)	51.1	59.1
Other non-current assets, net (Note 4)	25.2	26.2
Total assets	\$1,666.1	\$1,782.5
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$199.8	\$169.9
Book overdrafts (Note 2)	49.4	45.3
Cigarette and tobacco taxes payable	297.8	304.5
Accrued liabilities (Note 4)	134.0	124.8
Total current liabilities	681.0	644.5
Long-term debt (Note 8)	346.2	512.9
Deferred income taxes (Note 10)	27.1	27.4
Other long-term liabilities	14.6	16.2
Claims liabilities (Note 2)	30.2	26.3
Total liabilities	1,099.1	1,227.3
Commitments and contingencies (Note 9)		
Stockholders' equity (Note 14):		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value (150,000,000 and 100,000,000 shares authorized; 52,524,853 and 52,397,668 shares issued; 45,703,705 and 46,165,009 shares outstanding at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively)	0.5	0.5
Additional paid-in capital	283.3	276.8
Treasury stock at cost (6,821,148 and 6,232,659 shares of common stock at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively)	(90.6)	(75.1)
Retained earnings	381.6	355.1
Accumulated other comprehensive loss (Note 15)	(7.8)	(2.1)
Total stockholders' equity	567.0	555.2
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$1,666.1	\$1,782.5

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

Table of Contents

CORE-MARK HOLDING COMPANY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(In millions, except per share data)

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2018	2017	2016	
Net sales	\$16,395.3	\$15,687.6	\$14,529.4	
Cost of goods sold	15,527.8	14,895.9	13,792.5	
Gross profit	867.5	791.7	736.9	
Warehousing and distribution expenses	540.6	504.1	431.2	
Selling, general and administrative expenses ⁽¹⁾	245.1	224.3	210.3	
Amortization of intangible assets	10.0	8.5	5.3	
Total operating expenses	795.7	736.9	646.8	
Income from operations	71.8	54.8	90.1	
Interest expense, net	(13.7) (11.0) (5.1)
Foreign currency transaction gains, net	1.8	1.8	0.5	
Pension termination settlement ⁽¹⁾ (Note 11)	—	(17.2) —	
Income before income taxes	59.9	28.4	85.5	
(Provision) benefit for income taxes (Note 10)	(14.4) 5.1	(31.3)
Net income	\$45.5	\$33.5	\$54.2	
Earnings per share (Note 12):				
Basic and diluted	\$0.99	\$0.72	\$1.17	
Weighted-average shares outstanding (Note 12):				
Basic	46.0	46.3	46.3	
Diluted	46.1	46.4	46.5	

In December 2017, the Company settled its qualified defined-benefit pension obligation, which resulted in a non-cash charge related to unrecognized actuarial losses in accumulated other comprehensive income. This charge was initially recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses in 2017 but was ⁽¹⁾ subsequently reclassified during 2018 as a result of the adoption of ASU No. 2017-07, *Compensation - Retirement Benefits (Topic 715): Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Benefit Cost* ("ASU No. 2017-07").

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

Table of Contents

CORE-MARK HOLDING COMPANY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(In millions)

	Year Ended December		
	2018	2017	2016
Net income	\$45.5	\$33.5	\$54.2
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax:			
Defined benefit plan adjustments (Note 15)	(0.2)	11.0	0.2
Foreign currency translation (loss) gain, net (Note 15)	(5.5)	1.1	1.9
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax	(5.7)	12.1	2.1
Comprehensive income	\$39.8	\$45.6	\$56.3

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

Table of Contents

CORE-MARK HOLDING COMPANY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(In millions)⁽¹⁾

	Common Stock Issued		Additional Paid-in	Treasury Stock		Retained	Accumulated Other Comprehensive	Total Stockholders'
	Shares	Amount	Capital	Shares	Amount	Earnings	(Loss) Income	Equity
Balance, December 31, 2015	52.0	\$ 0.5	\$271.6	(5.8)	\$(61.8)	\$300.0	\$ (16.3)	\$ 494.0
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	54.2	—	54.2
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	2.1
Dividends declared	—	—	—	—	—	(15.5)	—	(15.5)
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	6.1	—	—	—	—	6.1
Cash proceeds from exercise of common stock options	0.1	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.3
Excess tax deductions associated with stock-based compensation	—	—	2.9	—	—	—	—	2.9
Issuance of stock based instruments, net of shares withheld for employee taxes	0.1	—	(5.4)	—	—	—	—	(5.4)
Repurchase of common stock	—	—	—	(0.2)	(8.9)	—	—	(8.9)
Balance, December 31, 2016	52.2	0.5	275.5	(6.0)	(70.7)	338.7	(14.2)	529.8
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	33.5	—	33.5
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.1	12.1
Dividends declared	—	—	—	—	—	(17.1)	—	(17.1)
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	5.0	—	—	—	—	5.0
Issuance of stock based instruments, net of shares withheld for employee taxes	0.2	—	(3.7)	—	—	—	—	(3.7)
Repurchase of common stock	—	—	—	(0.2)	(4.4)	—	—	(4.4)
Balance, December 31, 2017	52.4	0.5	276.8	(6.2)	(75.1)	355.1	(2.1)	555.2
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	45.5	—	45.5
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	(5.7)	(5.7)
Dividends declared	—	—	—	—	—	(19.0)	—	(19.0)
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	8.2	—	—	—	—	8.2
Issuance of stock based instruments, net of shares withheld for employee taxes	0.1	—	(1.7)	—	—	—	—	(1.7)
Repurchase of common stock	—	—	—	(0.6)	(15.5)	—	—	(15.5)
Balance, December 31, 2018	52.5	\$ 0.5	\$283.3	(6.8)	\$(90.6)	\$381.6	\$ (7.8)	\$ 567.0

(1) Amounts have been rounded for presentation purposes and might differ from unrounded results.

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

Table of Contents
CORE-MARK HOLDING COMPANY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In millions)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$45.5	\$33.5	\$54.2
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
LIFO and inventory provisions	25.9	21.3	13.2
Amortization of debt issuance costs	0.8	0.8	0.5
Stock-based compensation expense	8.2	5.0	6.1
Bad debt expense, net	3.6	1.1	2.0
Loss (gain) on disposals	0.6	(0.4)	—
Depreciation and amortization	59.5	54.4	42.9
Foreign currency transaction gains	(1.8)	(1.8)	(0.5)
Deferred income taxes	(0.1)	2.0	8.4
Pension termination settlement	—	17.2	1.3
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable, net	29.0	(32.7)	(59.2)
Other receivables, net	4.3	8.0	(37.0)
Inventories, net	(34.4)	(70.5)	(180.4)
Deposits, prepayments and other non-current assets	23.6	(16.9)	(22.8)
Accounts payable	31.0	50.2	(11.0)
Cigarette and tobacco taxes payable	(2.3)	40.7	65.5
Claims, accrued and other long-term liabilities	17.8	(18.3)	18.8
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	211.2	93.6	(98.0)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Acquisition of business, net of cash acquired	(2.5)	(169.0)	(88.4)
Additions to property and equipment, net	(20.1)	(48.2)	(54.3)
Capitalization of software and related development costs	(2.0)	(4.4)	(7.7)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	0.2	—	—
Net cash used in investing activities	(24.4)	(221.6)	(150.4)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Borrowings under revolving credit facility	1,769.9	1,708.6	1,638.7
Repayments under revolving credit facility	(1,938.1)	(1,556.4)	(1,349.7)
Payments of financing costs	—	(1.8)	(2.0)
Payments of capital leases	(3.0)	(2.1)	(2.4)
Dividends paid	(18.9)	(17.2)	(15.5)
Repurchases of common stock	(15.5)	(4.4)	(8.9)
Proceeds from exercise of common stock options	—	—	0.3
Tax withholdings related to net share settlements of restricted stock units	(1.7)	(3.7)	(5.4)
Excess tax deductions associated with stock-based compensation	—	—	2.9
Increase in book overdrafts, net	4.1	7.4	8.7
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(203.2)	130.4	266.7
Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates	2.1	(2.5)	2.4
Change in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(14.3)	(0.1)	20.7
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	41.6	41.7	21.0
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period (Note 2)	\$27.3	\$41.6	\$41.7
Supplemental disclosures:			

