Wallace & Gale Asbestos Settlement Trust

Financial Report
December 31, 2015

THE POWER OF BEING UNDERSTOOD
AUDIT | TAX | CONSULTING

RSM

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/14522/1

Contents

Independent Auditor's Report	1-2
Financial Statements	
Statements of Net Assets Available for Benefits (Modified Cash Basis)	3
Statements of Changes in Net Assets Available for Benefits (Modified Cash Basis)	4
Notes to Financial Statements (Modified Cash Basis)	5-10

RSM

RSM US LLP

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Trust Parties of the
Wallace & Gale Asbestos Settlement Trust
Cleveland, Ohio

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Wallace & Gale Asbestos Settlement Trust (the Trust) which comprise the statements of net assets available for benefits (modified cash basis) of as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 and the related statements of changes in net assets available for benefits (modified cash basis) for the years then ended and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting described in Note 2; this includes determining that the modified cash basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for the preparation of the financial statements in the circumstances. Management is also responsible for the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the net assets available for benefits of the Trust (modified cash basis) as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 and the changes in net assets available for benefits (modified cash basis) for the years then ended, in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting described in Note 2.

RSM US LLP is the U.S. member firm of RSM International, a global network of independent audit, tax, and consulting firms. Visit rsmus.com/aboutus for more information regarding RSM US LLP and RSM International.

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

Basis of Accounting
We draw attention to Note 2 to the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared on a modified cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

RSM US LLP

Cleveland, Ohio
April 25, 2016

Wallace & Gale Asbestos Settlement Trust

Statements of Net Assets Available for Benefits
Modified Cash Basis
December 31, 2015 and 2014

	2015	2014
Assets		
Investments at fair value	**$ 185,593**	$ 118,997
Non-interest bearing cash	**100**	100
Net assets available for benefits	**$ 185,693**	$ 119,097

See notes to financial statements.

Wallace & Gale Asbestos Settlement Trust

Statements of Changes in Net Assets Available for Benefits
Modified Cash Basis
Years Ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

	2015	2014
Additions:		
Reimbursements from insurers pursuant to the Plan Implementation Agreement maximum per calendar year provided by Section 5.A.	**$ 400,000**	$ 400,000
Remainder of prior year maximum reimbursements	**11,520**	-
	411,520	400,000
Investment income (loss):		
Interest	**131**	114
Dividends received on life insurance policies	**-**	1,154
Decrease in surrender value of life insurance policies	**-**	(7,768)
Proceeds from life insurance policies	**26,175**	-
Total investment income (loss)	**26,306**	(6,500)
Total additions	**437,826**	393,500
Deductions:		
Administrative expenses:		
Legal fees	**216,448**	284,925
Trustee expenses	**84,453**	83,123
Trustee insurance	**35,000**	70,000
Audit and accounting fees	**34,985**	37,161
Miscellaneous expenses	**344**	-
Total deductions	**371,230**	475,209
Net increase (decrease)	**66,596**	(81,709)
Net assets available for benefits:		
Beginning	**119,097**	200,806
Ending	**$ 185,693**	$ 119,097

See notes to financial statements.

Wallace & Gale Asbestos Settlement Trust

Notes to Financial Statements
Modified Cash Basis

Note 1. Description of the Trust

The following description of the Wallace & Gale Asbestos Settlement Trust (the Trust) provides only general information. Trust Parties should refer to the Fourth Amended Plan of Reorganization, as Further Modified, the First Amended and Restated Asbestos Settlement Trust Agreement (the Trust Agreement), the First Amended and Restated Asbestos BI Claims Resolution Procedures (the Claims Procedures) and the Plan Implementation Agreement for a more complete description of the Trust's provisions.

The Wallace & Gale Company (Wallace & Gale) filed a voluntary petition for relief under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code on or about November 16, 1984. Wallace & Gale was a defendant in personal injury, wrongful death and property damage actions seeking damages allegedly caused in whole or in part by the sale, distribution and/or installation of asbestos or asbestos-containing products by Wallace & Gale. Travelers Casualty and Surety Company, f/k/a Aetna Casualty and Surety Company (Travelers) and Wallace & Gale filed the Fourth Amended Plan of Reorganization (the Plan) in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Maryland, Greenbelt Division (the Court) on or about April 17, 2001. The United States District Court for the District of Maryland affirmed the Plan on May 23, 2002. The Plan provided for the creation of the Wallace & Gale Asbestos Settlement Trust to resolve and satisfy all Asbestos BI Claims asserted against Wallace & Gale.

General: The Trust is established pursuant to the Trust Agreement. The Trust is irrevocable and is governed by a single Trustee. Upon termination of the Trust, the Trust Assets will be distributed in accordance with the Trust Agreement.

