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Ingevity Corp
Form 10-K
March 02, 2017

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016

OR
 TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF
1934
Commission File Number 001-37586

INGEVITY CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware 47-4027764
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

5255 Virginia Avenue
North Charleston, South Carolina 29406
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip code)
843-740-2300

(Registrant's telephone number)

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

Title of Each Class: Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered:

Common Stock (\$0.01 par value) New York Stock Exchange

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

Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 of Section 15(d) of the Act. ..

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. ..

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

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 of 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 definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

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Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer

Non-Accelerated Filer Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

At June 30, 2016, the aggregate market value of common stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant was \$1,433,127,614. The market value held by non-affiliates excludes the value of those shares held by executive officers and directors of the Registrant.

The Registrant had 42,125,358 shares of common stock, \$0.01 par value, outstanding at February 28, 2017.

Documents

Incorporated

by Reference

Portions of

the

Company's

2017 Annual

Meeting

Proxy

Statement

are

incorporated

by reference

into Part III

of this report.

Ingevity Corporation

Form 10-K

INDEX

Page No.

PART

I

Item

1.

Business

Item

1A.

Risk

Factors

Item

1B.

Unresolved

Staff

Comments

Item

21

Properties

Item

31

Legal

Proceedings

Item

4.

Mine

Safety

Disclosures

PART

33

II

Item

5.

Market

for

the

Registrant's

Common

Equity.

Related

Stockholder

Matters

and

Issuer

Purchases

of

Equity

Securities

Item
6.
Selected
Financial
Data
Item
7.
Management's
Discussion
and
Analysis
36
Financial
Condition
and
Results
of
Operations
Item
7A.
Quantitative
and
Qualitative
Disclosures
about
Market
Risk
Item
8.
Financial
Statements
and
Supplementary
Data
Item
9.
Changes
in
and
Disagreements
With
Accountants
on
Accounting
and
Financial
Disclosure
Item
9A.
Controls
and

Procedures
Item
~~9B.~~
~~98.~~
Other
Information

PART
~~99~~
iii

Item
10.
Directors,
Executive
~~99~~
Officers
and
Corporate
Governance

Item
11.
~~99~~
Executive
Compensation

Item
12.
Security
Ownership
of
Certain
Beneficial
~~99~~
Owners
and
Management
and
Related
Stockholder
Matters

Item
13.
Certain
Relationships
and
~~99~~
Related
Transactions,

and
Director
Independence

Item
14.
Principal
Accounting
Fees
and
Services

PART
101
IV
Item
15.
Exhibits
101
Financial
Statement
Schedules
Item
16.
Form
10-K
Summary
Signatures
Index
105
Exhibits

Index

PART I

Item 1. Business

General

Ingevity's business originated as part of the operations of its initial parent company, Westvaco Corporation, a paper and packaging company, using co-products of the kraft pulping process, primarily crude tall oil ("CTO") and lignin, as well as hardwood sawdust. Ingevity operated as a division of Westvaco Corporation and its corporate successors, including MeadWestvaco Corporation and WestRock Company, since 1964. Ingevity separated from WestRock Company on May 15, 2016.

Ingevity Corporation was incorporated in Delaware on March 27, 2015. The address of Ingevity's principal executive offices is 5255 Virginia Avenue, North Charleston, South Carolina 29406. Ingevity maintains a website at www.ingevity.com. Ingevity's website and the information contained in or connected to the website will not be deemed to be incorporated in this document, and you should not rely on any such information in making an investment decision.

Ingevity

Ingevity is a leading global manufacturer of specialty chemicals and high performance activated carbon materials. We provide innovative solutions to meet our customers' unique and demanding requirements through proprietary formulated products. Our deep technical expertise and experience, flexible manufacturing, distinctive chemistry, global reach and focus on innovation and application development provide our customers with the ability to enhance their own products and competitive position in the markets they serve.

Ingevity's specialty chemical products serve as critical inputs used in a variety of high performance applications, including asphalt paving, oil exploration and production, agrochemicals, adhesives, lubricants and printing inks. We are also the leading global manufacturer of activated carbon used in gasoline vapor emission control systems in cars, trucks, motorcycles and boats, with over 750 million units installed globally, having supplied products in this application for over 30 years. Our products meet highly specialized, complex customer needs in the industries in which they are used. As customer applications become more demanding, Ingevity's products become increasingly specialized and represent a critical component of our customers' products, typically at a modest input cost relative to the customer's overall product cost. This value creation - significant performance impact versus relatively low input cost - provides some measure of stability as customers may be reluctant to face the performance risk potentially associated with switching over to competitors' offerings.

With a history of innovation spanning 100 years, we have grown into a global leader in the markets we serve with over \$900 million in sales in 2016, serving customers in approximately 65 countries from our United States and China manufacturing facilities. Our global engineering, technical, sales and application support teams closely collaborate with our customers, and, importantly, with their customers. With our deep technical expertise and experience in our customers' applications and end markets, we have the capacity and flexibility to anticipate and respond to changing market conditions and customer demands and to develop proactive solutions that provide our customers - and therefore us - with a distinct competitive advantage. Additionally, the quality and diversity of our product portfolio, and the flexibility of our manufacturing assets, gives us the capability to direct our resources towards their most profitable and attractive uses and geographies in response to changing market conditions.

We participate in attractive, higher growth sectors of the global specialty chemicals industry. The broadly defined specialty chemicals industry is expected to experience a 3.5% compound annual growth rate ("CAGR") from 2015 through 2020, according to IHS, Inc., a leading provider and analyst of industry information for, among other things, the chemical industry. Ingevity focuses on targeted markets within that space that are expected to outpace the broader specialty chemicals market growth rate, supported by long-term secular growth trends in infrastructure preservation and development, innovation in unconventional oil exploration and production and increasing global food production demands. We also participate in more commoditized sectors, where we sell our functional chemistries, including tall oil fatty acid ("TOFA") and biofractions, directly into the marketplace with low differentiation, and where we sell certain activated carbons for use in some purification processes. Additionally, our specialized automotive carbon

business, which engineers, manufactures and sells wood-based activated carbon used in gasoline vapor emission control systems, is expected to benefit from increasingly stringent vehicle emission standards worldwide that our products are uniquely designed and qualified to meet. The annual global sales of light duty vehicles (i.e. passenger and light commercial vehicles) that are powered with gasoline are forecast to grow from approximately 71 million to approximately 90 million vehicles (+28%) from 2015 to 2025. All of this growth is expected to occur outside of the United States and Canada in countries and regions where gasoline vapor emission standards significantly lag the modern, highly effective standards of the United States and Canada. This

Index

PART I

provides significant upside potential in addition to the already favorable macroeconomic growth trends of the global automotive industry.

We report in two business segments, Performance Materials and Performance Chemicals. Our Performance Materials segment consists of our carbon technologies business which primarily produces automotive carbon products used in gasoline vapor emission control systems. Our Performance Chemicals segment primarily addresses applications in three product families: pavement technologies, oilfield technologies and industrial specialties.

The chart below illustrates our revenue by segment, product family and sales by geography in 2016. For more information about our U.S. and foreign operations, see Note 19 of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

	Performance Materials	Performance Chemicals		
Product Families	Carbon Technologies	Pavement Technologies	Oilfield Technologies	Industrial Specialties
		Pavement preservation		Adhesives
		Adhesion promotion		Agrochemicals
Primary End Uses	Automotive gasoline vapor emissions control	Warm mix asphalt technology	Well service additives	Lubricants
	Process purification		Production and downstream chemicals	Publication inks
				Industrial intermediates
2016 Revenue	\$301 million	\$607 million		

Sales are assigned to geographic areas based on location to which product was shipped to a third party.

Our Core Strengths

Ingevity is committed to continued value creation for its customers and stockholders by focusing on its core strengths:

Leading Global Market Positions

We are a leader in the global pine chemicals industry, further distinguished by our focus on target markets that offer the potential for profitable growth, supported by long-term secular growth trends in infrastructure preservation and development, innovation in unconventional oil exploration and production and increasing global food production demands. Our products serve

Index

PART I

as critical inputs used in a variety of high performance applications, including asphalt paving, oil exploration and production, agrochemicals, lubricants and printing inks. The quality and diversity of our product portfolio, and the flexibility of our manufacturing assets, gives us the capability to direct our differentiated products towards their most profitable and attractive uses and geographies.

Ingevity is the leading global manufacturer of activated carbon used in gasoline vapor emission control systems in cars, trucks, motorcycles and boats. This business is expected to benefit from increasingly stringent vehicle emission standards worldwide that our products are uniquely designed and qualified to meet. The annual global sales of light duty vehicles (i.e. passenger and light commercial vehicles) that are powered with gasoline are forecast to grow from approximately 71 million to approximately 90 million vehicles (+28%) from 2015 to 2025. Most of this growth is expected to occur outside of the United States and Canada in countries and regions where gasoline vapor emission standards significantly lag the modern, highly effective standards of the United States and Canada. This provides significant upside potential in addition to the already favorable macroeconomic growth trends of the global automotive industry.

Flexible Manufacturing Capabilities Optimize Asset Utilization

The quality and diversity of our product portfolio, and the flexibility of our manufacturing assets, gives us the capability to direct our resources to their most profitable uses and geographies.

Our Performance Chemical assets include multipurpose chemical reactors that are capable of manufacturing products of varying chemistries that can serve multiple markets. For example, in our South Carolina facility, the newest reactor that was commissioned in 2015 is capable of producing products for pavement, oilfield and adhesives applications, while our Louisiana assets can be redirected with relative ease among various applications including asphalt, oilfield, adhesives and inks.

Our Performance Materials assets, which primarily produce automotive grade carbon, are also capable of producing a number of other activated carbon products for food, water, beverage and chemical purification applications, maximizing the productivity of these assets.

Deep Technical Expertise and Product Innovation Capability and Experience

We have deep technical expertise and market knowledge and insights, derived from customer relationships and research and development capabilities, that enable our innovation capacity. Innovation efforts are led and supported by our teams of technical experts and industry veterans, many of whom are considered the foremost experts in their fields, spread throughout our organization in key positions from product development to manufacturing to sales. Each of our business units has its own development and application laboratories that work in partnership with our customers to refine existing products and develop new innovative products that will drive value for Ingevity and our customers. With our technical expertise and product innovation capability and experience, and by working closely with our customers, our technical experts can quickly offer application solutions that address our customers' most difficult challenges. For example, when our road contractor customers vary the aggregate and/or asphalt to be used in a particular job mix, they call on our expertise to quickly reformulate the Ingevity additive chemistry needed for the revised mix, so that they can meet the original job specifications on time, regardless of the change. Our ability to swiftly understand and address our customers' performance needs allows Ingevity to maintain and grow its partnerships with its customer base.

Unique Decades-Long Track Record of Automotive Carbon Products Meeting Emission Compliance Standards
Current U.S. federal and California regulatory standards and the recently promulgated China 6 nation standards require that gasoline vapor control devices remain effective for the entire life of the vehicles on which they are installed. Ingevity has a substantial, decades-long track record of providing life-of-vehicle product performance in a properly designed gasoline vapor control system. Our unique capability to engineer a very specific nanoscale porosity into the carbons on a large commercial scale allows the system designers to minimize the system's size based on our carbon's ability to remain highly effective over a vehicle's lifetime. Given the imperative for automotive manufacturers to produce vehicles capable of meeting these long-term requirements, or potentially face expensive recalls and unfavorable publicity, there is an increased risk to use the products of other producers who do not have a comparable,

proven history and technical capability, particularly given the significant costs associated with non-compliance should a competitor's product fail to maintain its effectiveness over vehicle lifetimes.

5

Index

PART I

Global Manufacturing and Supply Chain Reach

We have a global reach which allows us to effectively service multinational customers through a combination of our manufacturing facilities located in the United States and China and local talent strategically placed around the globe. In addition, our technology centers located in the United States, China, Europe and India give us the ability to service our customers throughout these regions, and provide us with market insights that allow us to develop customized solutions for local and regional markets. Our global engineering, technical, sales and application support teams serve customers in approximately 65 countries. Our global reach enables us to more effectively serve - and be the business partner of choice to - multinational companies that look to partners who can meet their needs on a consistent basis wherever they do business.

This capability also allows us to take advantage of future market trends. For example, our oilfield technology business has in the past been primarily focused on the North American market. Our global reach will allow us to pursue growth opportunities outside of the United States, particularly in the Middle East, which has not undergone as significant an output decline during the recent global slowdown in the oil and gas exploration industry.

Collaborative Customer and End User Relationships Drive Profitable Growth Opportunities

We take a partnership approach with our customers, investing resources to deeply understand their customers' markets so that we can provide technologically advanced, tailored solutions that allow our customers to maintain a competitive advantage in the markets they serve. Our knowledge of our customers' end markets provides us with insights that enable us to develop solutions that address opportunities or challenges and create value for our customers. For example, through our relationships with several automobile manufacturers (original equipment manufacturers, or "OEMs") (often, our customers' customer), we learned that certain vehicles were having trouble passing emissions certification tests based on a small amount of volatile organic compounds ("VOCs") migrating from the engine via the vehicles' air intake systems. To address this issue, we developed several generations of activated carbon-based solutions, including activated carbon honeycombs and engineered activated carbon sheets, that manage these emissions while minimizing pressure drop in the air intake system - a key performance advantage to the OEMs. This drove demand for our product by addressing the needs of our customers' customer. We believe this approach - driving demand for our products by developing solutions for our customers' end markets - has been and will continue to be a significant driver of profitable growth.

Education of Government and Regulatory Bodies on Scientifically Based Policies and Specifications

Many of our customers' markets are subject to increasing regulatory standards and mandates. For example, more stringent air quality standards drive reductions in automotive emissions or the use of recycled materials in the case of pavement technologies. With our technical expertise and experience, our teams are a valued resource and work directly with government and regulatory bodies, in support of our customers, as experts in their field to educate regulators about existing and innovative technologies that support their objectives or solve specific challenges. As the trend continues in mature and emerging markets towards more advanced solutions, we believe the ability to leverage our expertise to educate, advocate and promote sensible regulatory solutions will benefit our customers while driving incremental value within those markets. For example, Ingevity has globally recognized expertise in the highly specialized field of automotive gasoline vapor emissions. While tailpipe emissions on vehicles are well recognized, understood and regulated, gasoline vapor emissions from vehicles have been lightly regulated in many countries outside the United States and Canada. Our experts have educated authorities in other countries to help them understand and quantify the magnitude of these emissions and evaluate the highly effective solutions currently in use in the United States and Canada that can reduce these gasoline vapor emissions to "near zero" levels at a relatively low cost per vehicle.