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Cash received (paid) during the period for:

Income taxes, net	\$ 10.1	\$(16.7)	\$(20.9)
Interest paid	\$(13.0)	\$(9.2)	\$(3.7)
Non-cash capital lease obligations incurred	\$ 5.0	\$ 16.5	\$ 0.1
Non-cash indemnification holdback	\$—	\$ 5.0	\$—
Unpaid property and equipment purchases included in accrued liabilities	\$ 0.1	\$ 1.6	\$ 2.9

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

Table of Contents

**CORE-MARK HOLDING COMPANY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

1. Summary of Company Information and Basis of Presentation

Business

Core-Mark Holding Company, Inc. and subsidiaries (referred to herein as “the Company” or “Core-Mark”) is one of the largest marketers of fresh and broad-line supply solutions to the convenience retail industry in North America. The Company offers a full range of products, marketing programs and technology solutions to customers in the United States (“U.S.”) and Canada. The Company’s customers include traditional convenience stores, drug stores, big box or supercenter stores, grocery stores, liquor stores and other specialty and small format stores that carry convenience products. The Company’s product offering includes cigarettes, other tobacco products (“OTP”), alternative nicotine delivery products, candy, snacks, fast food, groceries, fresh products, dairy, bread, beverages, general merchandise and health and beauty care products. The Company operates a network of 32 distribution centers in the U.S. and Canada (excluding two distribution facilities it operates as a third-party logistics provider). Twenty-seven distribution centers are located in the U.S. and five are located in Canada.

Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include Core-Mark and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. (“U.S. GAAP”) requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The Company considers the allowance for doubtful accounts, claims liabilities and insurance recoverables, valuation of long-lived assets and goodwill and realizability of deferred income taxes to be those estimates which involve a higher degree of judgment and complexity. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Revenue Recognition

A contract with a customer exists when a customer invoice is generated. The Company considers each item on an invoice as an individual performance obligation. The Company recognizes revenue for each performance obligation when ordered items are delivered, control is transferred, and legal right of ownership passes to the customer. The Company includes fees charged to customers for shipping and handling activities in net sales and the related costs in cost of goods sold upon transfer of control of ordered products to a customer. Revenues are reported net of customer incentives, discounts and returns, including an allowance for estimated returns. The allowance for sales returns is calculated based on the Company’s returns experience, which has historically not been significant. The Company also earns management service fee revenue from operating third-party distribution centers belonging to certain customers. These revenues represented less than 1% of the Company’s total net sales for 2018, 2017 and 2016. Service fee revenue is recognized as earned on a monthly basis in accordance with the terms of the management service fee contracts and is included in net sales on the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. See **Note 16 - Segment and Geographic Information** for the disaggregation of net sales for each of the two geographic areas in which the Company operates and also by major product category.

On May 28, 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers: (Topic 606)* (“ASU 2014-09”), to supersede nearly all existing revenue recognition guidance under U.S. GAAP. The Company adopted this pronouncement using the modified retrospective method effective January 1, 2018. Pursuant to Topic 606, revenue is recognized when promised goods or services are transferred to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration that is expected to be received for those goods or services. The Company reviewed the following areas: (i) presentation of certain items, including excise taxes on a gross or net basis; (ii) deferral and amortization of contract fulfillment costs; (iii) recognition of contract

assets and liabilities for certain contracts that are performed but not completed; and (iv) timing of recognition of variable consideration received from vendors and paid to customers. The adoption of this pronouncement did not have any material impacts related to the above-noted areas, nor any impact to opening retained earnings as of January 1, 2018. Additionally, there were no material impacts on the amount and timing of revenue recognized in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents***Customers' Sales Incentives***

The Company provides consideration to customers, such as sales allowances or discounts to its customers on a regular basis. Under ASU 2014-09, these customers' sales incentives are recorded as a reduction to net sales as each sales incentive is earned by the customer. Customer sales incentives include volume-based rebates that are accounted for as variable consideration. Additionally, the Company may provide allowances for the customers' commitments to continue using Core-Mark as a supplier. These incentives are known as racking allowances and may be paid at the inception of the customer's agreement or on a periodic basis. Allowances paid at the inception of the contract are deferred and amortized over the period of the distribution agreement as a reduction to sales.

Vendor Rebates and Promotional Allowances

Periodic payments from vendors in various forms including rebates, promotional allowances and volume discounts, are reflected in the carrying value of the related inventory when earned and in cost of goods sold when the related merchandise is sold. Up-front consideration received from vendors for purchase or other commitments is initially deferred and amortized ratably to cost of goods sold as the performance of the activities specified by the vendor is completed.

Cooperative marketing incentives received from vendors to fund specific programs first offset the costs of the program, and to the extent the consideration exceeds the costs relating to the program, the excess funds are recorded as reductions to cost of goods sold. These amounts are recorded in the period the related promotional or merchandising programs are provided. Certain vendor incentive promotions require the Company to make assumptions and judgments regarding, for example, the likelihood of achieving market share levels or attaining specified levels of purchases. Vendor incentives are at the discretion of the Company's vendors and can fluctuate due to changes in vendor strategies and market requirements. Vendor rebates and promotional allowances earned totaled \$237.7 million, \$231.9 million and \$221.2 million in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Excise Taxes

As part of the implementation of ASU 2014-09, the Company determined it is responsible for collecting and remitting state, local and provincial excise taxes on cigarettes and other tobacco products and will continue to present excise taxes as part of revenue and remittances as part of cost of goods sold. These excise taxes are a significant component of the Company's net sales and cost of goods sold. In 2018, 2017 and 2016, approximately \$3.5 billion, \$3.5 billion and \$3.0 billion, or 21%, 22% and 21% of the Company's net sales, and approximately 22%, 23% and 22% of its cost of goods sold, respectively, represented excise taxes. Additionally, federal excise taxes are levied on manufacturers who pass these taxes on to the Company as a portion of the product costs. As a result, federal excise taxes are not a component of the Company's excise taxes, but are reflected in the cost of inventory until products are sold.

Stock-based Compensation

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation expense related to restricted stock unit ("RSU") awards and performance shares based on the grant-date fair value of the awards. For service based awards, the Company recognizes the expense using a straight-line method. For performance based awards, the Company recognizes the expense ratably based on the probable achievement of performance conditions.

Stock-based compensation expense is included in selling, general and administrative expenses on the consolidated statements of operations. Stock-based compensation expense is calculated based on awards ultimately expected to vest and has been reduced for estimated forfeitures. The Company's forfeiture experience since inception of its plans has been approximately 4% of the total grants. The historical rate of forfeiture is a component of the basis for predicting the future rate of forfeitures, which are also dependent on the remaining service period related to grants.

Pension and Other Post-retirement Benefit Costs

On September 14, 2016, the Board of Directors approved a motion to terminate the Company's qualified defined-benefit pension plan. In December 2017, the Company completed the settlement with an annuity transfer to a third-party insurance company, who will be responsible for all remaining payments to plan participants. At settlement, the Company recognized a non-cash charge in pension termination settlement expenses within the consolidated statements of operations related to unrecognized actuarial losses in accumulated other comprehensive income ("AOCI") of approximately \$17.2 million (see *Note 11 - Employee Benefit Plans*).