The purposes of the Trust are to:

(a) assume any and all liability and obligation, within the meaning of section 524(g)(2)(B)(i)(I) of the Bankruptcy Code, of the Settlor or its successors-in-interest, for and be solely responsible for the payment of, Asbestos BI Claims and Demands subject to the provisions of section 3.01 of the Trust Agreement;

(b) use the Trust Assets and income to pay holders of valid and allowed Asbestos BI Claims and Demands in accordance with the Trust Agreement on a fair and substantially equivalent basis;

(c) enhance, preserve and administer the Trust Assets and such other property as may become part of the Trust;

(d) implement the intentions of the Plan regarding Asbestos BI Claims and Demands; and

(e) comply in all respects with the requirements of a trust set forth in the applicable sections of the Bankruptcy Code.

All capitalized terms incorporated into this financial statement are defined in the Trust Agreement and related documents and not otherwise defined in the Trust Agreement shall have meanings assigned to them in the Plan or Bankruptcy Code. All definitions are incorporated herein by reference.

Under the Trust Agreement a Trustee's Advisory Committee (the TAC) has been formed to consult with the Trustee with respect to critical issues affecting the Trust. Where consultation is required under the Trust Agreement or the Claims Procedures, the Trustee only needs to seek advice from the TAC and shall be independent and free to accept or reject any recommendations offered by the TAC.

Note 1. Description of the Trust (Continued)

Benefits: The purpose of the Plan Implementation Agreement, which became effective by an order of the Court dated April 8, 2003, was to implement the Asbestos BI Claims Resolution Procedures. The Claims Procedures established methods for resolving Asbestos BI Claims and provide reasonable assurances that the Trust will value and be able to pay similar present and future claims in substantially the same manner.

Asbestos BI Claims can either be tendered directly to the Trust or to Travelers. The Trust will tender Asbestos BI Claims which it believes trigger any of the Policies to Travelers. Tender by the Trust of an Asbestos BI Claim to Travelers shall be considered a tender to all Insurers. Pursuant to the provisions of the Claims Procedures, the Trust shall establish a "Payment Percentage" which may be changed periodically (25.6% at December 31, 2015 and 2014). The Trust's share of a judgment entered pursuant to the Claims Procedures shall be the Liquidated Value as to any particular claim. For each Asbestos BI Claim which has been reduced to a Liquidated Value, Travelers will determine an Allocation Period, the period of Unaggregated Exposure and the period of Aggregated Exposure. In addition, for each Asbestos BI Claim which has been reduced to Liquidated Value, Travelers will determine the Covered Amount and the Uncovered Amount. The Amount Due to any particular Asbestos BI Claim is determined by multiplying the Liquidated Value by the Payment Percentage. The smaller of the Amount Due or the Covered Amount is the Paid Amount. At the direction of the Trust certain Preserved Limits are immediately available for payment to claimants for whom the Paid Amount is less than the Amount Due. The Trust may instruct the Insurers to delay payment of Preserved Limits or to change the priority or order of payments as necessary to treat similar present and future Asbestos BI Claims on a substantially equivalent basis. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Trust has not paid any Asbestos BI Claims.

Insurers' reimbursements: The Insurers have agreed to reimburse reasonable and necessary expenses incurred by the Trust after December 31, 2008 in fulfilling its obligations under the Plan, Policies, Claims Procedures, Trust Agreement and Plan Implementation Agreement, subject to a total maximum of $400,000 per calendar year. Trust expenses in excess of $400,000 incurred in a calendar year may be carried-over to the following calendar year, subject to the continuing $400,000 annual maximum payment. No Trust expense may be carried-over more than one year after it was incurred. Reimbursements received are applied first to the carried-over Trust expenses, if any, before covering the current year expenses. In 2015, the Trust received a total of $411,520 in reimbursements from the Insurers, covering the 2014 expense carry-over of $368,451. The excess was applied to 2015 incurred expenses. As of December 31, 2015, the Trust has $349,200 of expenses that are eligible for reimbursement in 2016. Included in the 2015 reimbursement is $11,520 which represents the remainder of the 2014 and 2013 maximum reimbursements.

The Insurers have no obligation to reimburse Trust expenses incurred during any periods in which certain Trust assets exceed $1 million. When and if Trust assets fall below $1 million, the Insurers' obligation to reimburse Trust expenses will resume.

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of accounting: The Trust's financial statements are prepared on a modified cash basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Investments are reported at fair value and all other Trust transactions and obligations are recorded on the cash basis.

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/14522/8

Wallace & Gale Asbestos Settlement Trust

Notes to Financial Statements
Modified Cash Basis

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Use of estimates: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the modified cash basis accounting principles requires the Trust Parties to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Valuation of Investments: The Trust's investments which include life insurance policies and interest-bearing cash are stated at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants and the measurement date. See Note 5 for a discussion of fair value measurements. Interest income and dividends received are recorded on the cash basis. The decrease in the value of the life insurance policies is shown as a component of investment income (loss) on the statements of changes in net assets available for benefits.

Risks and uncertainties: The Plan invests in various investment securities. Investment securities are exposed to various risks such as interest rate, market and credit risks. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investment securities, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in the values of investment securities will occur in the near term and that such changes could materially affect participants' account balances and the amounts reported in the statements of net assets available for benefits.