Our engagement with regulators allows us to then work with our customers in order to help them respond and adapt to evolving and varying regulatory standards. For example, because of the stringent and differing regulatory compliance standards applicable to the global oilfield industry, our oilfield customers often turn to us over smaller, less sophisticated vendors in order to help them manage the complexities of compliance risk in chemical distribution and use throughout the world.

Highly Engaged, Performance and Safety-Driven Culture

We have assembled a highly talented, collaborative, committed and creative team which drives the success of our business. We believe in empowerment and accountability and encourage our employees to think boldly. Our collective ambition is keenly focused on creating value for today and tomorrow. Further, we are committed to protecting human health and the environment while using resources in a responsible and sustainable manner: as a long-standing member of the American Chemistry Council (ACC), we subscribe to the Guiding Principles of the American Chemistry Council's Responsible Care® program - a global chemical industry performance initiative that is implemented in the United States through the ACC. Our ISO 9001, ISO/TS 16949

Index

PART I

and Responsible Care® Certifications are internationally recognized measures of consistent superior performance and responsibility to health, safety, security and the environment. We believe this track record is something that further differentiates us from our competitors.

Long-term Secured Raw Material Supply

At the time of the separation from WestRock, we entered into a long-term supply agreement with them pursuant to which we purchase all of the crude tall oil ("CTO") output from WestRock's existing kraft mills, subject to certain exceptions. This relationship with WestRock is strategically important to our Performance Chemicals business due to the limited supply of CTO globally, of which we believe a significant portion is already under long-term supply agreements with other consumers of CTO. We believe this increment of supply, in conjunction with other contracted sources of CTO, will allow us to serve customer demand. See also "Risk Factors - Our Performance Chemicals segment is highly dependent on CTO which is limited in supply; lack of access to sufficient CTO would impact our ability to produce CTO-based products."

Our Plans for Additional Growth

We have a demonstrated history of profitable growth. Looking ahead, we believe we will accelerate our growth while maintaining our profitability by taking the following steps as a newly independent public company:

Expand Sales to Existing Customers and into New Geographies

We believe we are well positioned to organically expand our sales through a combination of continued global sales growth, leveraging our significant application knowledge to apply our existing products to new applications and capitalizing on the investments we have made in our global sales, technical centers and distribution network. Our global reach allows us to effectively compete in new geographies, delivering proven innovative solutions where opportunities to apply our technologies exist. We continue to leverage our significant application knowledge and intimate customer relationships to target opportunities where we know our products perform and to create demand for our products by driving value for our customers.

We intend to continue to strengthen our position in emerging markets where we believe there are significant opportunities for growth. Opportunities include the expansion of sales of our pavement products into areas increasingly in need of newly paved roads and increased sales of activated carbon solutions driven by anticipated regulatory changes in global automotive vapor emissions control standards. As a result, we completed construction of a new Performance Materials facility in China during the fourth quarter of 2015. The total project spending was roughly \$100 million. This facility produces products for our automotive emissions control applications. We began selling products from this facility in 2016.

Increase our Offering of Specialized, Higher Margin Products

We employ a world-class team of engineering, technical, sales and application specialists, along with experienced industry professionals, which provide us with deep technical knowledge and the ability to be a leading provider of specialty products in the markets we serve. We have the experience and capability to further develop and expand upon the products we currently produce, further differentiating them into higher value, increasingly specialized products, or developing new applications and end uses.

We have a history of success in product development and differentiation. For example, our oilfield technologies business transitioned from providing basic TOFA to our customers to the development and marketing of specialized tall oil emulsifiers and corrosion inhibitors. We also grew our pavement technologies from asphalt chemicals into specialized additives used in ultra-thin paving technologies.

We believe that there is significant upside in further developing and expanding upon products produced from TOFA, displacing some of our lower margin business where we sell TOFA directly to certain customers. This will have the added benefit of improved insulation from the cyclical nature of the direct natural fats and oils market of which TOFA is a part. Over the next few years, our goal is to meaningfully increase the portion of our sales of specialized, higher value products derived from TOFA, including addressing new markets or opportunities to upgrade TOFA into product categories where we might not participate today.

Additionally, we search to supply the right chemistry for the applications within our market segments regardless of the raw materials required. Applying our unique insights into the end use applications of our products, our team searches to find novel solutions, outside of our current CTO-based materials, to problems and our team also works to create the supply chain needed to provide those products to our customers. As an example, we have developed and now manufacture and sell product solutions in our pavement technologies business that are TOFA and hydrocarbon based.

7

Index

PART I

Innovate to Enable Our Customers to Adapt to Increasingly Stringent Regulatory Standards

We are a valued resource with government and regulatory agencies around the world, from California to China, including national, regional and local environmental regulatory bodies. We work directly with such bodies, in support of our customers, to help them develop sensible standards based on the availability of technological solutions that make such standards commercially achievable. As standards are adopted and become increasingly demanding, the products that can be used to achieve compliance with such standards become increasingly technologically complex to design and manufacture on a commercial level. Our ability to meet these complexities provides Ingevity with a distinctive commercial edge — as our customers in many applications depend on us to help them meet their compliance standards. For example, when paving contractors were having difficulty meeting the Florida Department of Transportation’s initiative to use more recycled tire rubber, the pavement technologies group developed an innovative delivery system, Evoflex RMA, and educated contractors on how to use it to achieve the desired environmental and performance benefits. We also work closely with automotive companies and their suppliers to ensure that they understand and can meet increasingly stringent vehicle emission standards.

Invest Organically and Selectively Pursue Acquisitions that Further Strengthen Our Product Portfolio

We plan to continue to invest capital organically in attractive cost reduction projects and in capacity expansions as necessary to meet demand growth. For example, in 2016, in order to meet the growing demand for our honeycomb products that help meet the U.S. and Canadian Tier 3 regulation, we began a capital expansion at our Purification Cellutions, LLC, Waynesboro, Georgia honeycomb extrusion joint venture facility to effectively double the capacity output by year end 2017. As demand for these products grows, we will continue to evaluate additional capacity expansion as needed.

In addition, we intend to pursue value-creating acquisitions that represent attractive opportunities in our target markets as well as in high-value niche applications that complement our current product portfolio and capabilities. We continue seeking to add product lines and portfolios, as well as marketing and manufacturing alliances, that will play an important role in strengthening our leadership positions. We are pursuing acquisitions both domestically and globally.

Segments

Performance Materials

We engineer, manufacture and sell wood-based, chemically activated carbon products, produced through a highly technical and specialized process primarily for use in gasoline vapor emission control systems in cars, trucks, motorcycles and boats. We have produced and sold activated carbon for over 100 years, including over 30 years for the automotive application. We are the global leader in this automotive application, with over 750 million units installed globally since we entered this application. We also produce a number of other activated carbon products for food, water, beverage and chemical purification applications, to maximize the productivity of our manufacturing assets.

Our automotive carbon products capture gasoline vapor emissions that would otherwise be released into the atmosphere as VOCs which contain hazardous air pollutants and can photochemically react to form ozone and secondary organic aerosols, a form of PM_{2.5}, which themselves form haze. These gasoline vapor emissions (which are distinct from tailpipe emissions) are released primarily (i) during refueling, (ii) when a vehicle is parked during the daytime, as a result of evaporation and expansion of vapors in the fuel tank in warmer daytime temperatures and (iii) as “running loss”, as a result of evaporation and expansion of vapors in the fuel tank from increased temperatures as a result of operation of the vehicle.

Our automotive carbon products are typically part of vehicle based gasoline vapor emissions control systems which can range from systems equipped with an approximately one liter carbon canister that captures one day of diurnal parking emissions, to more sophisticated Onboard Refueling Vapor Recovery (“ORVR”), running loss and multiday diurnal parking systems with a two to three liter carbon canister that captures over 98% of the gasoline vapor emissions.

The captured gasoline vapors are then largely purged from the carbon and directed to the engine where they are used as supplemental power for the vehicle. In this way, our automotive carbon products are part of a system that provides for both environmental control and energy recovery. We estimate that, in 2016, our products collectively prevented over 20,000 metric tons of VOC emissions each day from being lost to the atmosphere and returned the equivalent of 8 million gallons of gasoline each day to supplementally power vehicles.

Environmental standards drive the implementation of gasoline vapor emission control systems by automotive manufacturers. While tailpipe emissions on vehicles are well recognized, understood and regulated, gasoline vapor emissions from

Index

PART I

vehicles have been lightly regulated in many countries outside the United States and Canada. For those countries that have not significantly regulated gasoline vapor emissions, enacting more stringent regulations represents a low-cost, high-return opportunity to address their air quality issues. The annual global sales of light duty vehicles (i.e. passenger and light commercial vehicles) that are powered with gasoline are forecast to grow from approximately 71 million to approximately 90 million vehicles (+28%) from 2015 to 2025. All of this growth is expected to occur outside of the United States and Canada in countries and regions where gasoline vapor emission standards significantly lag the modern, highly effective standards of the United States and Canada. Adoption of modern gasoline vapor emission standards in these regions would have significant, positive environmental and energy efficiency impacts and provide significant upside growth potential for our automotive carbon business.

The United States and Canada have led the world in recognizing and addressing the harm to air quality caused by gasoline vapor emissions, and in early 2014 enacted regulatory standards that will further reduce these emissions to “near zero” levels by phasing in Tier 3 evaporative emission standards through 2022, which will result in significant increases in the use of our canister “bleed emissions” system patent over that same period. The Tier 3 phase in schedule requires compliance to the standard as follows: 40% of model year 2017's vehicles, 60% of model year 2018's, 80% of model year 2020's and 100% of model year 2022's. The most commonly applied embodiment of the patent uses our activated carbon in the main part of the canister and our activated carbon honeycomb(s) as a “scrubber” on the outlet side of the canister to reduce the canister's emissions to “near zero.” Our “canister bleed emissions” patent expires in April 2022. The honeycombs are manufactured through an activated carbon ceramic extrusion process at our joint venture facility, Purification Cellutions, LLC, located in Waynesboro, Georgia. We financially consolidate this joint venture, of which we have a 70 percent ownership and operating responsibility. The other 30 percent interest is owned by a U.S. based third party and the partner's income is represented in our noncontrolling interest elimination.

Most other countries outside the United States and Canada have significantly lagged in the adoption of regulatory standards that would reduce these gasoline vapor emissions, focusing instead on regulating the more “visible” tailpipe emissions. These other countries are using a gasoline vapor emission standard that is functionally equivalent to a 1981 U.S. regulatory standard. As a result, in Europe, Asia and South America, gasoline vapor emissions are the primary source of automotive VOC emissions. China recently promulgated a new national standard, China 6, that is functionally equivalent to the 2009 alignment of U.S. Tier 2 with California LEV II. This new national standard, containing ORVR and multi-day diurnal parking emission controls, is scheduled to be fully phased in by July 2020 with the potential for earlier implementation in several large municipal regions.

As recognized experts in the field of gasoline vapor emission control, Ingevity has been working with regulatory bodies and relevant third parties in China, Japan, Mexico, Brazil and the European Union to help them understand and move towards more effective regulatory standards similar to those in place in the United States and Canada.

Regulatory indications of adoption and implementation of more stringent vapor emissions standards outside of the United States and Canada include the following:

- The European Commission (“EC”) has adopted more stringent gasoline vapor emission regulations with its Euro 6c standard, implementing in September 2019. This new standard is more stringent than the current standards and includes a 2-day diurnal parking emission test that will generally result in a 30-70% increase in canister capacities and a shift in some volumes to pellets and high activity carbon.
- On December 23, 2016, the China Ministry of Environmental Protection and the China State Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection, and Quarantine released its China 6 National Standard on the Limits and Measurement Methods for Emissions from Light-Duty Vehicles (GB 18352 6-2016). In the new standard, diurnal control is increased to 48-hours, running loss conditions are simulated, and ORVR is added. Emissions limits are also reduced and will be similar to those in U.S. Tier 2. As a result, canister volumes are expected to increase by 2 to 3 times and the majority of the canisters are expected to shift to high activity carbons and pellets. This new standard implements nationally on July 1, 2020 and will likely be adopted earlier by some regions and municipalities.
- Sao Paulo, Brazil is experiencing tremendous ozone problems and needs VOC reductions for air quality improvement. CONAMA is the national authority with responsibility for establishing new vehicle emissions standards in Brazil and

is presided over by the Minister of Environment. Sao Paulo is Brazil's most populous metropolitan area, and its state environmental authority, CETESB, has the role of creating and recommending motor vehicle standards to the federal government. CETESB desires to upgrade their evaporative emission standards, including technologies such as ORVR, and have CONAMA add these new requirements to the next phase of vehicle standards, called Proconve 7. They must first get an approval and recommendation from AEA (Brazil's Association of Automotive Engineers) and ABNT (Brazil Association for Technical Norms) before also seeking action by IBAMA. IBAMA is Brazil's federal environment protection agency with responsibility for the execution, regulation, and control of environmental policies.

Index

PART I

The AEA has been working to finalize a set of test procedures that includes ORVR for addition to Proconve 7, and the procedures are now in review by ABNT.

•South Korea is currently phasing in some U.S. Tier 2 diurnal parking emission standards, which generally require activated carbon canister volumes greater than 1.3 liters and an increased use of pelletized carbon. In 2018, South Korea will begin phasing in portions of the U.S. Tier 3 “near zero” full vehicle diurnal parking emission standards that will favor the use of low emission and air induction system diurnal parking emission activated carbon technologies. See also “Risk Factors - Adverse conditions in the automotive market may adversely affect demand for our automotive carbon products,” and “Risk Factors - If increasingly more stringent air quality standards worldwide are not adopted, our growth could be impacted.”