Table of Contents***Income Taxes***

Income taxes are accounted for using the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities, their respective tax bases, and operating loss and tax credit carry-forwards. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when the Company does not consider it more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will be realized.

A tax benefit from an uncertain tax position may be recognized when it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination, including resolutions of any related appeals or litigation processes, based on the technical merits. The Company has established an estimated liability for income tax exposures that arise and meet the criteria for accrual. The Company prepares and files tax returns based on its interpretation of tax laws and regulations and records estimates based on these judgments and interpretations. In the normal course of business, the Company's tax returns are subject to examination by various taxing authorities. Such examinations may result in future tax and interest assessments by these taxing authorities. Inherent uncertainties exist in estimates of tax contingencies due to changes in tax law resulting from legislation, regulation and/or as concluded through the various jurisdictions' tax court systems. The Company classifies interest and penalties related to income taxes as income tax expense.

Additionally, the Company releases income tax effects from AOCI as individual items are adjusted (see **Note 10 - Income Taxes**).

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during each period, excluding unvested RSUs and performance shares. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income by weighted-average shares outstanding including common stock equivalents. Common stock equivalents include RSUs and performance-based share awards, if the impact of the individual awards is dilutive, using the treasury stock method (see **Note 12 - Earnings Per Share**).

Cash, Cash Equivalents, Restricted Cash and Book Overdrafts

Cash and cash equivalents include cash, money market funds and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. The Company had book overdrafts of \$49.4 million and \$45.3 million at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Book overdrafts consist primarily of outstanding checks in excess of cash on hand in the corresponding bank accounts at the end of the period. The Company's policy has been to fund these outstanding checks as they clear with cash held on deposit with other financial institutions or with borrowings under the Company's revolving credit facility. The Company has presented its cash balances in the consolidated balance sheets net of book overdrafts.

Restricted cash included funds placed in trust as required by one of the Canadian provincial taxing authorities. As of December 31, 2017, the Company no longer had any restricted cash balances due to the rescission of restrictions by the Canadian Alberta provincial government. The following table provides a reconciliation of cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash reported within the consolidated balance sheets that sum to the total of the same such amounts shown in the consolidated statements of cash flows (in millions):

	December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Cash and cash equivalents	\$27.3	\$41.6	\$26.4
Restricted cash	—	—	15.3
Total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash flows in the consolidated statements of cash flows	\$27.3	\$41.6	\$41.7

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Accounts receivable consists of trade receivables from customers. The Company evaluates the collectability of accounts receivable and determines the appropriate allowance for doubtful accounts based on historical experience and a review of specific customer accounts. Account balances are charged against the allowance when collection efforts have been exhausted and the receivable is deemed uncollectible (see **Note 4 - Other Consolidated Balance Sheet Accounts Detail**).

Other Receivables

Other receivables consist primarily of amounts due from vendors for promotional and other incentives, which are accrued as earned. The Company evaluates the collectability of amounts due from vendors and determines the appropriate allowance for doubtful accounts based on historical experience and a review of specific amounts outstanding (see *Note 4 - Other Consolidated Balance Sheet Accounts Detail*).

50

Table of Contents***Inventories***

Inventories consist of finished goods, including cigarettes and other tobacco products, food and other consumable products held for re-sale and are valued at the lower of cost or market. In the Company's U.S. divisions, cost is determined primarily on a last-in, first-out ("LIFO") basis. The Company uses the link-chain dollar value LIFO method. The inventory price index computation ("IPIC") is used to calculate LIFO inflation indices, for which the LIFO inflation source is the producer price indices ("PPI") published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics ("BLS"). The Company uses the IPIC pooling method, for which LIFO pools are established for each PPI in accordance with current regulations. When the Company is aware of material price increases or decreases from manufacturers, the Company estimates the PPI for the respective period if it determines the price increase is not fully reflected in the PPI in order to more accurately reflect inflation rates. Under the LIFO method, current costs of goods sold are matched against current sales. Inventories in the Company's Canadian divisions are valued on a first-in, first-out ("FIFO") basis, as LIFO is not a permitted inventory valuation method in Canada. Approximately 87% and 86% of the Company's inventory was valued on a LIFO basis at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The Company reduces inventory value for spoiled, aged and unrecoverable inventory based on amounts on-hand and historical experience (see **Note 5 - Inventories, Net**).

Fair Value Measurements

The Company's financial assets and liabilities are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis. The carrying amount of cash equivalents, trade accounts receivable, other receivables, trade accounts payable, cigarette and tobacco taxes payable and other accrued liabilities approximates fair value because of the short maturity of these financial instruments. The carrying amount of the Company's variable rate debt approximates fair value.

The Company calculates the fair value of certain assets related to acquisitions and impairment evaluations using a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value and gives precedence to observable inputs in determining fair value. An instrument's level within the hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any significant input to the fair value measurement. The following levels were established for each input:

- Level 1 - Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.
- Level 3 - Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability, which reflect the Company's own assumptions about what market participants would assume when pricing the asset or liability.

Business Combinations

The Company accounts for all business combinations using the acquisition method of accounting, which allocates the fair value of the purchase consideration to the tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values. The excess of the purchase consideration over the fair values of these identifiable assets and liabilities is recorded as goodwill. When determining the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, management makes significant estimates and assumptions. Management may further adjust the acquisition date fair values for a period of up to one year from the date of acquisition. Acquisition-related expenses and transaction costs associated with business combinations are expensed as incurred (see **Note 3 - Acquisitions**).

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization on new purchases is computed using the straight-line method over the assets' estimated useful lives. Leasehold improvements are amortized using the straight-line method over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the property or the term of the lease, including available renewal option terms if it is reasonably assured that those options will be exercised. Upon retirement or sale, the cost and related accumulated depreciation of the assets are removed and any related gain or loss is reflected in the consolidated statements of operations. Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred (see **Note 6 - Property and Equipment, Net**).

Table of Contents

The Company uses the following depreciable lives for its property and equipment:

	Useful Life in Years
Office furniture and equipment	3-10
Delivery equipment	4-10
Warehouse equipment	5-15
Leasehold improvements	3-25
Buildings	15-25

Other Long-lived Assets

Intangible assets with definite lives are generally amortized on a straight-line basis over the following lives:

	Useful Life in Years
Customer relationships	9-15
Non-competition agreements	1-5
Trade names	1-2
Internally developed and other purchased software	3-7

The Company reviews its long-lived assets for indicators of impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. An impairment of long-lived assets exists when the carrying amount of a long-lived asset, or asset group, exceeds its fair value, and impairment losses are recorded when the carrying amount of the impaired asset is not recoverable. Recoverability is determined by comparing the carrying amount of the asset (or asset group) to the undiscounted cash flows which are expected to be generated from its use, a Level 3 measurement under the fair value hierarchy. The Company has determined that it has five asset groupings based on a review of its assets and liabilities at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets and liabilities. During 2018, 2017 and 2016, the Company did not record impairment charges related to long-lived assets (see *Note 6 - Property and Equipment, Net* and *Note 7 - Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, Net*).

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of cost over the fair value of net assets acquired in a business combination. Goodwill is not amortized.