Subsequent events: The Trust has evaluated subsequent events for potential recognition and/or disclosure through April 25, 2016, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

Note 3. Tax Status

The Trust is intended to qualify pursuant to Section 468B of the Internal Revenue Code and the Treasury Regulations as a qualified settlement fund and is subject to federal income taxes.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require trust management to evaluate tax positions taken by the Trust and recognize a tax liability (or asset) if the Trust has taken an uncertain position that more likely than not would not be sustained upon examination by the IRS. The trustee has analyzed the tax positions taken by the plan and has concluded that as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 there are no uncertain positions taken or expected to be taken that would require recognition of a liability (or asset) or disclosure in the financial statements. The Plan is subject to routine audits by taxing jurisdictions; however, there are currently no audits for any tax periods in progress. With few exceptions, the Trust is no longer subject to income tax examinations for years before 2012.

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/14522/9

Wallace & Gale Asbestos Settlement Trust

Notes to Financial Statements
Modified Cash Basis

Note 4. Investments

The Trust's investments consist of interest-bearing cash and life insurance policies. The following is a schedule of the Trust's investments as of December 31, 2015 and 2014. Investments that exceed 5% of the Trust's net assets have been separately identified.

	2015	2014
Interest-bearing cash:		
First National Bank savings account	$ 185,593	$ 103,724
Life insurance policies:		
Principal Financial Group - policy 2-661-564	-	4,139
New England Financial - policy 6584544	-	10,287
Other life insurance policies	-	847
	-	15,273
	$ 185,593	$ 118,997

Note 5. Fair Value Measurements

FASB guidance established a framework for measuring fair value. That framework provides a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). Inputs are broadly defined as assumptions market participants would use in pricing an assets or liability. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under FASB standards are described below:

Level 1 Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the reporting entity has the ability to access.

Level 2 Inputs to the valuation methodology include:

- Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets;
- Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets;
- Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability;
- Inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

If the asset or liability has a specified (contractual) term, the Level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3 Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

The asset's or liability's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques used need to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

Note 5. Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

The following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for assets measured at fair value. There have been no changes in the methodologies used at December 31, 2015 and 2014:

Interest bearing cash: Valued at cost which approximates fair value.

Life insurance policies: Policies are valued at their cash surrender value, which approximates fair value, at year-end as determined by the insurer. The cash surrender value is generally the sum of money the insurer will pay the policy holder in the event the policy is voluntarily terminated before its maturity.

Interest bearing cash of $185,593 and $103,724 at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, is considered a Level 1 asset. In 2015, the named insured of the life insurance policies held by the Trust passed away. As a result, the Trust received net proceeds of $26,175 from these policies during the year. At December 31, 2014 the life insurance policies had a fair value of $15,273, and were classified as Level 2 assets within the fair value hierarchy.

To assess the appropriate classification of investments within the fair value hierarchy, the availability of market data is monitored. Changes in economic conditions or valuation techniques may require the transfer of investments from one fair value level to another. In such instances, the transfer is reported at the end of the reporting period.

We evaluate the significance of transfers between levels based upon the nature of the investment and size of the transfer relative to total net assets available for benefits. For the year ended December 31, 2015, there were no transfers in or out of Level 1, 2 or 3.

Note 6. Trust Termination

The Trust shall terminate on the Termination Date. The Termination Date is defined as ninety days after the first to occur of the following events:

(a) All Asbestos BI Claims filed with the Trust have been allowed, liquidated and satisfied in accordance with the Trust Agreement and the Claims Procedures and twelve consecutive months have elapsed during which no new Asbestos BI Claims have been filed with the Trust and in the opinion of the Trustee, after consultation with the TAC and upon certification of a qualified epidemiologist, it is unlikely that new Asbestos BI Claims or Demands will be filed against the Trust.

(b) If, in the judgment of the Trustee after consultation with the TAC, the continued administration of the Trust is uneconomic or inimical to the best interests of the persons holding Asbestos BI Claims or Demands and the Trustee has obtained an Order of the Bankruptcy Court that the termination of the Trust will not expose or subject any party protected by the Channeling Injunction to an increased or undue risk of liability on any Asbestos BI Claims, or in any other way jeopardize the validity, scope or enforceability of the Channeling Injunction; or

(c) Twenty-one years less ninety-one days have passed after the death of the last survivor of all of the descendants of Joseph Patrick Kennedy living on the date thereof.

On the Termination Date, after providing for the payment of all of the Trust's liabilities, all monies remaining in the Trust shall be applied to charitable purposes as determined by the Trustee.

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/14522/11

Note 7. Related Party Transactions

Pursuant to Section 5.05 of the Trust Agreement, the Trustee is entitled to receive compensation for his services in the amount of $75,000 per annum plus reasonable out-of-pocket costs and expenses incurred in connection with the performance of his duties. This amount may be increased or decreased annually proportionately with any increase or decrease in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the corresponding annual period. As a result of increases in the CPI for 2014 and 2015, compensation and out of pocket expenses for Trustee services were $84,453 and $83,123 for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/14522/12