Current regulatory standards in the United States and Canada require that gasoline vapor control devices remain effective for the entire life of the vehicles on which installed. The end of lifetime requirements for most vehicles is 10 years or 120,000 miles, but will increase to 15 years or 150,000 miles for a large segment of these U.S. vehicles. China 6 standards also include a lifetime requirement of 160,000 kilometers or 12 years. Ingevity has a substantial, decades long track record of providing life-of-vehicle product performance based on our unique capability to engineer a very specific nanoscale porosity into the carbons on a large commercial scale. Given the imperative for automotive manufactures to produce vehicles capable of meeting these long term requirements, or potentially face expensive recalls and unfavorable publicity, there is an increased risk to use other producers who do not have a comparable, proven history, particularly given the significant costs associated with non-compliance should a competitor’s offering fail to maintain effectiveness over vehicle lifetimes. Additionally, because these gasoline vapor control systems are certified as “environmental devices” for models currently in production, it is difficult and costly to replace our products within the vehicle’s control system with a competitive product during the vehicle’s model/platform production life due to the high cost of recertification.

As a result of decades of innovation and production, Ingevity is able to produce products that are effective in smaller amounts than competitors’ offerings, meaning less product is required - which results in savings through the use of a smaller and less costly canister in the overall emissions control system. Continued innovation and manufacturing know how should allow this advantage to continue even as competitors improve their product offerings.

Ingevity is further uniquely positioned to capitalize on the opportunity afforded by the adoption of these modern vapor emission regulatory standards, which will, as a practical matter (given current technology), require manufacturers of light duty vehicles in these countries to incrementally install advanced gasoline vapor control technology with carbon capable of meeting the new regulatory standards. Based on the regulatory trends and expected growth in vehicles, Ingevity management estimates that the revenue for its automotive emissions products could double within five to seven years from 2015. Ingevity, through its proprietary technology, trade secrets and confidential manufacturing know-how, has unparalleled capability and expertise to manufacture the high performance activated carbon products required to meet these regulatory standards, as well as more stringent standards likely to be imposed in the years to come. These same capabilities and expertise will help Ingevity to maintain its position in the United States and Canada automotive markets as they advance their standard to “near zero” gasoline vapor emission levels.

We also produce a number of other activated carbon products for food, water, beverage and chemical purification applications, to maximize the productivity of our manufacturing assets.

In 2016, our Performance Materials segment provided sales of \$301.0 million and segment operating profit of \$106.9 million. For further information on measures of profitability used by managers of the business and its segments, refer to “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Ingevity.”

Production

Activated carbon is an amorphous form of carbon characterized by a high volume of nanoscale pores. “Activation” refers to the process of developing these pores. The size, shape and volume of the pore structure and the surface chemistry of the pore are critical for driving performance in various applications.

Activated carbons are typically produced from either a thermal or chemical process utilizing a wide variety of carbonaceous raw materials. The thermal process, the most widely used activation process, uses rotary kilns or

multi-hearth furnaces to carbonize and activate the raw material. This process operates at a much higher temperature and at a lower yield than the chemical activation process. Typical raw materials include bituminous coal, lignite and coconuts. Thermally activated carbons are usually used for

Index

PART I

“catch and dispose” applications, whereby the carbon is used to capture certain compounds and the carbon product is then disposed of or thermally regenerated.

Ingevity employs a more specialized activation process, whereby chemical catalysts (most often phosphoric acid or zinc chloride) and various heating methods are used to facilitate the development of porosity. This process operates at a lower temperature and typically has higher yields than a thermal process. Carbons produced by this method typically have larger pores than thermally activated carbons and can be used in both “catch and dispose” applications and “catch and release” applications, whereby the carbon is used to capture and temporarily hold on to certain compounds which are then released in a controlled manner under specific operating conditions.

We use hardwood sawdust to produce chemically activated carbon, which, because of its higher pore volume, pore structure and high surface area, is well-matched for a variety of applications and ideally suited for the “catch and release” automotive application of capturing and reusing gasoline vapor emissions.

We further process activated carbon after it is activated into different forms using a variety of extrusion processes.

One of our extrusion processes is to use activated carbon and various binders to make a formed pellet. Pelleted carbon is typically used in canister applications where a low pressure drop system is required such as ORVR.

Another extrusion process we employ is with our honeycomb "scrubber". We utilize an activated carbon infused ceramic extrusion process. These honeycomb "scrubbers" are used with the Company's patented system to reduce the canister's emissions to "near zero" and are manufactured at our joint venture facility, Purification Cellutions, LLC, located in Waynesboro, Georgia.

Customers

We sell our automotive products to over 60 customers around the globe. We are the trusted source of these products for many of the world's largest automotive parts manufacturers, including Aisan Industry, Delphi Automotive, MAHLE, and many other large and small component manufacturers throughout the global supply chain. Our relationship with many of our customers and their customers - the vehicle manufacturers themselves (including every one of the top 15 global automotive manufacturers) - have been in place for most of our history in this application. No one customer within our Performance Materials segment represents more than 10% of the segment's net sales.

Ingevity also produces activated carbon products for food, water, beverage and chemical purification applications, which are sold to nearly 90 customers throughout the world.

We operate primarily through a direct sales force in North America and our other major markets and also have a smaller, focused network of agents and distributors that have established a strong direct sales and marketing presence.

Competition

In automotive carbon, Ingevity has a unique decades-long track record of providing life-of-vehicle performance, with over 750 million units installed. Given the imperative for automotive manufacturers to produce vehicles for the United States and Canadian markets capable of meeting life-of-vehicle emission standards, or potentially face expensive recalls and unfavorable publicity, our automotive carbon products provide our customers the low-risk choice in this high performance application. Our competitors in the automotive application include Cabot Corp., Kuraray, and several Chinese manufacturers. Our process purification business competes mainly in the United States in the food, beverage, chemical and water purification applications. Our competitors in this segment include Cabot, Calgon Carbon, Osaka Gas/Jacobi Carbons and several domestic U.S. manufacturers and distributors of imported products.

Performance Chemicals

Ingevity's Performance Chemicals segment develops, manufactures and sells a wide range of specialty chemicals primarily derived from co-products of the kraft pulping process. Products include performance chemicals derived from pine chemicals used in asphalt paving, adhesives, agrochemical dispersants, printing inks, lubricants, oilfield exploration and production and other diverse industrial uses. Our application expertise is often called upon to provide unique solutions to our customers that maximize resource efficiency. We have a broad and diverse customer base in this segment. In 2016, our top ten customers accounted for approximately 38% of our segment revenue; the next 100 customers made up approximately 39% of our segment revenue.

The primary raw material used in our Performance Chemicals segment is CTO. Our flexible manufacturing processes allow us to take advantage of our steady availability of CTO supply and respond to changing customer and market demands, which enables us to fully utilize our manufacturing assets.

Index

PART I

Our Performance Chemicals business serves customers globally from two manufacturing locations in the United States.

In 2016, our Performance Chemicals segment delivered sales of \$607.3 million and segment operating profit of \$56.7 million. For further information on measures of profitability used by managers of the business and its segments, refer to "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Ingevity."

Production

Most of our performance chemicals are derived from CTO, a co-product of the kraft pulping process, where pine is used as the source of the pulp. CTO is produced by acidulating black liquor soap skimmings ("BLSS"), which are recovered during the kraft pulping process. Consumers of CTO can purchase BLSS from pulping mills that do not have acidulation capacity (in which case the BLSS will need to be acidulated into CTO), and purchase CTO from pulping mills that do have acidulation capacity. The CTO is further separated by distillation into tall oil rosin ("TOR"), TOFA and other biofractions. As such products are further refined or chemically modified, higher value derivative products are created, making their way into a wide variety of industrial and consumer goods. We also produce performance chemicals derived from lignin, also a co-product of the kraft pulping process. TOR and TOFA are sold directly to customers in some instances, or, along with lignin, further refined or chemically modified into higher value derivative products.

Our differentiated performance chemicals are engineered to meet specific industry standards and customer requirements.

Pavement Technologies

Our pavement technologies group supplies a broad line of innovative additives, systems and technologies for road construction, resurfacing, preservation, maintenance and recycling globally. As a specialty asphalt additive supplier for over 50 years, we have a long history of work with transportation agencies, university research consortiums, paving contractors and asphalt refiners around the world to design, develop and implement innovative additives and novel paving systems that protect existing roadways and enhance the performance of new road construction.

Our pavement technologies team combines broad downstream technical, application and construction experience with a strong direct sales and marketing presence. Our combined expertise in the disciplines of chemistry and civil engineering provides a comprehensive understanding of the relationship between molecular structure of our chemistries and their impact on the performance of pavement systems. This allows us to develop products customized to local markets and consistently deliver cost-effective solutions for our clients. We also introduce and commercialize new technologies globally through consulting relationships with ministries and departments of transportation to stimulate customer demand for our products.

We supply over 100 asphalt additive products and technologies to approximately 500 customers under numerous well-known industry brands such as Evotherm®, Ralumac® and Indulin®. Technology centers located in the United States, China, Europe and India give us the ability to service our customers throughout these regions, and provide us with market insights that allow us to develop customized solutions for local and regional markets.

We are a global leader in the rapidly expanding Warm Mix Asphalt ("WMA") enhanced paving segment with our Evotherm® family of products, with over 200,000 lane miles of Evotherm® asphalt having been placed into service in the United States. Evotherm's® unique chemistry allows paving at temperatures up to 100 degrees Fahrenheit lower than traditional hot mix asphalt (which typically runs between 300 and 325 degrees Fahrenheit), and lower than temperatures achieved by competing WMA technologies. The product, which is added during the mixing of rock aggregate and liquid asphalt, requires no other modification to the paving process. Performance benefits of the Evotherm® product include extending the paving season into colder weather conditions, enabling service to more distant jobsites, accelerating project completion and improving worker safety. According to industry standard predictive lab tests, roads constructed with Evotherm® technology have improved aggregate adhesion properties and longer pavement life. Evotherm® carries environmental benefits as well, reducing production-related CO₂ emissions up to 20 - 35% and lowering jobsite emissions by reducing the fumes typically associated with hot mix asphalt paving. Evotherm® also delivers significant savings per ton of mix, making this an attractive product during times of

constrained municipal resources and budgets.

According to the National Asphalt Paving Association, WMA paving technology is used annually in 30% of all new highway construction in the U.S. The relevant advantages of WMA paving, and of Evotherm® in particular, are expected to lead to growth, both in the United States and internationally. The product is already gaining market acceptance in China and Europe, with over 30,000 kilometers placed in service in Europe and over 25,000 kilometers placed in service in China. We believe additional

12

Index

PART I

growth opportunities exist in Europe, Latin America and elsewhere in Asia, addressable through our existing distribution capabilities in each of these regions.

Customers

We supply over 100 asphalt additive products and technologies to approximately 500 customers under numerous well-known industry brands such as Evotherm®, Ralumac® and Indulin®. Technology centers located in the United States, China, Europe and India create market insights for product development customized to local and regional markets.

Competition

We compete on the basis of deep knowledge of our customers' business and extensive insights into road building technologies and trends globally. We use these strengths to develop consulting relationships with government departments of transportation, facilitating new technology introduction into key markets around the world. Our combined expertise in the disciplines of chemistry and civil engineering provides a comprehensive understanding of the relationship between molecular structure of our chemistries and their impact on the performance of pavement systems. This allows us to develop products customized to local markets and to consistently deliver cost-effective solutions for our customers. Our primary competitors in pavement technologies are AkzoNobel, Arkema and ArrMaz.

Oilfield Technologies

Our oilfield technologies group produces and sells a wide range of innovative specialty chemical products for the global oilfield industry, including well service additives and chemical solutions for production and downstream applications.

Well Service Additives. Our well service additive products are formulated to increase emulsion stability and aid in fluid loss control for oil-based drilling fluids. Other additives include rheology modifiers, which are used to improve the viscosity properties of oil-based fluids, and are typically used in deep water or cold temperature applications and wetting agents, which provide improved wetting of solids and aid in the efficiency of the drilling process. This family of products aids in accessing difficult to reach oil and gas reserves, both on and offshore around the globe.

Production and Downstream. Our production and downstream products serve as corrosion inhibitors or their components. Crude oil and natural gas production is characterized by variable production rates and unpredictable changes due to the nature of the produced fluids including but not limited to water and salt content. Our corrosion inhibitors maximize production rates by reducing equipment downtime from corrosion of key equipment and pipe.

Customers

We sell our oilfield technologies to over 60 customers around the globe. Our relationships with our top ten customers have been in place for more than ten years, and we work extremely closely with our customers on their product requirements.

Competition

We compete on the basis of our ability to understand our customers' applications and deliver solutions that aid in their improvement of the exploration and production of oil and gas for the end users. Additionally, this application expertise coupled with our strong understanding of CTO-based chemistry allows for rapid development of solutions to challenges in the field. Our scale and flexibility of manufacturing are the final piece that helps deliver the creativity, expedience and peace of mind the customers in oilfield require from their best suppliers. Our competitors include Georgia-Pacific, Lamberti, Kraton and several others.

Industrial Specialties

Our industrial specialties group manufactures specialty chemicals - including adhesive tackifiers, agrochemical dispersants, lubricant additives, corrosion inhibitors and ink resins - used in industrial settings. Our technical expertise and formulation capabilities allow us to develop innovative products to meet our customers' various needs.

Adhesives. We are a leading global supplier of tackifier resins which provide superior adhesion to difficult-to-bond materials to the adhesives industry. Adhesive applications for our products include construction, product assembly, packaging, pressure sensitive labels and tapes, hygiene products and road markings.

Agrochemicals. We produce dispersants for crop protection products as well as other naturally derived products for agrochemicals. Crop protection formulations are highly engineered, highly regulated and cover a range of different formulation

13

Index

PART I

types, from liquids to solids. We deliver a wide range of dispersants that are high performing and consistent. In addition, our crop protection products are approved for use as inert ingredients in agrochemicals by regulatory agencies throughout the world.

Lubricants. We supply lubricant additives and corrosion inhibitors for the metalworking and fuel additives markets. Our lubricant products are multi-functional additives that contribute to lubricity, wetting, corrosion inhibition, emulsification and general performance improvement. Our products are valued because of their ease in handling, robust performance and improved formulation stability.

Printing Inks. We are a leading supplier of ink resins from renewable resources to the global graphic arts industry for the preparation of printing inks. Our products improve gloss, drying speed, viscosity, adhesion and rub resistance of the finished ink to the substrate. We produce a wide array of resins, typically specifically tailored to a customer's use, which can vary by application, pigment type, end use, formulation and manufacturing and printing process.