The Company tests goodwill for impairment annually as of October 1 or whenever events or circumstances indicate that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is below its carrying amount. The Company's reporting units are its U.S. operations and Canadian operations. Whenever events or circumstances change, the Company assesses the related qualitative factors to determine whether it is necessary to perform the two-step quantitative goodwill impairment test. The tests to evaluate goodwill for impairment are performed at the reporting unit level. In the first step of the quantitative impairment test, the Company compares the fair value of the reporting unit to its carrying value. If the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying value, the Company performs a second step to determine the implied fair value of goodwill associated with the reporting unit. If the carrying value of goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of goodwill, such excess represents the amount of goodwill for which an impairment loss would be recorded. Determining the fair value of a reporting unit involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions. The estimated fair value of each reporting unit is based on the discounted cash flow method, which is based on historical and forecasted amounts specific to each reporting unit and considers net sales, gross profit, income from operations and cash flows and general economic and market conditions, as well as the impact of planned business and operational strategies and other estimates and assumptions for future growth rates, working capital and capital expenditures. The Company bases its fair value estimates on assumptions it believes to be reasonable at the time, but such assumptions are subject to inherent uncertainty. Measuring the fair value of reporting units constitutes a Level 3 measurement under the fair value hierarchy. There has been no impairment of goodwill for any periods presented (see *Note 7 - Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, Net*).

Table of Contents***Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use***

The Company accounts for computer software systems, namely SAP Enterprise Resource Planning modules, the Company's proprietary Distribution Center Management System ("DCMS"), and software purchased from third-party vendors, using certain criteria under which costs associated with this software are either expensed or capitalized and amortized over periods from three to seven years. During 2018, 2017 and 2016 the Company capitalized approximately \$2.0 million, \$3.5 million and \$7.2 million, respectively, of costs related to software developed or obtained for internal use (see *Note 7 - Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, Net*).

Claims Liabilities and Insurance Recoverables

The Company maintains reserves related to workers' compensation, auto, general, and health and welfare liability programs that are principally self-insured. The Company currently has a per-claim deductible of \$500,000 for its workers' compensation, auto and general liability self-insurance programs and a per-person annual claim deductible of \$400,000 for its health and welfare program. The Company purchases insurance to cover the claims that exceed the deductible up to policy limits. Self-insured reserves are for pending or future claims that fall outside the policy and reserves include an estimate of expected settlements on pending claims and a provision for claims incurred but not reported. Estimates for workers' compensation, auto and general liability insurance are based on the Company's assessment of potential liability using an annual actuarial analysis of available information with respect to pending claims, historical experience and current cost trends. Reserves for claims under these programs are included in accrued liabilities (current portion) and claims liabilities, net of current portion on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Claims liabilities and the related recoverables from insurance carriers for estimated claims in excess of the deductible and other insured events are presented in their gross amounts on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets because there is no right of offset. The carrying values of claims liabilities and insurance recoverables are not discounted. Insurance recoverables are included in other receivables, net and other non-current assets, net. The Company had gross liabilities for workers' compensation, auto, general, and health and welfare liability self-insurance obligations in the amounts of \$30.2 million long-term and \$16.4 million short-term at December 31, 2018, and \$26.3 million long-term and \$15.0 million short-term at December 31, 2017. The Company's liabilities net of insurance recoverables were \$18.9 million long-term and \$14.2 million short-term at December 31, 2018, and \$15.9 million long-term and \$13.3 million short-term at December 31, 2017.

Foreign Currency Translation

The operating assets and liabilities of the Company's Canadian operations, whose functional currency is the Canadian dollar, are translated to U.S. dollars at exchange rates in effect at period-end. Translation gains and losses are recorded in AOCI as a component of stockholders' equity. Revenue and expenses from Canadian operations are translated using the monthly average exchange rates in effect during the period in which the transactions occur. The Company also recognizes gains or losses on foreign currency exchange transactions between its Canadian and U.S. operations, net of applicable income taxes, in the consolidated statements of operations. The Company currently does not hedge Canadian foreign currency cash flows.

Risks and Concentrations

Financial instruments, which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk, consist principally of cash investments, accounts receivable and other receivables. The Company places its cash and cash equivalents in short-term instruments with high quality financial institutions and limits the amount of credit exposure in any one financial instrument.

A credit review is completed for new customers and ongoing credit evaluations of each customer's financial condition are performed periodically, with reserves maintained for potential credit losses. Credit limits given to customers are based on a risk assessment of their ability to pay and other factors. Accounts receivable are typically not collateralized, but the Company may require prepayments or other guarantees whenever deemed necessary.

Murphy U.S.A., whom the Company began servicing in 2016, is the Company's largest customer and accounted for 11.9%, 12.2% and 12.0% of total net sales in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. No single customer accounted for 10% or more of accounts receivable at December 31, 2018 and 2017.

The Company's significant suppliers include Altria Group, Inc. (parent company of Philip Morris USA, Inc.) and R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. Product purchased from Altria Group Inc. accounted for approximately 33%, 35% and 35% of total product purchases in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Product purchases from R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company were approximately 23% of total product purchases in each of 2018, 2017 and 2016.

Cigarette sales represented 66.9%, 69.4% and 71.1% of net sales in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and contributed 26.0%, 27.0% and 29.9% of gross profit in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Although cigarettes represent a significant portion of the Company's total net sales, the majority of gross profit is generated from food/non-food products.

Table of Contents***Adoption of Accounting Pronouncements***

On March 10, 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-07, *Compensation - Retirement Benefits (Topic 715): Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Benefit Cost*. The Company adopted this pronouncement effective January 1, 2018. The new guidance requires employers that sponsor defined benefit pension and other post retirement plans to present the service cost component of net benefit cost in the same income statement line item as other employee compensation costs arising from services rendered. The other components of the net periodic benefit cost must be presented separately from the line item that includes the service cost component and outside of the subtotal for income from operations. Service cost continues to be recognized in the Company's consolidated statements of operations within selling, general and administrative expenses. This change had no impact on consolidated net income. The reclassification of other components of net periodic benefit costs were not material for the Company with the exception of the non-cash pension termination settlement during the fourth quarter of 2017 related to the termination of the defined-benefit pension plan. The 2017 pension termination settlement has been reclassified from selling, general and administrative expenses to a new financial statement line item: pension termination settlement. On February 14, 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-02, *Income Statement - Reporting Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income* ("ASU 2018-02"). ASU 2018-02 addresses the income tax accounting treatment of the stranded tax effects within AOCI due to the newly enacted federal corporate tax rate included in the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act ("TCJA"). The Company adopted this pronouncement on a prospective basis effective January 1, 2018 and it did not have a material impact for the Company. Additionally, ASU 2018-02 requires disclosure of the Company's existing policy of releasing income tax effects from AOCI as individual items are adjusted.

Recent Accounting Standards or Updates Not Yet Effective

On February 25, 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)* ("ASU 2016-02"), which supersedes existing lease guidance, and is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018. The most significant among the changes in ASU 2016-02 is the recognition of right-of-use ("ROU") assets and corresponding lease liabilities for leases classified as operating leases under current GAAP, while the accounting for capital leases remains substantially unchanged. In accordance with an accounting policy election under ASU 2016-02, the Company will not recognize assets or liabilities for leases with an initial term of 12 months or less; these short-term lease payments will be recognized in the consolidated statements of operations on a straight-line basis over the lease term. While ASU 2016-02 will have a material impact on the Company's consolidated balance sheets, we do not expect it to have a material impact on our consolidated statement of operations and cash flows, and it will have no impact on the Company's debt-covenant compliance under the current revolving credit facility. In preparation for the adoption of the new standard, the Company has implemented internal controls and new lease software to assist with future reporting. The Company will elect the package of practical expedients within ASU 2016-02 that allows an entity to not reassess prior to the effective date (i) whether any expired or existing contracts are or contain leases, (ii) the lease classification for any expired or existing leases, or (iii) initial direct costs for any existing leases. The Company will also elect the practical expedient to combine lease and nonlease components for all asset classes.