Intermediates. Our functional chemistries are sold across a diverse range of industrial markets including, among others, paper chemicals, textile dyes, rubber, cleaners, mining and nutraceuticals.

Customers

We sell our industrial specialty chemicals to approximately 500 customers around the globe. We have an over twenty-year relationship with many of our significant customers in this business. We work extremely closely with our customers on their product requirements.

Competition

In industrial specialties, our customers select the product that provides the best balance of performance, consistency and price. Reputation and commitment to our customer's industry are also valued by our customers and allow us to win business when other factors are equal. In our adhesives business, our products compete against other tackifiers, including other TOR-based tackifiers as well as tackifiers produced from gum rosin and hydrocarbon starting materials. In addition, the choice of polymer used in an adhesive formulation drives the selection of tackifier. In agrochemicals, the selection of a dispersant is made early in the product development cycle and the formulator has a choice among Ingevity's sulfonated lignin products, lower quality lignosulfonates and other surfactants such as naphthalene sulfonates. In lubricants, we compete against other producers of distilled tall oil and additives. In inks, our products compete against other resins that can be derived from TOR, gum rosin and, to a lesser extent, hydrocarbon sources. In our intermediates business, our TOFA competes against widely available fats and oils derived from soy, rapeseed, palm, cotton and tallow sources.

Competitors are different depending on the product, application and region and include Kraton, Georgia-Pacific, Eastman Chemical, ExxonMobil, Borregaard, Lawter, Respol/Forchem, as well as several others.

Capital Expenditures

On average steady-state required spending on continuity capital (e.g., maintenance, safety health and environment, and regulatory) for the business is estimated to be equal to or slightly less than annual Depreciation and Amortization ("D&A") expense. In any given year, however, continuity capital spending can vary significantly from the average given the nature of some required projects. In addition to continuity capital spending, we would expect to invest additional capital as attractive opportunities for high rate of return cost reduction or expansionary projects warrant. This spending amount may also vary significantly on a year to year basis depending on factors such as timing of project spending and the opportunities at hand.

Raw Materials and Energy

Performance Chemicals. The primary raw material used in our performance chemicals segment is CTO. The availability of CTO is directly linked to the production output of kraft mills using pine as their source of pulp. As a result, there is a finite global supply of CTO - with global demand for kraft pulp driving the global supply of CTO, rather than demand for CTO itself. Most of the CTO made available for sale by its producers is covered by long-term supply agreements, further constraining availability.

At the time of the Separation, we entered into a long-term supply agreement with WestRock pursuant to which we purchase all of the CTO output from WestRock's existing kraft mills, subject to certain exceptions. Beginning in 2025, either party may provide a notice to the other party terminating the agreement five years from the date of such notice. Beginning one year after

14

Index

PART I

such notice, the quantity of products provided by WestRock under the agreement will be gradually reduced over a four-year period based on the schedule set forth in the agreement. In addition, from 2022 until 2025, either party may provide one-year notice to remove a kraft mill as a supply source. The two largest kraft mills under the agreement currently are expected to supply approximately 19.5 to 21.5% and 18.5% to 20.0%, respectively, of the total amount of products expected to be supplied under our agreement with WestRock. In the event that WestRock exercises its right to terminate our supply agreement with them or remove a kraft mill as a supply source, we may be able to obtain substitute supplies of CTO from other suppliers, spot purchases or a new contract with WestRock. This agreement includes pricing terms based on market prices. Under this agreement, based on WestRock's current output, we expect to source approximately 45% to 55% of our CTO requirements for the maximum operating rates of our facilities. We also have agreements with other suppliers to satisfy substantially all of the balance of our expected requirements of CTO through 2018.

We believe that we are well positioned to have sufficient CTO required for our operations. However, if any of our suppliers (including WestRock) fail to meet their respective demands under our supply agreements or we are otherwise unable to procure an adequate supply of CTO, we would be unable to produce the quantity of products that we have historically produced. In addition, if WestRock exercises its rights to terminate the agreement or remove a kraft mill as a supply source, and we are unable to arrange a substitute supply of CTO, we would be unable to continue to produce the same quantity of products. In the event that WestRock exercises its right to terminate our supply agreement with them or remove a kraft mill as a supply source, we may be able to obtain substitute supplies of CTO from other suppliers, spot purchases or a new contract with WestRock. Additionally, there are other pressures on the availability of CTO. Some kraft pulp mills may choose to consume their production of CTO to meet their energy needs rather than sell the CTO to third parties. Furthermore, weather conditions have in the past and may in the future affect the availability and quality of pine trees used in the kraft pulping process and therefore the availability of CTO meeting our quality standards. See "Risk Factors - Our Performance Chemicals segment is highly dependent on CTO which is limited in supply; lack of access to sufficient CTO would impact our ability to produce CTO-based products." Also, regulatory incentives and mandates in Europe for the use of biofuel have placed additional pressure on CTO availability. See "Risk Factors - The European Union's Directive 2009/28 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable resources ("Renewable Energy Directive" or "RED") and similar legislation in the United States and elsewhere may incentivize the use of CTO as a feedstock for production of alternative fuels." Finally, CTO as a raw material may be subject to significant pricing pressures. See "Risk Factors - Pricing for CTO is subject to particular pricing pressures by reason of limited supply and competing demands for end use, and we may be limited in our ability to pass on increased costs to our customers," and "Risk Factors - The Company's oilfield technologies business is significantly affected by trends in oil and natural gas prices that affect the level of exploration, development and production activity."

The other key raw materials used in the Performance Chemicals business are nonylphenol, pentaerythritol and ethylene amines. These are sourced where possible through multiple suppliers to protect against supply disruptions and to maintain competitive pricing.

Performance Materials. The primary raw material (by volume) used in in the manufacture of our activated carbon is hardwood sawdust. Sawdust is readily available, and is sourced through multiple suppliers to protect against supply disruptions and to maintain competitive pricing.

We also consume phosphoric acid, which is used to chemically activate the hardwood sawdust. This phosphoric acid is sourced through multiple suppliers to protect against supply disruptions and to maintain competitive pricing. The market price of phosphoric acid is affected by the global agriculture market as the majority of global phosphate rock production is used for fertilizer production and only a portion of that production is used to manufacture purified phosphoric acid. In the recent past, there have been price run-ups in phosphoric acid due to increased phosphate rock demands in global agriculture, which have in turn negatively affected our business.

Energy. Our manufacturing processes require a significant amount of energy. In particular, we are dependent on natural gas to fuel our carbon activation processes and are therefore subject to the market fluctuations in the price of

natural gas. Although we believe that we currently have a stable supply of and infrastructure for natural gas sufficient for our operations, we are subject to volatility in the market price of natural gas.

Index

PART I

Environment

Our operations are subject to extensive regulation by federal, state and local authorities, as well as regulatory authorities with jurisdiction over the foreign operations of Ingevity, including relating to the discharge of materials into the environment and the handling, disposal and clean-up of waste materials, and otherwise relating to the protection of the environment. It is not possible to quantify with certainty the material effects that compliance with these regulations may have upon the capital expenditures, earnings or competitive position of Ingevity, but it is anticipated that such compliance will not have a material adverse effect on any of the foregoing. For a further discussion, see “Risk Factors - Our business involves hazards associated with chemical manufacturing, storage, transportation and disposal,” and “Risk Factors - The Company's operations are subject to a wide range of general and industry specific environmental laws and regulations.” Environmental regulation and legal proceedings have the potential for involving significant costs and liability for the Ingevity.

Backlog

In general, we do not manufacture our products against a backlog of orders and do not consider backlog to be a significant indicator of the level of future sales activity. Production and inventory levels are based on the level of incoming orders as well as projections of future demand. Therefore, we believe that backlog information is not material to understanding our overall business and should not be considered a reliable indicator of our ability to achieve any particular level of revenue or financial performance.

Intellectual Property

Intellectual property, including patents, closely guarded trade secrets and highly proprietary manufacturing know-how, as well as other proprietary rights, is a critical part of maintaining our technology leadership and competitive edge. Our business strategy includes filing patent and trademark applications where appropriate for proprietary developments, as well as protecting our trade secrets. We actively create, protect and enforce our intellectual property rights. The protection afforded by our patents and trademarks varies based on country, scope and coverage, as well as the availability of legal remedies. Although our intellectual property taken as a whole is material to the business, other than our “canister bleed emissions” patent, which is part of our automotive business and expires in April 2022, there is no individual patent or trademark the loss of which could have a material adverse effect on the business. The most commonly applied embodiment of the “canister bleed emissions” patent uses our activated carbon in the main part of the canister and our activated carbon honeycomb(s) from our joint venture, Purification Cellutions, LLC, facility, as a “scrubber” on the outlet side of the canister to reduce the canister's emissions to “near zero.” Our Evotherm® Warm Mix Asphalt technology is supported by numerous global patents. See “Risk Factors - If we are unable to adequately protect our intellectual property, we may lose significant competitive advantages,” and “Risk Factors - We are subject to cyber-security risks related to our intellectual property and certain other data.”

Research and Development

We employ a world-class team of engineering and scientific professionals, many of whom hold Ph.D. degrees and are considered some of the foremost experts in their fields, with deep knowledge of our customers’ markets. We spent \$8 million, \$7 million and \$8 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively, on research and development which was expensed as incurred.

Seasonality

There are a variety of seasonal dynamics that impact our businesses, though none materially affect financial results, except in the case of the pavement technologies business, where roughly 75% of its revenue is generated between April and September. From a supply perspective, this seasonality is effectively managed through pre-season inventory build then active inventory management throughout the year.

Employees

We currently employ approximately 1,500 employees, of whom 78% are employed in the United States and 22% are employed internationally. Approximately 26% are represented by labor unions, domestic and international, under various collective bargaining agreements. We engage in negotiations with labor unions for new collective bargaining agreements from time to time based upon expiration dates of agreements and statutory requirements. We consider our

relationships with employees to be generally good.

The collective bargaining agreement with the Covington Paperworkers Union (“CPU”) representing approximately 125 production and maintenance employees in our Covington, Virginia facility also covered production employees of the adjoining

Index

PART I

WestRock paper mill. Similarly, the collective bargaining agreement with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers ("IBEW") for WestRock's electrical and instrument technicians also represented eight hourly employees working at our Covington facility. These shared collective bargaining arrangements have been separated subsequent to the Separation.

Ingevity is currently negotiating independently with the bargaining committee for the CPU and the IBEW, respectively. The agreement with CPU expired on December 1, 2016 while the agreement with IBEW expired on January 15, 2017. The provisions of both agreements remain in effect under an "evergreen clause" and notice provisions. The two negotiations are proceeding in good faith by all parties with additional dates set for further discussion in the near future. See "Risk Factors - Work stoppages and other labor relations matters may have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations."

The Separation

Prior to the separation, we operated as a reporting segment of WestRock, which was formed upon the combination (the "Merger") of MeadWestvaco Corporation ("MWV") and Rock-Tenn Company ("Rock-Tenn"). The Merger was completed on July 1, 2015.

Prior to the Merger, we operated as a reporting segment of MWV, which announced on January 8, 2015 that it intended to separate its specialty chemicals business through a pro rata distribution of common stock to its stockholders. Upon the completion of the Merger, WestRock announced its continued plans to complete the separation.

On May 15, 2016 (the "Distribution Date"), WestRock Company ("WestRock") completed the previously announced separation of the business comprising WestRock's Specialty Chemicals reporting segment, and certain other assets and liabilities, into Ingevity, a separate and distinct public company (herein referred to as the "Separation"). The Separation was completed by way of a distribution of all of the then outstanding shares of common stock of Ingevity through a dividend in kind of Ingevity's common stock (par value \$0.01) to holders of record of WestRock common stock (par value \$0.01) as of the close of business of May 4, 2016 (the "Record Date").

On the Distribution Date, each holder of WestRock's common stock received one share of Ingevity's common stock for every six shares of WestRock's common stock held on the Record Date. The Separation was completed pursuant to a Separation and Distribution Agreement and other agreements with WestRock related to the Separation, including an Employee Matters Agreement ("EMA"), a Tax Matters Agreement, a Transition Services Agreement and an Intellectual Property Agreement (collectively, the "Separation Agreements"), each of which was filed as an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 16, 2016. The Separation Agreements govern the relationship among Ingevity and WestRock following the Separation and provide for the allocation of various assets, liabilities, rights and obligations. The Separation Agreements also include arrangements for transition services to be provided by WestRock to Ingevity. For a discussion of each agreement, see the section entitled "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions - Agreements with WestRock Related to the Spin-Off" in our Information Statement filed as Exhibit 99.1 ("Information Statement") to our Registration Statement on Form 10, as amended, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 26, 2016 ("Registration Statement"). The Separation Agreements were entered into on May 14, 2016.

The Registration Statement was declared effective by the SEC on April 25, 2016, and Ingevity's common stock began "regular-way" trading on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") on May 16, 2016 under the symbol "NGVT".
Availability of Reports Filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission

Our interest website is www.ingevity.com. We make available, free of charge through our website, our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Exchange Act"), as soon as reasonably practicable after such documents are electronically filed with, or furnished to, the SEC. The information on our website is not, and shall not be deemed to be, a part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K or incorporated by reference in this Annual Report on Form 10-K or any other filings we make with the SEC.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

The executive officers of Ingevity Corporation, the offices they currently hold, their business experience over the past five years and their ages are as follows:

Name	Age (1)	Present Position and Business Experience
D. Michael Wilson	54	President and Chief Executive Officer (2015-present); Executive Vice President and President of Performance Chemicals of Albemarle (2015); President of Albemarle's Catalyst Solutions business (2013-2014); President of FMC's Specialty Chemicals group (2011-2013)
John C. Fortson	49	Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer & Treasurer (2015-present); Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of AAR Corporation (2013-2015); Managing Director in the Investment Banking Department of Bank of America Merrill Lynch (2007-2013)
Michael P. Smith	55	Executive Vice President & President of Performance Chemicals, Strategy and Business Development (2017-present); Senior Vice President Strategy and Business Development (2016-2017), Vice President of Health and Nutrition at FMC Corporation (2013-2015); Division General Manager of BioPolymer at FMC Corporation (2006-2013)
S. Edward Woodcock	51	Executive Vice President & President of Performance Materials (2015-present); Vice President of WestRock's Carbon Technologies business (2010-2015)
Katherine P. Burgeson	59	Executive Vice President, General Counsel & Secretary (2015-present); Associate General Counsel of WestRock (2015); Deputy General Counsel of MeadWestvaco (2006-2015)

(1) As of December 31, 2016.

All officers are elected to hold office for one year or until their successors are elected and qualified. No family relationships exist among any of our executive officers and directors, and there are no arrangements or understandings between any of the above-listed officers and any other person pursuant to which they serve as an officer.

Index

PART I

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Based on the information currently known to us, we believe that the following information identifies the most significant risk factors affecting our company. However, the risks and uncertainties our company faces are not limited to those set forth in the risk factors described below. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently believe to be immaterial may also adversely affect our business. In addition, past financial performance may not be a reliable indicator of future performance, and historical trends should not be used to anticipate results or trends in future periods.

If any of the following risks and uncertainties develops into actual events, these events could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. In such case, the trading price of our common stock could decline.

General Business and Economic Risks

We may be adversely affected by general global economic and financial conditions beyond our control.

Our businesses may be affected by a number of factors that are beyond our control such as general economic and business conditions, changes in tax laws or tax rates and conditions in the financial services markets including counterparty risk, insurance carrier risk, rising interest rates, inflation, deflation, fluctuations in the value of local currency versus the U.S. dollar or the impact of a stronger U.S. dollar may negatively impact our ability to compete. Macro-economic challenges, including conditions in financial and capital markets and levels of unemployment, and the ability of the United States and other countries to deal with their rising debt levels may continue to put pressure on the economy or lead to changes in tax laws or tax rates. There can be no assurance that changes in tax laws or tax rates will not have a material impact on our future cash taxes, effective tax rate or deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Adverse developments in global or regional economies could drive an increase or decrease in the demand for our products that could increase or decrease our revenues, increase or decrease our manufacturing costs and ultimately increase or decrease our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. As a result of negative changes in the economy, customers, vendors or counterparties may experience significant cash flow problems or cause consumers of our products to postpone or refrain from spending in response to adverse economic events or conditions. If customers are not successful in generating sufficient revenue or cash flows or are precluded from securing financing, they may not be able to pay or may delay payment of accounts receivable that are owed to us or we may experience lower sales volumes. Our financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected by any of the foregoing.

We are exposed to the risks inherent in international sales and operations.

In 2016, export sales from the United States made up approximately one third of our total sales, and we sell our products to customers in approximately 65 countries. We have exposure to risks of operating in many foreign countries, including:

- fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, including the euro, Japanese yen and Chinese renminbi;
- restrictions on, or difficulties and costs associated with, the repatriation of cash from foreign countries to the United States;
- difficulties and costs associated with complying with a wide variety of complex laws, treaties and regulations;
- unexpected changes in political or regulatory environments;
- earnings and cash flows that may be subject to tax withholding requirements or the imposition of tariffs, exchange controls or other restrictions;
- political and economic instability;
- import and export restrictions and other trade barriers;
- difficulties in maintaining overseas subsidiaries and international operations;
- difficulties in obtaining approval for significant transactions;
- government limitations on foreign ownership;
- government takeover or nationalization of business; and
- government mandated price controls.

Index

PART I

Any one or more of the above factors could adversely affect our international operations and could significantly affect our financial condition and results of operations. We have also expanded our participation in certain markets. As our international operations and activities expand, we inevitably have greater exposure to the risks of operating in many foreign countries.

Our reported results could be adversely affected by currency exchange rates and currency devaluation could impair our competitiveness.

Due to our international operations, we transact in many foreign currencies, including but not limited to the euro, Japanese yen and Chinese renminbi. As a result, we are subject to the effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. During times of a strengthening U.S. dollar, our reported net revenues and operating income will be reduced because the local currency will be translated into fewer U.S. dollars. During periods of local economic crisis, local currencies may be devalued significantly against the U.S. dollar, potentially reducing our margin. For example, during the year ended December 31, 2016, unfavorable foreign exchange rate movements impacted net sales, translated into U.S. dollars, by \$1 million or 0.1% of sales compared to the year ended December 31, 2015. Ingevity may enter forward exchange contracts and other financial contracts in an attempt to mitigate the impact of currency rate fluctuations. However, there can be no assurance that such actions will eliminate any adverse impact from variation in currency rates. Also, actions to recover margins may result in lower volume and a weaker competitive position, which may have an adverse effect on our profitability.

Our operations outside the United States require us to comply with a number of U.S. and foreign regulations, violations of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our operations outside the United States require us to comply with a number of U.S. and international regulations. For example, our operations in countries outside the United States are subject to the United States Foreign Corrupt Practices Act ("FCPA"), which prohibits U.S. companies and their agents and employees from providing anything of value to a foreign official for the purposes of influencing any act or decision of these individuals in their official capacity to help obtain or retain business, direct business to any person or corporate entity, or obtain any unfair advantage. Our activities may create the risk of unauthorized payments or offers of payments by our employees, agents or joint venture partners that could be in violation of anti-corruption laws, even though these parties are not subject to our control. We have internal control policies and procedures and training and compliance programs for our employees and agents with respect to the FCPA. However, we cannot assure that our policies, procedures and programs always will protect us from reckless or criminal acts committed by our employees or agents. Allegations of violations of applicable anti-corruption laws may result in internal, independent or government investigations. Violations of anti-corruption laws may result in severe criminal or civil sanctions, and we may be subject to other liabilities, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, the shipment of goods, services and technology across international borders subjects us to extensive trade laws and regulations. Our import activities are governed by the unique customs laws and regulations in each of the countries where we operate. Moreover, many countries, including the United States, control the export and re-export of certain goods, services and technology and impose related export recordkeeping and reporting obligations. Governments may also impose economic sanctions against certain countries, persons and entities that may restrict or prohibit transactions involving such countries, persons and entities, which may limit or prevent our conduct of business in certain jurisdictions.

The laws and regulations concerning import activity, export recordkeeping and reporting, export control and economic sanctions are complex and constantly changing. These laws and regulations can cause delays in shipments and unscheduled operational downtime. Moreover, any failure to comply with applicable legal and regulatory trading obligations could result in criminal and civil penalties and sanctions, such as fines, imprisonment, debarment from governmental contracts, seizure of shipments and loss of import and export privileges. In addition, investigations by governmental authorities as well as legal, social, economic and political issues in these countries could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. We are also subject to the risks that our employees, joint venture partners and agents outside of the United States may fail to comply with other applicable

laws.

20

Index

PART I

Risks Related to Ingevity's Business

We are dependent on attracting and retaining key personnel.

The Company is dependent upon its senior management, as well as upon engineering, technical, sales and application specialists, together with experienced industry professionals. Our success depends, in part, on our ability to attract, retain and motivate these key performers. Our failure to attract and retain those making significant contributions could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Adverse conditions in the automotive market may adversely affect demand for our automotive carbon products. Sales of our automotive activated carbon products are tied to global automobile production levels. Automotive production in the markets we serve can be affected by macro-economic factors such as interest rates, fuel prices, consumer confidence, employment trends, regulatory and legislative oversight requirements and trade agreements. For example, the global economic downturn in 2008/2009 led to drastic reduction in vehicle sales and even greater reduction in vehicle production as OEMs right-sized their inventories to meet the lower sales volumes. Regional disruptions such as those caused by the Japan earthquake and resulting tsunami in March 2011 and Hurricane Sandy in October 2012 can also significantly impact vehicles production and therefore demand for our automotive carbon. In addition, growth in alternative vehicles, such as all-electric vehicles and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles, which lessen the use of gasoline, may also adversely affect the demand for our products.

If increasingly more stringent air quality standards worldwide are not adopted, our growth could be impacted. Environmental standards drive the implementation of gasoline vapor emission control systems by automotive manufacturers. Given increasing societal concern over global warming and health hazards associated with poor air quality, there is growing pressure on regulators across the globe to take meaningful action. For those countries that have not significantly regulated gasoline vapor emissions, enacting more stringent regulations governing gasoline vapor emissions represents a significant upside to the Company's automotive carbon business. However, regulators may react to a variety of considerations, including economic and political, that may mean that any such more stringent regulations are delayed or shelved entirely, in one or more countries or regions. As the adoption of more stringent regulations governing gasoline vapor emissions is expected to drive significant growth in our automotive carbon applications, the failure to enact such regulations will have a significant impact on the growth prospects for these products.

The Company's printing inks business serves customers in a market that is facing declining volumes.

In recent years, the use of inks in which our printing ink resins are used, such as those made for magazines and catalogues, has significantly decreased, as the printing industry has experienced a reduction in demand due to various factors including the great recession of 2008 and 2009, which severely impacted volumes, and competition from alternative sources of communication, including email, the Web, electronic readers, interactive television and electronic retailing. The impacts of these changes have led to continued intense competition and downward pricing pressures on printing inks, and therefore, our ink products.

The Company's pavement technologies business is heavily dependent on government infrastructure spending. A significant portion of our customer's revenues in our pavement technologies business is derived from contracts with various foreign and U.S. governmental agencies, and therefore, when government spending is reduced, our customers' need for our products is similarly reduced. While we do not do business directly with governmental agencies, our customers provide paving services to, for example, the governments of various jurisdictions within North America, Europe, China, Brazil and India, and revenue either directly or indirectly attributable to such government spending continues to remain a significant portion of our revenues. Government business is, in general, subject to special risks and challenges, including: delays in funding and uncertainty regarding the allocation of funds to federal, state and local agencies, delays in the expenditures and delays or reductions in other state and local funding dedicated for transportation projects; other government budgetary constraints, cutbacks, delays or reallocation of government funding; long purchase cycles or approval processes; our customers' competitive bidding and qualification requirements; changes in government policies and political agendas; and international conflicts or other military operations that could cause the temporary or permanent diversion of government funding from transportation or other

infrastructure projects.

21

Index

PART I

The Company's oilfield technologies business is significantly affected by trends in oil and natural gas prices that affect the level of exploration, development and production activity.

Demand for our oilfield technologies services and products is particularly sensitive to the level of exploration, development and production activity of, and the corresponding capital spending by, oil and natural gas companies, including national oil companies. The level of exploration, development and production activity is directly affected by trends in oil and natural gas prices, which historically have been volatile. Crude oil prices have declined significantly since 2014, with West Texas Intermediate ("WTI") oil spot prices declining from a high of \$108 per barrel in June 2014 to a low of \$27 per barrel in February 2016, a level which has not been experienced since 2003. Since February 2016, pricing has climbed to a trading range of \$43 to \$54 per barrel in the September 2016 to January 2017 timeframe. Pricing is not currently forecasted to improve significantly from these levels during 2017. While these pricing levels are significantly above the February 2016 levels, they remain off their highs seen in the last decade. Any prolonged low pricing environment for oil and natural gas is likely to result in reduced demand for our oilfield technology products, which may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

In order to compete successfully, we must develop new products and technologies meeting evolving market and customer needs; disruptive technologies could reduce the demand for the Company's products.

Our industries and the end-use markets into which we sell our products experience periodic technological change and product improvement. Our future growth will depend on our ability to gauge the direction of commercial and technological progress in key end-use markets and on our ability to fund and successfully develop, manufacture and market products in such changing end-use markets. If we fail to keep pace with the evolving technological innovations in our end-use markets on a competitive basis, including with respect to innovation with regard to the development of alternative uses for, or application of, products developed that utilize such end-use products, our financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected. Similarly, we face competition in our applications. Disruptive technology involving new or superior solutions could reduce the demand for the Company's products.

If we are unable to adequately protect our intellectual property, we may lose significant competitive advantages. Intellectual property rights, including patents, trade secrets, confidential information, trademarks, trade names and trade dress, are important to our business. See "Part I - Intellectual Property" for information on our "canister bleed emissions" patent. We will endeavor to protect our intellectual property rights in key jurisdictions in which our products are produced or used, in jurisdictions into which our products are imported, and in jurisdictions where our competitors have significant manufacturing capabilities. Our success will depend to a significant degree upon our ability to protect and preserve our intellectual property rights. However, we may be unable to obtain or maintain protection for our intellectual property in key jurisdictions. Although we own and have applied for numerous patents and trademarks throughout the world, we may have to rely on judicial enforcement of our patents and other proprietary rights. Our patents and other intellectual property rights may be challenged, invalidated, circumvented and rendered unenforceable or otherwise compromised. A failure to protect, defend or enforce our intellectual property could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Similarly, third parties may assert claims against us and our customers and distributors alleging our products infringe upon third party intellectual property rights.

We also rely materially upon unpatented proprietary technology, know-how and other trade secrets to maintain our competitive position. While we maintain policies to enter into confidentiality agreements with our employees and third parties to protect our proprietary expertise and other trade secrets, these agreements may not be enforceable or, even if legally enforceable, we may not have adequate remedies for breaches of such agreements. We also may not be able to readily detect breaches of such agreements. The failure of our patents or confidentiality agreements to protect our proprietary technology, know-how or trade secrets could result in significantly lower revenues, reduced profit margins or loss of market share.

If we must take legal action to protect, defend or enforce our intellectual property rights, any suits or proceedings could result in significant costs and diversion of our resources and our management's attention, and we may not prevail in any such suits or proceedings. A failure to protect, defend or enforce our intellectual property rights could have an

adverse effect on our results of operations.

22

Index

PART I

Our Performance Chemicals segment is highly dependent on CTO which is limited in supply; lack of access to sufficient CTO would impact our ability to produce CTO-based products.

The availability of CTO is essential to the Company's Performance Chemicals segment. Availability of CTO is directly linked to the production output of kraft mills using pine as their source of pulp. As a result, there is a finite global supply of CTO - with global demand for kraft board driving the global supply of CTO, rather than demand for CTO itself. Most of the CTO made available for sale by its producers in North America is covered by long-term supply agreements, further constraining availability.

At the time of the Separation, we entered into a long-term supply agreement with WestRock pursuant to which we purchase all of the CTO output from WestRock's existing kraft mills, subject to certain exceptions. This agreement includes pricing terms based on market prices. Under this agreement, based on WestRock's current output, we will source approximately 45% to 55% of our CTO requirements for the maximum operating rates of our facilities. We also have agreements with other suppliers to satisfy substantially all of the balance of our expected requirements of CTO through 2018.