On July 30, 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-11, *Leases (Topic 842): Targeted Improvements*, which allows for an additional transition method to apply ASU 2016-02 prospectively at adoption date rather than at the earliest period presented. Accordingly, the Company will elect the optional transition method, which allows for a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings in the period of adoption and the Company will not restate prior periods. The Company estimates adoption of these lease standards will result in recognition of additional net lease assets of approximately \$220 million to \$230 million and lease liabilities of \$235 million to \$245 million, as of January 1, 2019, with the difference between these amounts recorded as an adjustment to retained earnings. The lease liability will be equal to the present value of the remaining lease payments while the ROU asset will be similarly calculated and then adjusted for initial direct costs.

On January 26, 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-04, *Intangibles - Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment* ("ASU 2017-04"). The new guidance simplifies the subsequent measurement of goodwill by eliminating Step 2 from the goodwill impairment test. ASU 2017-04 requires goodwill impairment to be measured as the amount by which a reporting unit's carrying amount exceeds its fair value, not to exceed the carrying

amount of its goodwill. ASU 2017-04 requires prospective application and is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019. ASU 2017-04 will require the Company to amend its methodology for determining any goodwill impairment beginning in 2020.

On August 28, 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-14, *Compensation - Retirement Benefits - Defined Benefit Plans - General (Topic 715-20): Disclosure Framework - Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Defined Benefit Plans* (“ASU 2018-14”). The new guidance removes disclosures that are no longer considered cost beneficial, clarifies the specific requirements of disclosures and adds disclosure requirements identified as relevant for defined benefit pension and other post-retirement benefit plans. ASU 2018-14 requires retrospective application and is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2020,

Table of Contents

with early adoption permitted. The Company has determined that ASU 2018-14 will not have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

3. Acquisitions***Acquisition of Farner-Bocken Company***

On July 10, 2017, the Company completed the acquisition of substantially all of the assets of Farner-Bocken Company (“Farner-Bocken”), a regional convenience wholesaler headquartered in Carroll, Iowa. The acquisition increased the Company’s market presence primarily in the Midwestern U.S. and will further enhance the Company’s ability to cost effectively service national and regional retailers. The acquisition was accounted for as a business combination in accordance with *ASC 805 - Business Combinations*. The total purchase consideration was approximately \$174.0 million of which \$169.0 million was paid at closing. The remaining \$5.0 million indemnity holdback will be released in annual installments over two years from the date of the agreement, less amounts related to indemnification claims made pursuant to the purchase agreement, if any. In July 2018, the Company released \$2.5 million as the first annual installment of the indemnity holdback. The acquisition was funded through borrowings under the Company’s revolving credit facility.

The fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed were determined using the income, cost and market approaches, all Level 3 measurements under the fair value hierarchy. The income approach was primarily used to value the intangible assets, consisting primarily of acquired customer relationships and trade names. The income approach estimates fair value for an asset based on the present value of cash flows projected to be generated by the asset. Projected cash flows are discounted at a required rate of return that reflects the relative risk of achieving the cash flows and the time value of money. The cost approach, which estimates value by determining the current cost of replacing an asset with another of equivalent economic utility, was used primarily for property and equipment. The cost to replace a given asset reflects the estimated reproduction or replacement cost for the property, less an allowance for loss in value due to depreciation.

The Company determined the fair values of tangible fixed assets and intangible assets acquired with the assistance of independent valuation consultants. Goodwill is calculated as the difference between the acquisition date fair value of the total purchase consideration and the fair value of the net assets acquired, and represents the future economic benefits that the Company expects to achieve as a result of the acquisition. The following table presents the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, based on their fair values and purchase consideration as of the acquisition date (in millions):

	July 10, 2017
Accounts receivable	\$43.2
Inventories	35.5
Deposits and prepayments	10.2
Other receivables	0.4
Property and equipment	43.1
Goodwill (tax deductible)	36.8
Other intangible assets	22.6
Less: Capital lease liability	(15.8)
Less: Accrued liabilities	(2.0)
Total consideration	\$174.0

The Company finalized its valuation of its beginning goodwill and intangible assets during the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2017. Based on the valuation, intangible assets acquired include the following (in millions, except useful life data):

	Fair Value	Useful Life in Years
Customer relationships	\$ 19.7	9-11

Non-competition agreements	0.1	4-6
Trade names	2.8	1-2
Total other intangible assets	\$ 22.6	

The results of Farner-Bocken's operations have been included in the Company's consolidated financial statements since the date of acquisition. The Company incurred \$1.8 million of acquisition-related costs, which are included in selling, general and

Table of Contents

administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2017. Simultaneous with the closing of the acquisition, the Company executed a capital lease for a warehouse facility in Carroll, Iowa. The lease had an initial 15 year term and an initial capital lease obligation of \$15.8 million based on the valuation as of December 31, 2017.

Pro Forma Information

The consolidated financial statements for 2017 include Farner-Bocken's results from operations from July 10, 2017 through December 31, 2017, with the Company's consolidated statement of income including \$703.4 million in net sales and \$9.4 million in operating income.

The following unaudited pro forma information presents the combined results of operations as if the asset acquisition of Farner-Bocken had occurred as of January 1, 2016, giving effect on a pro forma basis to purchase accounting adjustments such as depreciation of property and equipment, amortization of intangible assets, and acquisition-related costs. The pro forma data is for informational purposes only and may not necessarily reflect the actual results of operations had the assets of Farner-Bocken been operated as part of the Company since January 1, 2016. Furthermore, the pro forma results do not intend to project the future results of operations of the Company (in millions, except per share amounts):

	(Unaudited)	
	Year Ended December	
	31,	
	2017 ⁽¹⁾	2016 ⁽¹⁾
	Pro forma	Pro forma
Net sales	\$16,427.9	\$15,973.6
Net income	38.1	63.6
Basic and diluted earnings per share	0.82	1.37

(1) Includes consolidated results of Farner-Bocken.

Acquisition of Pine State Convenience

On June 6, 2016, the Company acquired substantially all of the assets of Pine State Convenience ("Pine State"), a division of Pine State Trading Company, located in Gardiner, Maine. The acquisition was accounted for as a business combination in accordance with ASC 805 - *Business Combinations*. The acquisition increased the Company's market presence primarily in the Northeastern U.S. and further enhanced the Company's ability to cost effectively service national and regional retailers. The total purchase consideration was \$88.4 million which was paid at closing and funded through borrowings under the Company's revolving credit facility. The Company incurred \$2.2 million of acquisition-related costs, which are included in selling, general and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2016. The results of Pine State operations have been included in the Company's consolidated financial statements since the date of acquisition. The Company did not consider the Pine State acquisition to be a material business combination and therefore has not disclosed pro forma results of operations for the acquired business.

4. Other Consolidated Balance Sheet Accounts Detail**Allowance for Doubtful Accounts, Accounts Receivable**

The changes in the allowance for doubtful accounts due from customers consist of the following (in millions):

	Year Ended		
	December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Balance, beginning of year	\$7.3	\$7.1	\$10.9
Net additions charged to operations ⁽¹⁾	3.6	1.1	2.0
Less: Write-offs and adjustments	(2.6)	(0.9)	(5.8)
Balance, end of year	\$8.3	\$7.3	\$7.1

(1) The net additions to the allowance for doubtful accounts were recognized in the consolidated statements of operations as a component of the Company's selling, general and administrative expenses.