Pricing for the products in our agreement with WestRock is based on the prevailing market prices of products at the time of purchase. The pricing formulas are subject to certain pricing floors as set forth in the agreement. Given the take-or-pay requirements of the agreement, in adverse market conditions we could be required to purchase CTO from WestRock at prices where our results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

If any of our suppliers (including WestRock) fail to meet their respective obligations under our supply agreements or we are otherwise unable to procure an adequate supply of CTO, we would be unable to produce the quantity of products that we have historically produced and our results of operations would be materially and adversely affected. Beginning in 2025, either party to the WestRock agreement may provide a notice to the other party terminating the agreement five years from the date of such notice. Beginning one year after such notice, the quantity of products provided by WestRock under the agreement will be gradually reduced over a four-year period based on the schedule set forth in the agreement. In addition, from 2022 until 2025, either party may provide a one-year notice to remove a kraft mill as a supply source. The two largest kraft mills under the agreement currently supply approximately 19.5% to 21.5% and 18.5% to 20.0%, respectively, of the total amount of products supplied under our agreement with WestRock. If WestRock exercises its rights to terminate the agreement or remove a kraft mill as a supply source, and we are unable to arrange for a substitute supply of CTO, we would be unable to continue to produce the same quantity of products and our results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

There are other pressures on the availability of CTO. Some pulp or paper mills may choose to consume their production of CTO to meet their energy needs rather than sell the CTO to third parties. Also, as described below, there are regulatory pressures that may incentivize suppliers of CTO to sell CTO into alternative fuel markets rather than to historical end users such as Ingevity. Furthermore, weather conditions have in the past and may in the future affect the availability and quality of pine trees used in the kraft pulping process and therefore the availability of CTO meeting Ingevity's quality standards. For example, the combined impact of Hurricane Katrina in August 2005 and Hurricane Rita in September 2005 caused significant damage to forests throughout the southern United States. This significantly affected the availability and quality of the supply of CTO during late 2005 and into 2006.

The European Union's Directive 2009/28 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable resources ("Renewable Energy Directive" or "RED") and similar legislation in the United States and elsewhere may incentivize the use of CTO as a feedstock for production of alternative fuels.

In December 2008, the European Union adopted the Renewable Energy Directive, which established a 20% EU-wide target for energy consumed from renewable sources relative to the EU's gross final consumption of energy, as well as a 10% target for energy consumed from renewable sources in the transport section. In order to reach these targets, the RED established mandatory targets for each Member State and required each Member State to adopt a national renewable energy action plan setting forth measures to achieve its national targets. The RED also established sustainability criteria for biofuels, which must be satisfied in order for the consumption of a fuel to count toward a Member State's national targets. CTO-based biofuel currently satisfies the RED's biofuel sustainability criteria.

In spring 2015, the EU adopted amendments to the Renewable Energy Directive. RED now expressly lists CTO as a residue-type feedstock whose use in biofuel would make that biofuel eligible for double counting towards national targets of the Member States, and at least two Member States additionally have or plan fiscal incentives for the domestic marketing of CTO-based and other qualifying biofuels.

Index

PART I

In addition to these developments in the European Union, various pieces of legislation regarding the use of alternative fuels have been introduced in the United States.

Because the supply of CTO is inherently constrained by the volume of kraft pulp processing, any diversion of CTO for production of alternative fuels would reduce the available supply of CTO as the principal raw material of the pine chemicals industry. As described above, the Company is highly dependent on CTO as an essential raw material, and if the Company is unable to procure an adequate supply of CTO due to competing new uses such as for biofuel production, the Company's results of operations would be materially and adversely affected.

Pricing for CTO is subject to particular pricing pressures by reason of limited supply and competing demands for end use, and we may be limited in our ability to pass on increased costs to our customers.

Pricing for CTO (which accounts for approximately 16% of all of our cost of sales and 39% of our raw materials purchases for 2016) is subject to particular pricing pressures by reasons of the limited supply elasticity of the product and competing demands for its use, all of which drive pressure on price:

- CTO is a product of the kraft pulping process, and the global supply of CTO is inherently constrained by the volume of kraft pulping processing;

- CTO can be burned as alternative fuels, either in support of the originating pulp mill operations, by energy companies or biofuel companies; and

- Regulations or other incentives to mandate or encourage the consumption of biofuels as alternatives, including CTO. We may not have the ability to pass through any increases in our cost of CTO to our customers in the form of price increases or other adjustments, with a resulting material adverse effect on our results of operations. Additionally, we may be placed at a competitive disadvantage relative to our competitors who rely on different primary raw materials or who have more favorable terms with their suppliers.

We are also dependent on other raw materials, and these are also subject to pricing pressures; lack of access to these raw materials and inability to pass on price increases could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

The Company is dependent on other raw materials, including, but not limited to, sawdust, phosphoric acid, ethyleneamines and lignin. Raw material costs are a significant operating expense of the Company. The cost of raw materials can be volatile and subject to increases as a result of, among other things, changing economic conditions, political or policy considerations, supply and demand levels, instability in energy producing nations, and natural events such as extreme weather events or even insect infestations. Any interruption in the supply of the raw materials on which we depend, and any increases on the cost of raw materials that we are not able to pass on to customers in the form of price increases or other adjustments, may materially impact our financial condition and results of operations. A prolonged period of low energy prices may materially impact our results of operations.

The price of energy may directly or indirectly impact demand, pricing or the profitability for certain Ingevity products. As petroleum oil prices fall or change rapidly, Ingevity products may be disadvantaged due to the fact that CTO and BLSS are thinly traded commodities with pricing commonly established for periods ranging from one quarter to one year periods of time. Due to this, alternative technologies which compete with product offerings provided by Ingevity may be advantaged from time to time in the market place. Protracted periods of high volatility or sustained oversupply of petroleum oil may also translate into increased competition from petroleum-based alternatives which would otherwise be consumed in petroleum transportation fuel blends. In addition, pricing for competing naturally derived oils such as palm or soybean is likely to provide further pressure on pricing of the Company's products during periods of depressed petroleum prices. See also "Risk Factors - Pricing for CTO is subject to particular pricing pressures by reason of limited supply and competing demands for end use, and we may be limited in our ability to pass on increased costs to our customers."

We face competition from producers of substitute products and new technologies.

In the Performance Materials segment, there is competition from various other activated carbon manufacturers. These competitors are actively trying to develop technologies that would compete with our products in the automotive applications. There is also competition in the automotive applications from non-activated carbon competitors that are

trying to develop technologies that could displace our activated carbon products, such as sealed tank applications. If a competitor were to succeed in building

Index

PART I

sufficient product and qualifying a competitive product across a material number of platforms, our financial results could be negatively impacted.

In the Performance Chemicals segment, hydrocarbon resins and gum rosin-based products compete with TOR-based resins in the adhesives and inks markets. The price of gum rosin has a significant impact on the market price for TOR and rosin derivatives and the price of gum rosin is driven by labor rates, land leasing costs and various other factors that are not within our control. Hydrocarbon resins, for example C5 resins, are co-products from isoprene (synthetic rubber). Availability and pricing are determined by the supply and demand for synthetic rubber as well as crude oil prices as the feedstock for isoprene and various other factors that are not within our control. Animal and vegetable-based fatty acids compete with TOFA products in lubricant and industrial specialties. The market price for TOFA products is impacted by the prices of other fats and oils and the prices for other fats and oils is driven by actual and expected harvest rates, crude oil prices and the biofuel market. Additionally, the Company faces competition from competitors that are actively developing new technologies and competing products across the segment. A significant investment by a competitor in a competitive technology or product line could negatively impact our financial results. Disruptions at any of our manufacturing facilities or within our supply chain could negatively impact our production.

An operational disruption in any of our facilities could negatively impact production and our financial results. The occurrence of a natural disaster, such as a hurricane, tropical storm, earthquake, tornado, severe weather, flood, fire or other unanticipated problems such as labor difficulties, equipment failure, capacity expansion difficulties or unscheduled maintenance could cause operational disruptions of varied duration. These types of disruptions could materially adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations to varying degrees dependent upon the facility, the duration of the disruption, our ability to shift business to another facility or find alternative sources of materials or energy. In certain cases, we have some products that are only made at one facility. For example, in the case of our Purification Cellutions, LLC, Waynesboro, Georgia honeycomb joint venture, while we have some redundancies within the facility, we only have one facility that makes these extruded honeycomb products. As another example, we make the vast majority of our ink resin products in our DeRidder, Louisiana facility. While we have redundancies within the facility, we have limited ability to make these products at other facilities. Any losses due to these events may not be covered by our existing insurance policies or may be subject to certain deductibles.

We could be similarly adversely affected by disruptions within our supply chain and transportation network. Our products are transported by truck, rail, barge or ship by third-party providers. The costs of transporting our products could be negatively affected by factors outside of our control, including rail service interruptions or rate increases, tariffs, rising fuel costs and capacity constraints. Significant delays or increased costs affecting these transportation methods could materially affect our financial condition and results of operations. Disruptions at our suppliers could lead to short term or longer rises in raw material or energy costs and/or reduced availability of materials or energy, potentially affecting financial condition and results of operations.

We are dependent upon third parties for the provision of certain critical operating services at several of our facilities. We are dependent upon third parties for the provision of certain critical operating services at our Covington, Virginia Performance Materials facility and at our North Charleston, South Carolina performance chemicals facility.

We are dependent on the WestRock Covington, Virginia paper mill ("WestRock Paper Mill") for the provision of electricity, water, compressed air, steam and wastewater treatment to our Covington Performance Materials facility and we are similarly dependent on the KapStone Paper and Packaging Corporation ("KapStone") North Charleston, South Carolina paper mill ("KapStone Paper Mill") for the provision of water, compressed air, steam and wastewater treatment at our North Charleston performance chemicals facility. We have existing long term contractual arrangements covering these services for our North Charleston facility and our Covington facility. The provision of these services would be at risk if any of the counterparties were to idle or permanently shut down the associated mill, or if operations at the associated mill were disrupted due to natural or other disaster, or by reason of strikes or other labor disruptions, or if there were a significant contractual dispute between the parties.

In the event that WestRock Paper Mill or KapStone Paper Mill were to fail to provide the contracted services, we would be required to obtain these services from other third parties at an increased cost or to expend capital to provide

these services ourselves. The expenses associated with obtaining or providing these services, as well as any interruption in our operations as a result of the failure of the counterparty to provide these services, may be significant and may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Furthermore, in the event that WestRock Paper Mill wastewater treatment operations do not comply with permits or applicable law and WestRock Paper Mill is unable to determine the cause of such compliance, then we will be responsible for between 10% and 50% of the costs and expenses of such noncompliance (increasing in 10% increments per violation during each

Index

PART I

twelve (12) month period) despite representing less than 3% of the total wastewater volume. These costs and expenses may be significant and may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Additionally, our Covington performance materials facility is located on real property leased from WestRock pursuant to a long-term lease agreement, and is surrounded by the WestRock Paper Mill, and a portion of our North Charleston performance chemicals facility is located on real property leased from KapStone and is adjacent to KapStone Paper Mill. In the event we were to have a dispute with WestRock or KapStone regarding the terms of our lease agreement, or we were otherwise unable to fully access or utilize the leased property, the associated business disruption may be significant and may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We are also dependent on third parties for the disposal of brine, which results from our own conversion of BLSS into CTO. If these service providers do not perform under their contracts, the costs of disposing of brine ourselves, including, for example, the transportation costs, could be significant.

Work stoppages and other labor relations matters may have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

A number of our employees are governed by collective bargaining agreements (“CBAs”). From time to time the Company engages in negotiations to renew CBAs as those contracts are scheduled to expire. We are currently negotiating independently with the bargaining committee for the Covington Paperworkers Union (“CPU”) and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (“IBEW”), respectively. The agreement with CPU expired on December 1, 2016 while the agreement with IBEW expired on January 15, 2017. The provisions of both agreements remain in effect under an “evergreen clause” and notice provisions. The two negotiations are proceeding in good faith by all parties with additional dates set for further discussion in the near future. While the Company has generally positive relations with its labor unions, there is no guarantee the Company will be able to successfully negotiate new union contracts without work stoppages, labor difficulties or unfavorable terms. If we were to experience any extended interruption of operations at any of our facilities as a result of strikes or other work stoppages, our results of operations and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected. In addition, due to the co-location of our Covington, Virginia and North Charleston, South Carolina facilities within the WestRock Paper Mill and KapStone Paper Mill facilities, a strike or work stoppage at either of those facilities could cause disruptions at our facilities, and our results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

The collective bargaining agreement with the CPU representing approximately 125 production and maintenance employees in our Covington, Virginia facility also covered production employees of the adjoining WestRock Company paper mill. Similarly, the collective bargaining agreement with the IBEW for WestRock Covington’s electrical and instrument technicians also represented eight hourly employees working at our Covington facility. These shared collective bargaining arrangements have been separated subsequent to the Separation.

Our business involves hazards associated with chemical manufacturing, storage, transportation and disposal.

There are hazards associated with the chemicals we manufacture and the related storage and transportation of our raw materials, including common solvents, such as toluene and methanol, and reactive chemicals, such as acrylic acid, all of which fall under the OSHA Process Safety Management Code. These hazards could lead to an interruption or suspension of operations and have an adverse effect on the productivity and profitability of a particular manufacturing facility or on us as a whole. While we endeavor to provide adequate protection for the safe handling of these materials, issues could be created by various events, including natural disasters, severe weather events, acts of sabotage and performance by third parties, and as a result we could face the following potential hazards: piping and storage tank leaks and ruptures; mechanical failure; employee exposure to hazardous substances; and chemical spills and other discharges or releases of toxic or hazardous substances or gases.

These hazards may cause personal injury and loss of life, damage to property and contamination of the environment, which could lead to government fines, work stoppage injunctions, lawsuits by injured persons, damage to our public reputation and brand and diminished product acceptance. If such actions are determined adversely to us or there is an associated economic impact to our business, we may have inadequate insurance or cash flow to offset any associated costs. Such outcomes could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Regulation of exposure to certain process chemicals could require expenditures or changes to our product formulations.