Table of Contents**Other Receivables, Net**

Other receivables, net consist of the following (in millions):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Vendor receivables, net	\$72.7	\$74.6
Insurance recoverables, current	2.2	1.7
Other miscellaneous receivables ⁽¹⁾	14.5	18.1
Total other receivables, net	\$89.4	\$94.4

(1) Other miscellaneous receivables include amounts related primarily to notes receivables, miscellaneous tax receivables, receivables from the Company's third-party logistics customers, and other miscellaneous receivables.

Deposits and Prepayments

Deposits and prepayments consist of the following (in millions):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Vendor prepayments	\$45.4	\$49.8
Prepaid taxes	3.6	28.2
Deposits ⁽¹⁾	7.8	7.6
Racking allowances, current	6.4	6.1
Other prepayments ⁽²⁾	15.6	16.3
Total deposits and prepayments	\$78.8	\$108.0

(1) Deposits include amounts related primarily to cigarette stamps and workers' compensation claims.

(2) Other prepayments include prepayments relating to insurance policies, software licenses, rent and other miscellaneous prepayments.

Other Non-current Assets, Net

Other non-current assets, net of current portion, consist of the following (in millions):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Insurance recoverables	\$11.3	\$10.4
Racking allowances, net	6.7	7.5
Insurance deposits	3.5	3.3
Debt issuance costs	1.8	2.6
Other assets	1.9	2.4
Total other non-current assets, net	\$25.2	\$26.2

Table of Contents**Accrued Liabilities**

Accrued liabilities consist of the following (in millions):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Accrued payroll and other benefits ⁽¹⁾	\$40.9	\$31.8
Accrued customer incentives payable	34.0	39.2
Claims liabilities, current	16.4	15.0
Indirect taxes	7.2	8.4
Vendor advances	3.0	3.3
Other accrued expenses ⁽²⁾	32.5	27.1
Total accrued liabilities	\$134.0	\$124.8

(1) The Company's accrued payroll and other benefits include accruals for vacation, bonuses, wages, 401(k) benefit matching and the current portion of post-retirement benefit obligations.

(2) The Company's other accrued expenses include accruals for goods and services, lease liabilities, construction in process, legal expenses and other miscellaneous accruals.

5. Inventories, Net

Inventories consist of the following (in millions):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Inventories at FIFO, net of reserves	\$866.1	\$841.0
Less: LIFO reserve	(177.1)	(151.9)
Total inventories, net of reserves	\$689.0	\$689.1

During periods of rising prices, the LIFO method of costing inventories generally results in higher current costs being charged against income while lower costs are retained in inventories. Conversely, during periods of decreasing prices, the LIFO method of costing inventories generally results in lower current costs being charged against income and higher stated inventories. If the FIFO method had been used for valuing inventories in the U.S., inventories would have been approximately \$177.1 million and \$151.9 million higher at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The Company recorded LIFO expense of \$25.2 million, \$21.5 million and \$13.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The Company had a decrement in certain of its LIFO inventory layers of \$30.7 million and \$10.7 million in 2018 and 2017, respectively, which had the effect of reducing its LIFO expense by \$3.9 million in 2018 and \$0.3 million in 2017.

6. Property and Equipment, Net

Property and equipment, net consist of the following (in millions):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Delivery, warehouse and office equipment ⁽¹⁾	\$355.0	\$344.8
Leasehold improvements	86.4	82.2
Land and buildings ⁽²⁾	50.0	49.5
Construction in progress	0.4	0.5
	491.8	477.0
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(262.8)	(228.0)
Total property and equipment, net	\$229.0	\$249.0

(1) Includes equipment capital leases of \$19.7 million for 2018 and \$14.2 million for 2017.

(2) Includes warehouse capital leases of \$20.6 million for 2018 and 2017.

Table of Contents

Depreciation and amortization expenses related to property and equipment were \$42.2 million, \$37.4 million and \$28.9 million for 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

7. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, Net**Goodwill**

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase consideration of an acquired business over the fair value of the identifiable tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed in certain business combinations. The carrying amount of goodwill during 2018 and 2017 were as follows (in millions):

	Year Ended	
	December	
	31,	2017
	2018	2017
Goodwill, beginning of year	\$72.8	\$36.0
Farner-Bocken acquisition	—	36.8
Goodwill, end of year	\$72.8	\$72.8

The Company did not record any impairment charges related to goodwill during the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 and there are no accumulated impairment losses as of December 31, 2018.

Other Intangible Assets, Net

The carrying amount and accumulated amortization of other intangible assets as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows (in millions):

	December 31, 2018		December 31, 2017			
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net		
	Carrying	Accumulated	Carrying	Accumulated		
	Amount	Amortization	Amount	Amortization		
		Amount		Amount		
Customer relationships	\$48.0	\$ (16.2)	\$ 31.8	\$48.0	\$ (12.3)	\$ 35.7
Non-competition agreements	5.0	(4.0)	1.0	5.1	(3.6)	1.5
Trade names	3.8	(3.1)	0.7	3.8	(1.5)	2.3
Favorable lease terms	—	—	—	0.1	(0.1)	—
Internally developed and other purchased software	36.0	(18.4)	17.6	36.5	(16.9)	19.6
Total other intangible assets	\$92.8	\$ (41.7)	\$ 51.1	\$93.5	\$ (34.4)	\$ 59.1

The amortization of intangible assets recorded in the consolidated statements of operations was \$10.0 million, \$8.5 million and \$5.3 million for 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. In 2018, the Company reduced the cost and associated accumulated amortization by \$2.7 million for fully amortized software.

Estimated future amortization expense for intangible assets is as follows (in millions):

Year ending December 31,

2019	\$9.4
2020	8.4
2021	7.8
2022	7.3
2023	4.9
2024 and thereafter	13.3
Total	\$51.1

Table of Contents**8. Long-term Debt**

Total long-term debt consists of the following (in millions):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Amounts borrowed (Credit Facility)	\$320.0	\$488.2
Obligations under capital leases (Note 9)	26.2	24.7
Total long-term debt	\$346.2	\$512.9

The Company has a revolving credit facility (“Credit Facility”) with a borrowing capacity of \$750.0 million as of December 31, 2018, limited by a borrowing base consisting of eligible accounts receivable and inventories. The Credit Facility expires in March 2022 and has an expansion feature which permits an increase of \$200.0 million, subject to borrow-base requirements. All obligations under the Credit Facility are secured by first priority liens on substantially all of the Company’s present and future assets. The terms of the Credit Facility permit prepayment without penalty at any time (subject to customary breakage costs with respect to London Interbank Offer Rate (“LIBOR”) or Canadian Dollar Offer Rate (“CDOR”) based loans prepaid prior to the end of an interest period). The Credit Facility contains customary affirmative and restrictive covenants. In addition, the credit facility allows for unlimited stock repurchases and dividends, as long as the Company meets certain credit availability percentages and fixed charge coverage ratios. As of December 31, 2018, the Company was in compliance with all of the covenants under the Credit Facility.

Amounts related to the Credit Facility are as follows (in millions, except interest rate data):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Amounts borrowed, net	\$320.0	\$488.2
Outstanding letters of credit	16.7	14.2
Amounts available to borrow ⁽¹⁾	328.9	152.1
Average borrowings	336.8	342.4
Range of borrowings	175.0 - 575.0	165.0 - 605.0
Unamortized debt issuance costs	2.5	3.3
Weighted-average interest rate ⁽²⁾	3.1	% 2.4 %

(1) Excluding expansion feature of \$200.0 million.

(2) Calculated based on the daily cost of borrowing, reflecting a blend of prime and LIBOR rates.