Certain regulations applicable to our operations, including the Occupational Safety and Health Act and the Toxic Substances Control Act in the United States and the Registration, Evaluation and Authorization of Chemicals, or REACH, directive in Europe, prescribe limits restricting exposure to a number of chemicals used in our operations, including certain forms of

Index

PART I

formaldehyde, a raw materials used in the manufacture of phenolic modified rosin-based ink resins and some lignin-based dispersants. Future studies on the health effects of chemicals used in our operations, including alkylphenols, such as bisphenol A, which are used in our TOR-based ink resins, may result in additional regulation or new requirements in the United States, Europe and elsewhere, which might further restrict or prohibit the use of, and exposure to, these chemicals. Additional regulation of or requirements for these or other chemicals could require us to change our operations, and these changes could affect the quality or types of products we manufacture and/or materially increase our costs.

The Company's operations are subject to a wide range of general and industry specific environmental laws and regulations.

The Company's operations are subject to a wide range of general and industry-specific environmental laws and regulations, including for example related to bisphenol A, formaldehyde and air emissions. Changes in environmental laws and regulations, or their application, could subject the Company to significant additional capital expenditures and operating expenses in future years. However, any such changes are uncertain and, therefore, it is not possible for the Company to predict with certainty the amount of additional capital expenditures or operating expenses that could be necessary for compliance with respect to any such changes.

We are subject to cyber-security risks related to our intellectual property and certain other data.

We use information technologies to retain certain of our intellectual property, as well as to securely manage operations and various business functions. Our systems are potentially subject to attempts by third parties to access information or to disrupt our systems. Despite our security design and controls, and those of our third party providers, we could become subject to cyber-attacks which could result in operational disruptions or the misappropriation of sensitive data. There can be no assurance that such disruptions or misappropriations and the resulting repercussions will not be material to our financial condition or results of operations.

We are dependent on certain customers.

We have certain large customers in particular businesses, the loss of which could have a material adverse effect on the segment's sales and, depending on the significance of the loss, our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows. Sales to the Company's ten largest customers (across both segments) accounted for 37% of total sales for 2016. No customer accounted for more than 10% of total sales for 2016. With some exceptions, our business with those large customers is based primarily upon individual purchase orders. As such, our customers could cease buying our products from us at any time, for any reason, with little or no recourse. If a major customer or multiple smaller customers elected not to purchase products from us, our business prospects, financial condition and results of operations would be materially adversely affected.

Challenges in the commercial and credit environment may materially adversely affect Ingevity's future access to capital.

Ingevity's ability to issue debt or enter into other financing arrangements on acceptable terms could be materially adversely affected if there is a material decline in the demand for Ingevity's products or in the solvency of its customers or suppliers or if other significantly unfavorable changes in economic conditions occur. Volatility in the world financial markets could increase borrowing costs or affect Ingevity's ability to gain access to the capital markets, which could have a material adverse effect on Ingevity's competitive position, business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The inability to make or effectively integrate future acquisitions may affect our results.

As part of our growth strategy, we may pursue acquisitions of complementary businesses and product lines or invest in joint ventures. The ability to grow through acquisitions or other investments depends upon our ability to identify, negotiate, complete and integrate suitable acquisitions or joint venture arrangements. If we fail to successfully integrate acquisitions into our existing business, our financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Ingevity may not be able to engage in certain corporate actions under the terms of the Tax Matters Agreement.

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To preserve the tax-free treatment to WestRock of the separation and the distribution, under the Tax Matters Agreement that Ingevity entered into with WestRock, Ingevity and its subsidiaries are restricted from taking or failing to take any action that prevents the distribution and/or certain related transactions from being tax-free for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Under the Tax Matters Agreement, prior to or on the 25-month anniversary of the distribution date, Ingevity is prohibited, except in certain circumstances, from:

27

Index

PART I

- entering into any transaction resulting in the acquisition of 50% or more of its stock (by vote or value, taking into account the stock indirectly acquired by Rock-Tenn stockholders in the Merger) or a substantial portion of its assets, whether by merger or otherwise;
- merging, consolidating, dissolving or liquidating, or permitting any of its subsidiaries to merge, consolidate, dissolve or liquidate;
- issuing equity securities beyond certain thresholds;
- taking any action affecting the relative voting rights of Ingevity stock;
- redeeming or repurchasing its capital stock beyond certain thresholds; and
- ceasing to actively conduct certain businesses.

These restrictions may limit Ingevity's ability to pursue certain strategic transactions or other transactions that it may believe to be in the best interests of its stockholders or that might increase the value of its business. In addition, under the Tax Matters Agreement, Ingevity is required to indemnify WestRock against any of WestRock's tax liabilities as a result of the acquisition of Ingevity's stock or assets, even if Ingevity did not participate in or otherwise facilitate the acquisition.

We are subject to continuing contingent tax-related liabilities of WestRock.

Under the Code, each corporation that was a member of WestRock's consolidated tax reporting group during any taxable period or portion of any taxable period ending on or before the effective time of the distribution is severally liable for the U.S. federal income tax liability of the entire consolidated tax reporting group for such taxable period. In connection with the separation, we entered into a Tax Matters Agreement with WestRock that allocates the responsibility for prior period taxes of WestRock's consolidated tax reporting group between Ingevity and WestRock. If WestRock were unable to pay any prior period taxes for which it is responsible, however, we could be required to pay the entire amount of such taxes, and such amounts could be significant. The Tax Matters Agreement generally gives WestRock discretion to handle consolidated tax returns and audits for pre-distribution periods in a manner which may be unfavorable to us and which may result in additional tax costs to us.

Ingevity is dependent upon WestRock for the performance of obligations under various critical agreements that were executed as part of the separation.

In connection with the separation, Ingevity and WestRock entered into a separation and distribution agreement and various other agreements, including a Transition Services Agreement, Intellectual Property Agreement, a Tax Matters Agreement, and an Employee Matters Agreement. These transaction agreements determined the allocation of assets and liabilities between the companies following the separation for those respective areas, include any necessary indemnifications related to liabilities and obligations and provide for certain important services to be performed between the companies. Ingevity relies on WestRock to satisfy its performance and payment obligations under these agreements. If WestRock is unable or unwilling to satisfy its obligations under these agreements, including its indemnification obligations, Ingevity could incur operational difficulties or losses. If Ingevity does not have in place its own systems and services, or if Ingevity does not have agreements with other providers of these services once the transition services agreement expires, Ingevity may not be able to operate its business effectively and its profitability may decline. Ingevity is in the process of creating its own, or engaging third parties to provide, systems and services to replace many of the systems and services that WestRock currently provides to Ingevity. However, Ingevity may not be successful in implementing these systems and services or in transitioning data from WestRock's systems to Ingevity.

Our accounting and other management systems and resources may not be adequately prepared to meet the financial reporting and other requirements to which we will be subject following the separation.

Our financial results previously were included within the consolidated results of WestRock, and our reporting and control systems were appropriate for those of subsidiaries of a public company. Prior to the separation, we were not directly subject to reporting and other requirements of the Exchange Act and Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Following the separation, we are subject to such reporting and other requirements, which require, among other things, annual management assessments of the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting and

a report by our independent registered public accounting firm addressing these assessments. These and other obligations place significant demands on our management, administrative and operational resources, including accounting and IT resources.

Index

PART I

To comply with these requirements, we have upgraded and continue to upgrade our systems, including computer hardware infrastructure, implementation of additional financial and management controls, reporting systems and procedures, and we continue to hire additional accounting, finance and IT staff. If we are unable to upgrade our financial and management controls, reporting systems, IT and procedures in a timely and effective fashion, our ability to comply with our financial reporting requirements and other rules that apply to reporting companies could be impaired. Any failure to achieve and maintain effective internal controls could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our tax rate is dependent upon a number of factors, a change in any of which could impact our future tax rates and net income.

Our future tax rates may be adversely affected by a number of factors, including: future changes in the jurisdictions in which our profits are determined to be earned and taxed; changes in estimated realization of our deferred tax assets; the repatriation of non-US earnings for which we have not previously provided US income and non-US withholding taxes; adjustments to estimated taxes upon finalization of various tax returns; increases in expenses that are non-deductible for tax purposes; changes in available tax credits; the resolution of issues arising from tax audits with various tax authorities; and changes in tax laws or interpretation of such tax laws. Losses for which no tax benefits can be recorded could materially impact our tax rate and its volatility from one quarter to another.

Risks Relating to Ingevity's Common Stock

The price of Ingevity's common stock may fluctuate significantly.

The market price of Ingevity common stock may fluctuate significantly due to a number of factors, some of which may be beyond Ingevity's control, including:

- actual or anticipated fluctuations in Ingevity's operating results;
- changes in earnings estimated by securities analysts or Ingevity's ability to meet those estimates;
- the operating and stock price performance of comparable companies;
- changes to the regulatory and legal environment under which Ingevity operates; and
- domestic and worldwide economic conditions.

We cannot guarantee the timing, amount or payment of any dividends on our common stock in the future.

The payment and amount of any dividend is subject to the sole discretion of our board's independent directors and will depend upon many factors, including our financial condition and prospects, our capital requirements and access to capital markets, covenants associated with certain of our debt obligations, legal requirements and other factors that our board of directors may deem relevant, and there can be no assurances that we will pay a dividend.

Your percentage of ownership in Ingevity may be diluted in the future.

A stockholder's percentage ownership in Ingevity may be diluted because of equity issuances for acquisitions, capital market transactions or otherwise, including, without limitation, equity awards that we may be granting to our directors, officers and employees. Such awards will have a dilutive effect on Ingevity's earnings per share, which could adversely affect the market price of Ingevity's common stock. From time to time, Ingevity will issue additional options or other stock-based awards to certain employees under Ingevity's employee benefits plans.

In addition, Ingevity's amended and restated certificate of incorporation authorizes Ingevity to issue, without the approval of Ingevity's stockholders, one or more classes or series of preferred stock having such designation, powers, preferences and relative, participating, optional and other special rights, including preferences over Ingevity's common stock respecting dividends and distributions, as Ingevity's board of directors generally may determine. The terms of one or more classes or series of preferred stock could dilute the voting power or reduce the value of Ingevity's common stock. For example, Ingevity could grant the holders of preferred stock the right to elect some number of Ingevity's directors in all events or on the happening of specified events or the right to veto specified transactions. Similarly, the repurchase or redemption rights or liquidation preferences Ingevity could assign to holders of preferred stock could affect the residual value of the common stock.

Index

PART I

Certain provisions in Ingevity's amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws, and of Delaware law, may prevent or delay an acquisition of Ingevity, which could depress the trading price of Ingevity's common stock.

Ingevity's amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws contain, and Delaware law contains, provisions that are intended to deter coercive takeover practices and inadequate takeover bids by making such practices or bids unacceptably expensive to the bidder and to encourage prospective acquirers to negotiate with Ingevity's board of directors rather than to attempt a hostile takeover. These provisions include, among others:

- the inability of Ingevity's stockholders to act by written consent;
- rules regarding how stockholders may present proposals or nominate directors for election at stockholder meetings;
- the right of Ingevity's board to issue preferred stock without stockholder approval;
- the ability of Ingevity's remaining directors to fill vacancies on Ingevity's board of directors;
- the separation of Ingevity's board of directors into three classes of directors, which classification will terminate beginning at the Company's 2019 annual meeting;
- the inability of Ingevity's stockholders to remove directors other than for cause while the board is classified; and the requirement that the affirmative vote of holders of at least 75% of Ingevity's outstanding voting stock is required to amend certain provisions of Ingevity's amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws.

In addition, because Ingevity has not chosen to be exempt from Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law (the "DGCL"), this provision could also delay or prevent a change of control that you may favor. Section 203 provides that, subject to limited exceptions, persons that acquire, or are affiliated with persons that acquire, more than 15% of the outstanding voting stock of a Delaware corporation shall not engage in any business combination with that corporation, including by merger, consolidation or acquisitions of additional shares, for a three-year period following the date on which that person or its affiliates becomes the holder of more than 15% of the corporation's outstanding voting stock.

Ingevity believes these provisions will protect its stockholders from coercive or otherwise unfair takeover tactics by requiring potential acquirers to negotiate with Ingevity's board of directors and by providing Ingevity's board of directors with more time to assess any acquisition proposal. These provisions are not intended to make Ingevity immune from takeovers. However, these provisions will apply even if the offer may be considered beneficial by some stockholders and could delay or prevent an acquisition that Ingevity's board of directors determines is not in the best interests of Ingevity and Ingevity's stockholders. These provisions may also prevent or discourage attempts to remove and replace incumbent directors.

There could be significant liability if the separation were determined to be a taxable transaction.

In connection with the separation, our former parent received an opinion from outside tax counsel to the effect that the requirements for tax-free treatment under Section 355 of the Code would be satisfied. The opinion relied on certain facts, assumptions, representations and undertakings from our former parent and us regarding the past and future conduct of the companies' respective businesses and other matters. If any of these facts, assumptions, representations or undertakings were incorrect or not satisfied, we and our stockholders may not be able to rely on the opinion of tax counsel and could be subject to significant tax liabilities.

Notwithstanding the opinion of tax counsel, the IRS could determine upon audit that the separation is taxable if it determines that any of these facts, assumptions, representations or undertakings were incorrect or violated or if it disagrees with the conclusions in the opinion, or for other reasons, including as a result of certain significant changes in the share ownership of our company or our former parent after the separation. If the separation were determined to be taxable for U.S. federal income tax purposes, our former parent and its stockholders that are subject to U.S. federal income tax could incur significant U.S. federal income tax liabilities, and we could incur significant liabilities.

Index

PART I

Ingevity's amended and restated bylaws designate the state courts within the State of Delaware as the sole and exclusive forum for certain types of actions and proceedings that may be initiated by Ingevity's stockholders, which could discourage lawsuits against Ingevity and Ingevity's directors and officers.