Long-term debt fees and charges were as follows (in millions):

	December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Unused credit facility and letter of credit participation ⁽¹⁾	\$1.2	\$1.0	\$0.7
Charges related to amortization of debt issuance costs ⁽¹⁾	0.8	0.8	0.5

(1) Included in interest expense.

Table of Contents**9. Commitments and Contingencies****Purchase Commitments**

The Company enters into purchase commitments in the ordinary course of business. The Company had purchase obligations of \$24.0 million and \$26.0 million as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, related primarily to purchases of compressed natural gas for its trucking fleet, delivery and warehouse equipment, computer software and services and leasehold improvements. Purchase orders for the purchase of inventory and other services are not included in the purchase obligations as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, because purchase orders represent authorizations to purchase rather than binding agreements. For purposes of this commitment, contractual obligations for purchase of goods or services are defined as agreements that are enforceable and legally binding and that specify all significant terms, including: fixed or minimum quantities to be purchased; fixed, minimum or variable price provisions; and the approximate timing of the transaction. The Company's purchase orders are based on its current inventory needs and are fulfilled by its suppliers within short time periods. The Company also enters into contracts for outsourced services; however, the obligations under these contracts are not significant and the contracts generally contain clauses allowing for cancellation without significant penalty.

Operating Leases

The Company leases most of its sales and warehouse facilities and a significant number of trucks, vans and certain equipment under operating lease agreements expiring at various dates through 2032, excluding renewal options. Rent expense is recorded on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, including available renewal option terms if it is reasonably assured that the renewal options will be exercised. The operating leases generally require the Company to pay taxes, maintenance and insurance. In most instances, the Company expects the operating leases that expire will be renewed or replaced in the normal course of business.

Future minimum rental payments under non-cancelable operating leases (with initial or remaining lease terms in excess of one year and excluding contracted vehicle maintenance costs) were as follows as of December 31, 2018 (in millions):

Year ending December 31,

2019	\$61.6
2020	56.8
2021	48.4
2022	38.3
2023	29.8
2024 and thereafter	108.6
Total	\$343.5

For 2018, 2017 and 2016, rental expenses for operating and month-to-month leases, including contracted vehicle maintenance costs, were \$80.6 million, \$76.0 million and \$66.8 million, respectively.

Capital Leases

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company had approximately \$29.4 million and \$27.5 million, respectively, in capital lease obligations, related to warehouse facilities and other office and warehouse equipment with lease agreements expiring at various dates through 2032, excluding renewal options.

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable capital leases, as of December 31, 2018, were as follows (in millions):

Table of Contents**Year ending December 31,**

2019	\$4.7
2020	4.3
2021	3.5
2022	3.4
2023	3.2
2024 and thereafter	18.9
Total	38.0
Less: interest	(8.6)
Present value of future minimum lease payments	29.4
Less: current portion	(3.2)
Non-current portion	\$26.2

Letters of Credit

As of December 31, 2018, the Company's standby letters of credit issued under the Company's Credit Facility were \$16.7 million related primarily to casualty insurance. The majority of the standby letters of credit mature within one year. However, in the ordinary course of business, the Company will continue to renew or modify the terms of the letters of credit to support business requirements. The letters of credit are contingent liabilities, supported by the Company's line of credit, and are not reflected on the consolidated balance sheets.

Litigation

The Company is subject to certain legal proceedings, claims, investigations and administrative proceedings in the ordinary course of its business. The Company records a provision for a liability when it is probable that the liability has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be reasonably estimated. These provisions, if any, are reviewed at least quarterly and adjusted to reflect the impacts of negotiations, settlements, rulings, advice of legal counsel and other information and events pertaining to a particular case. In the opinion of management, the outcome of pending litigation is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's results of operations, financial condition or liquidity.

Table of Contents**10. Income Taxes**

The Company's income tax provision consists of the following (in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Current:			
Federal	\$10.6	\$(2.2)	\$21.4
State	3.7	0.9	3.1
Total current tax provision (benefit)	14.3	(1.3)	24.5
Deferred:			
Federal	(0.5)	(5.3)	6.7
State	0.1	1.4	0.8
Foreign	0.5	0.1	(0.7)
Total deferred tax provision (benefit)	0.1	(3.8)	6.8
Total income tax provision (benefit)	\$14.4	\$(5.1)	\$31.3

A reconciliation of the statutory federal income tax rate to the Company's effective income tax rate and income tax provision is as follows (in millions, except percentages):

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2018		2017		2016	
Federal income tax provision at the statutory rate	\$12.6	21.0 %	\$9.9	35.0 %	\$29.9	35.0 %
Increase (decrease) resulting from:						
State income taxes, net of federal benefit	2.6	4.3	1.6	5.7	2.9	3.4
Reduction in federal statutory rate ⁽¹⁾	—	—	(14.6)	(51.6)	—	—
Decrease in unrecognized tax benefits (inclusive of related interest and penalty)	—	—	(0.3)	(1.0)	(0.3)	(0.4)
Effect of foreign operations	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.4	(0.7)	(0.8)
Excess tax benefits from stock-based award payments ⁽²⁾	0.2	0.3	(1.5)	(5.3)	—	—
Tax credits	(0.7)	(1.2)	(0.4)	(1.4)	(0.6)	(0.7)
Adjustments of prior years' estimates	(0.5)	(0.8)	(0.4)	(1.4)	(0.5)	(0.6)
Other, net	(0.3)	(0.4)	0.5	1.6	0.6	0.7
Income tax provision (benefit)	\$14.4	24.0 %	\$(5.1)	(18.0)%	\$31.3	36.6 %

(1) As a result of the enactment of the TCJA, a \$14.6 million net income tax benefit was recorded in the fourth quarter of 2017 due to a one-time revaluation of the Company's net deferred tax liability.

(2) As a result of the adoption of ASU 2016-09, the Company recognized an excess tax deficiency of approximately \$0.2 million in 2018, and an excess tax benefit of approximately \$1.5 million in 2017.

A federal alternative minimum tax ("AMT") of \$6.9 million was payable upon the filing of the corporate income tax return for the 2017 tax year. The TCJA repealed the federal AMT for fiscal years beginning after December 31, 2017. Taxpayers with federal AMT carry-forwards from 2017 and prior years may claim a refund in future years equal to their AMT carry-forward even if no future tax liabilities exist. Therefore, the Company has treated the federal AMT amount as a receivable of current taxes.

Table of Contents

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The tax effects of significant temporary differences which comprise deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows (in millions):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Deferred tax assets:		
Employee benefits, including post-retirement benefits	\$10.3	\$9.1
Trade and other receivables	2.1	1.8
Self-insurance reserves	1.9	1.5
Rent expense	3.4	3.3
Other	0.9	0.5
Total deferred tax assets	\$18.6	\$16.2
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Inventories	\$12.4	\$12.1
Property and equipment	29.5	28.7
Goodwill and intangibles	2.6	1.3
Other	1.2	1.5
Total deferred tax liabilities	\$45.7	\$43.6
Net deferred tax liabilities	\$(27.1)	\$(27.4)
Tax jurisdiction:		
Net deferred (liability) asset (Canada)	\$(0.4)	\$0.1
Net deferred liability (U.S.)	\$(26.7)	\$(27.5)

At each balance sheet date, management assesses whether it is more likely than not that these deferred tax assets would not be realized. The Company had no valuation allowance at December 31, 2018 and 2017.

The Company had no unrecognized tax benefits related to federal, state and foreign taxes at December 31, 2018 and 2017.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amounts of unrecognized tax benefits for 2018, 2017 and 2016 is as follows (in millions):

	Year Ended	
	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Balance at beginning of year	\$-\$0.2	\$0.4
Lapse of statute of limitations	—(0.2)	(0.2)
Balance at end of year	\$—	\$0.2

The Company files U.S. federal, state and foreign income tax returns in jurisdictions with varying statutes of limitations. The 2015 to 2017 tax years remain subject to examination by federal and state tax authorities. The 2014 tax year is still open for certain state tax authorities. The 2010 to 2017 tax years remain subject to examination by the tax authorities in Canada.

11. Employee Benefit Plans**Pension Plans**

The Company sponsored a qualified defined-benefit pension plan and a post-retirement benefit plan (collectively, “the Pension Plans”). The Pension Plans were frozen on September 30, 1986 and since then there have been no new entrants

to the Pension Plans.

64

Table of Contents

On September 14, 2016, the Board of Directors approved a motion to terminate the Company's qualified defined-benefit pension plan. The Company settled all of its remaining pension liabilities through annuities purchased in December 2017. At such time, the Company recognized a non-cash pension termination settlement charge within the consolidated statements of operations related to unrecognized actuarial losses in AOCI of approximately \$17.2 million. The Company made cash contributions of \$4.9 million to fully fund the pension obligation prior to terminating in 2017. In December 2017, the Company completed the plan settlement with an annuity transfer to a third-party insurance company of \$29.2 million. Settling the plan eliminates future cash contributions, lowers future expenses and eliminates the risk of rising Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation ("PBGC") premiums.

The Company's post-retirement benefit plan is not subject to ERISA. As a result, the post-retirement benefit plan is not required to be pre-funded, and accordingly, has no plan assets.

Other post-retirement benefit costs charged to operations are estimated on the basis of annual valuations with the assistance of an independent actuary. Adjustments arising from plan amendments, and changes in assumptions and experience gains and losses, are amortized over the average remaining future service of active employees expected to receive benefits for the post-retirement benefit plan.

The unfunded amount of liability recognized in the balance sheet related to the other post-retirement benefit plan was \$2.2 million and \$2.1 million, for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The net actuarial gain recognized in AOCI was \$0.4 million and \$0.9 million, for those same periods.

Multi-employer Defined Benefit Plan

The Company contributed \$0.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017, and 2016, to multi-employer defined benefit plans under the terms of a collective-bargaining agreement that covers its union-represented employees.

Savings Plans

The Company maintains defined-contribution plans in the U.S., subject to Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code, and in Canada, subject to the Income Tax Act. For the year ended December 31, 2018, eligible U.S. employees could elect to contribute, on a tax-deferred basis, from 1% to 75% of their compensation to a maximum of \$18,500. Eligible U.S. employees over 50 years of age could also contribute an additional \$6,000 on a tax-deferred basis. In Canada, employees can elect to contribute up to a maximum of CAD \$26,230. As of December 31, 2018, the Company matches 50% of U.S. and Canada employee contributions up to 6% of base salary for a total maximum company contribution of 3%. Effective January 1, 2019, the maximum contribution available to employees in Canada increased to CAD \$26,500. For the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, the Company made matching payments of \$5.6 million, \$4.8 million and \$3.9 million, respectively.

12. Earnings Per Share

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net earnings per share (dollars and shares in millions, except per share amounts):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Earnings			
Net income	\$45.5	\$33.5	\$54.2
Shares			
Weighted-average common shares outstanding (basic shares)	46.0	46.3	46.3
Adjustment for assumed dilution:			
Restricted stock units	0.1	0.1	0.1
Performance shares	—	—	0.1
Weighted-average shares assuming dilution (diluted shares)	46.1	46.4	46.5
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted ⁽¹⁾	\$0.99	\$0.72	\$1.17

(1) Basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") are calculated based on unrounded actual amounts.

Table of Contents**13. Stock Incentive Plans*****2010 Long-Term Incentive Plan***

On May 25, 2010, the Company's stockholders approved the 2010 Long-Term Incentive Plan ("2010 LTIP") which provides for the granting of awards of the Company's common stock to officers, employees and non-employee directors. On May 20, 2014, the Company's stockholders approved an amendment to the 2010 LTIP increasing the shares reserved for issuance by 1,800,000 shares of the Company's common stock and reapproved the performance measures that may apply to awards granted thereunder. As of December 31, 2018, the total number of shares available for issuance under the 2010 LTIP was 2,225,364. The 2010 LTIP became effective on April 1, 2010 and awards may be made under the plan through March 31, 2020. The available awards under the 2010 LTIP include: stock appreciation rights, RSUs, other stock-based awards and performance shares. The 2010 LTIP limits awards to 200,000 shares to any one participant in any one year. The majority of awards issued under the 2010 LTIP through December 31, 2018 have been RSUs and performance shares, which generally vest over three years. The Company issues new shares upon vesting of RSUs and performance shares.

Prior Long-Term Incentive Plan

The 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan ("2007 LTIP") provided for the granting of stock options, RSUs and performance share awards of the Company's common stock to officers, employees and non-employee directors.

The majority of awards granted by the Company vested over a three-year period: one-third of the awards cliff-vested on the first anniversary of the vesting commencement date and the remaining awards vested in equal quarterly installments for the 2007 LTIP, over the two-year period following the first anniversary of the vesting commencement date.

For option grants, the exercise price equaled the fair value of the Company's common stock on the date of grant. Stock options expired seven years after the date of grant. RSUs do not have an expiration date. No further grants will be made under the 2007 LTIP.

The following table summarizes the number of securities to be issued and remaining available for future issuance under all of the Company's stock incentive plans as of December 31, 2018:

	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options and vesting of RSUs	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options and vesting of RSUs	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column 1)
2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan ⁽¹⁾	1,624	\$ 0.01	—
2010 Long-Term Incentive Plan ⁽²⁾	595,907	0.01	2,225,364

(1)Includes RSUs.

(2)Includes RSUs and performance shares.

The following table summarizes the activity for all stock options, RSUs and performance shares under all of the Long-Term Incentive Plans ("LTIPs") for the year ended December 31, 2018:

Plans	Securities	December 31, 2017		Activity during 2018						December 31, 2018			
		Outstanding	Price	Granted	Price	Vested / Exercised	Price	Canceled/Forfeited	Price	Outstanding	Price	Exercisable	Price
2007 LTIP	RSUs	1,624	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,624	0.01	1,624	0.01
2010 LTIP	RSUs	249,302	0.01	358,712 ⁽¹⁾	0.01	(136,716)	0.01	(17,402)	0.01	453,896	0.01	—	—
	Performance shares	38,919	0.01	193,006 ⁽²⁾	0.01	(39,180)	0.01	(50,734)	0.01	142,011	0.01	—	—

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Total	289,845	551,718	(175,896)	(68,136)	597,531	1,624
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Note: Price is weighted-average price per share.

(1) Consists of non-performance RSUs.

(2) In January 2018, the Company awarded a maximum of 193,006 performance shares that would have been received if the highest level of performance was achieved. Subsequent to December 31, 2018, 141,406 performance shares were earned based upon 2018 performance criteria.

66

Table of Contents

The following table summarizes RSUs and performance shares that have vested and are expected to vest as of December 31, 2018:

		December 31, 2018					
		Outstanding		Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (years)		Aggregate Intrinsic Value ⁽¹⁾ (dollars in thousands)	
Plans	Securities	Vested	Expected to vest ⁽²⁾	Vested	Expected to vest ⁽²⁾	Vested	Expected to vest ⁽²⁾
2007 LTIP	RSUs	1,624	—	—	—	\$ 38	\$ —
2010 LTIP	RSUs	—	438,373	—	—	—	10,188
	Performance shares	—	140,591	—	—	—	3,267
Total		1,624					