Ingevity's amended and restated bylaws provide that unless the board of directors otherwise determines, a state court within the State of Delaware will be the sole and exclusive forum for any derivative action or proceeding brought on behalf of Ingevity, any action asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any director or officer of Ingevity to Ingevity or Ingevity's stockholders, creditors or other constituents, any action asserting a claim against Ingevity or any director or officer of Ingevity arising pursuant to any provision of the DGCL, or Ingevity's amended and restated certificate of incorporation or bylaws, or any action asserting a claim against Ingevity or any director or officer of Ingevity governed by the internal affairs doctrine. However, if no state court located within the State of Delaware has jurisdiction, the action may be brought in the federal district court for the District of Delaware. Although Ingevity's amended and restated bylaws include this exclusive forum provision, it is possible that a court could rule that this provision is inapplicable or unenforceable. This exclusive forum provision may limit the ability of Ingevity's stockholders to bring a claim in a judicial forum that such stockholders find favorable for disputes with Ingevity or Ingevity's directors or officers, which may discourage such lawsuits against Ingevity and Ingevity's directors and officers. Alternatively, if a court were to find this exclusive forum provision inapplicable to, or unenforceable in respect of, one or more of the specified types of actions or proceedings described above, Ingevity may incur additional costs associated with resolving such matters in other jurisdictions, which could adversely affect Ingevity's business, financial condition or results of operations.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

We are headquartered in North Charleston, South Carolina and operate manufacturing facilities in the United States and China and warehouse and distribution facilities globally. The following locations represent the principal properties of Ingevity. We believe these facilities are adequate and suitable for our current operations. We believe the productive capacity of our facilities is sufficient for our current needs. In the case of the properties identified as "Leased", we nevertheless own the manufacturing assets themselves.

	Own / Lease	Functional Use
North Charleston, South Carolina	Own	Corporate Headquarters; Application Labs
Covington, Virginia	Lease	Performance Chemicals: Manufacturing
DeRidder, Louisiana	Lease ⁽¹⁾	Performance Materials: Manufacturing
Waynesboro, Georgia (70% owned JV)	Own	Performance Chemicals: Manufacturing
Wickliffe, Kentucky	Own	Performance Materials: Manufacturing
Wujiang, People's Republic of China	Lease	Performance Materials: Manufacturing
Zhuhai, People's Republic of China	Lease	Performance Materials: Manufacturing

(1) Represents a capital lease with the Industrial Development Board of the City of DeRidder, Louisiana, Inc.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are from time to time, involved in routine litigation incidental to our operations. None of the litigation in which we are currently involved, individually or in the aggregate, is material to our combined financial condition or results of operations nor are we aware of any material pending or contemplated proceedings.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

32

Index

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR THE REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDERS MATTER AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market for Registrant's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters

Ingevity's common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange, Inc. ("NYSE") under the symbol "NGVT." "Regular way" trading of our common stock began on May 16, 2016. The number of record holders of our common stock was approximately 5,700 at February 28, 2017.

Holders of Ingevity's common stock are entitled to receive dividends when they are declared by the Board of Directors. No dividends have been declared since the Separation. Our stock transfer agent and registrar is Wells Fargo, N.A.

The high and low trading prices of our common stock as reported on NYSE for each quarter since the Separation are shown below.

Common stock prices	2016		
	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
High	\$35.31	\$48.30	\$55.43
Low	\$24.50	\$33.90	\$40.24

(1) Beginning on May 16, 2016.

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities

Not Applicable.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The following table summarizes information with respect to the purchase of our common stock during the three months ended December 31, 2016:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Publicly Announced Program ⁽¹⁾	
			Total Number of Shares Purchased	Total Dollar Amount Purchased
October 1-31, 2016	—	\$ —	—	\$ —
November 1-30, 2016	—	—	—	—
December 1-31, 2016	—	—	—	—
Total Q4 2016	—	\$ —	—	\$ —

(1) On February 20, 2017, the Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to \$100 million of our common stock. The repurchase program does not include a specific timetable or price targets and may be suspended or terminated at any time. Shares may be purchased through open market or privately negotiated transactions at the discretion of management based on its evaluation of market prevailing conditions and other factors.

Stock Performance Graph

The following graph presents the cumulative total shareholder return for Ingevity's common stock compared with the Standard & Poor's (S&P) SmallCap 600 index and the Dow Jones (DJ) Specialty Chemicals index since our separation from WestRock.

The graph assumes the investment of \$100 in each of Ingevity's common stock, the S&P SmallCap 600 index, and DJ Specialty Chemicals index on May 16, 2016, the date that Ingevity's common stock began "regular-way" trading on NYSE, and that all dividends, if any, were reinvested.

The graph and related information set forth above are not deemed to be "filed" with the SEC for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act or incorporated by reference into any future filing made by us with the SEC, except to the extent that we specifically incorporate it by reference into any such filing.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Ingevity did not operate as a separate, stand-alone entity for the five-year period ended December 31, 2016 included within the table below. Our consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2016 consists of the consolidated balances of Ingevity as prepared on a stand-alone basis. Our consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2015, 2014, 2013 and 2012 and consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013 and 2012 have been prepared on a "carve out" basis for the periods and dates prior to the Separation on May 15, 2016.

The information presented in the tables below for, and as of the end of, each of the years in the five-year period ended December 31, 2016, are derived from our consolidated financial statements. The selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Index

PART II

In millions, except per share and share data	Year ended December 31,				
	2016	2015 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2012
Statement of Operations Data:					
Net sales	\$908.3	\$958.3	\$1,035.5	\$964.4	\$939.3
Gross profit	274.4	275.4	318.5	290.4	297.2
Separation costs	17.5	17.2	0.4	—	—
Restructuring and other (income) charges, net	41.2	(7.5)	(5.6)	(2.4)	—
Income before income taxes	87.0	136.5	202.1	180.9	189.5
Net income (loss) attributable to Ingevity stockholders	35.2	79.7	129.0	116.8	120.0
Per Share Data attributable to Ingevity stockholders ⁽²⁾					
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$0.83	\$1.89	\$3.06	\$2.77	\$2.85
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	0.83	1.89	3.06	2.77	2.85
Balance Sheet Data (at period end):					
Working capital ⁽³⁾	\$158.3	\$196.5	\$128.7	\$119.2	\$109.3
Property, plant and equipment, net	422.8	437.5	410.1	325.6	300.0
Total assets	832.8	778.7	715.1	592.6	551.1
Long-term debt including capital lease obligations	481.3	80.0	85.8	85.8	85.8
Total equity	134.6	517.4	416.6	326.3	295.5
Other Data:					
Capital expenditures	\$56.7	\$100.9	\$101.8	\$57.3	\$40.2
Depreciation and amortization expense	38.8	34.6	32.3	32.8	31.9
Weighted average common stock outstanding (in thousands) ⁽²⁾ :					
Basic shares	42,108	42,102	42,102	42,102	42,102
Diluted shares	42,271	42,102	42,102	42,102	42,102

(1) Certain prior period amounts have been revised to reflect the correction of certain immaterial errors. See Note 3 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included within Item 8 of this Form 10-K for more information.

On May 15, 2016, WestRock distributed 42.1 million shares of Ingevity's common stock to holders of its common stock. Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, 2013 and 2012 are (2)calculated using the number of common shares distributed on May 15, 2016. Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share for the year ended December 31, 2016 is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period beginning after the distribution date.

(3)Defined as current assets less current liabilities.

Index

PART II

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

Introduction

Management’s discussion and analysis of Ingevity’s results of operations and financial condition (“MD&A”) is provided as a supplement to the Consolidated Financial Statements and notes included elsewhere herein to help provide an understanding of our financial condition, changes in financial condition and results of our operations.

Cautionary Statements About Forward-Looking Statements

This section and other parts of this Annual Report on Form 10-K contain forward-looking statements, within the meaning of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") and the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 that reflect our current expectations, beliefs, plans or forecasts with respect to, among other things, future events and financial performance. Forward-looking statements are often characterized by words or phrases such as “may,” “will,” “could,” “should,” “would,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “expect,” “project,” “intend,” “plan,” “believe,” “prospects,” “potential” and “forecast,” and other words, terms and phrases of similar meaning. Forward-looking statements involve estimates, expectations, projections, goals, forecasts, assumptions, risks and uncertainties. We caution readers that a forward-looking statement is not a guarantee of future performance and that actual results could differ materially from those contained in the forward-looking statement. Such risks and uncertainties include, among others, those discussed in Item 1A under the heading "Risk Factors" as well as in our consolidated financial statements, related notes, and the other information appearing elsewhere in this report and our other filings with the SEC. We do not intend, and undertake no obligation, to update any of our forward-looking statements after the date of this report to reflect actual results or future events or circumstances. Given these risks and uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. In addition to any such risks, uncertainties and other factors discussed elsewhere herein, risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause or contribute to actual results differing materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to the following:

- we may be adversely affected by general economic and financial conditions beyond our control;
- we are exposed to risks related to our international sales and operations;
- our reported results could be adversely affected by currency exchange rates and currency devaluation could impair our competitiveness;
- our operations outside the United States require us to comply with a number of U.S. and foreign regulations, violations of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations;
- we are dependent upon attracting and retaining key personnel;
- adverse conditions in the automotive market may adversely affect demand for our automotive carbon products;
- if increasingly more stringent air quality standards worldwide are not adopted, our growth could be impacted;
- we may be adversely affected by government infrastructure spending;
- the Company’s printing inks business serves customers in a market that is facing declining volumes;
- our Performance Chemicals segment is highly dependent on crude tall oil ("CTO") which is limited in supply;
- lack of access to sufficient CTO would impact our ability to produce CTO-based products;
- a prolonged period of low energy prices may materially impact our results of operations;
- we are dependent upon third parties for the provision of certain critical operating services at several of our facilities;
- the occurrence of a natural disaster, such as a hurricane, winter or tropical storm, earthquake, tornado, flood, fire or other matters such as labor difficulties, equipment failure or unscheduled maintenance and repair, which could result in operational disruptions of varied duration;
- our ability to protect our intellectual property and other proprietary information;

Index

PART II

information technology security risks;
government policies and regulations, including, but not limited, to those affecting the environment, climate change, tax policies and the chemicals industry; and
losses due to lawsuits arising out of environmental damage or personal injuries associated with chemical or other manufacturing processes.

Overview

Ingevity Corporation ("Ingevity" or the "Company") is a leading global manufacturer of specialty chemicals and high performance carbon materials. Ingevity participates in attractive, higher growth sectors of the global specialty chemicals industry. Our specialty chemicals products serve as critical inputs used in a variety of high performance applications, primarily in three product families: pavement technologies, oilfield technologies and industrial specialties. We are also the leading global manufacturer of activated carbon used in gasoline vapor emission control systems in cars, trucks, motorcycles and boats, with over 750 million units installed globally over the 30-year history of this business. We report in two business segments, Performance Materials and Performance Chemicals.

The Performance Materials segment primarily produces automotive activated carbon products used in gasoline vapor emission control systems in cars, trucks, motorcycles and boats. The automotive activated carbon products capture and store gasoline vapor emissions that would otherwise be released into the atmosphere as volatile organic compounds ("VOCs") which contain hazardous air pollutants and can photochemically react to form ozone and secondary organic aerosols, a form of PM2.5, which themselves form haze. The stored vapors are then largely purged from the carbon and directed to the engine where they are used as supplemental power for the vehicle. The segment also produces a number of other carbon products for food, water, beverage and chemical purification. The Performance Materials segment serves customers globally from its manufacturing operations in the United States and China.

The Performance Chemicals segment develops, manufactures and sells a wide range of specialty chemicals primarily derived from co-products of the kraft pulping process. Products include performance chemicals derived from pine chemicals used in asphalt paving, oil drilling and production and other diverse industrial specialty applications such as adhesives, agrochemical dispersants, publication inks and lubricants. The Performance Chemicals segment serves customers globally from its manufacturing operations in the United States.

Recent Developments

In 2016, we began commercial production and sales of automotive grade products from our Zhuhai, China facility. Additionally, to support the growth we are seeing in the Tier 3 automotive applications, we began expansion at our joint venture Purification Cellutions, LLC, Waynesboro, Georgia facility, an investment that, when completed, will effectively double the capacity of that facility by year end 2017. We also implemented a series of cost reduction initiatives in 2016. The first, among other actions, included a reduction in salaried workforce. In addition, we made the decision to close its Performance Chemicals derivatives manufacturing facility in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Both of these decisions were taken in the first quarter. In the third quarter, the Company took the decision to close its Performance Chemicals refinery in Santa Catarina, Brazil. All of these actions were taken to improve our cost structure and better match it with the current business environment. We plan to serve the profitable business from our two Brazilian facilities from our more efficient, U.S.-based facilities. In total, these three actions reduced our workforce by approximately 180 people.

Separation and Distribution

On May 15, 2016 (the "Distribution Date"), WestRock Company ("WestRock") completed the previously announced separation of the business comprising WestRock's Specialty Chemicals reporting segment, and certain other assets and liabilities, into Ingevity, a separate public company (herein referred to as the "Separation"). The Separation was completed by way of a distribution of all of the then outstanding shares of common stock of Ingevity through a dividend in kind of Ingevity's common

Index

PART II

stock (par value \$0.01) to holders of record of WestRock common stock (par value \$0.01) as of the close of business of May 4, 2016 (the "Record Date").

On the Distribution Date, each holder of WestRock's common stock received one share of Ingevity's common stock for every six shares of WestRock's common stock held on the Record Date. The Separation was completed pursuant to a Separation and Distribution Agreement and other agreements with WestRock related to the Separation, including an Employee Matters Agreement ("EMA"), a Tax Matters Agreement, a Transition Services Agreement and an Intellectual Property Agreement (collectively, the "Separation Agreements"), each of which was filed as an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 16, 2016. The Separation Agreements govern the relationship among Ingevity and WestRock following the Separation and provide for the allocation of various assets, liabilities, rights and obligations. The Separation Agreements also include arrangements for transition services to be provided by WestRock to Ingevity.

The Registration Statement was declared effective by the SEC on April 25, 2016, and Ingevity's common stock began "regular-way" trading on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") on May 16, 2016 under the symbol "NGVT".

Unless the context otherwise requires, references to "we," "us," "our," "Ingevity" and the "Company" refer to Ingevity Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries after giving effect to the Separation.

Correction to previously issued financial statements

During the quarters and year ended December 31, 2016, we identified various errors related to our previously issued annual and interim Consolidated Financial Statements. Specifically, in the first quarter of 2016, we determined that \$3.3 million of cumulative intercompany profit in inventory had not been eliminated in prior years. During the fourth quarter, we also identified errors related to the understatement of accruals for services rendered in prior years, as well as errors related to the timing for which revenue has been previously recognized. A cash flow reclassification error decreased 2014 cash flow from operating activities and increased cash flow from investing activities by \$6.0 million was also corrected as part of this revision.

The cumulative impact of the errors identified in 2016 had resulted in the overstatement of pre-tax and net income of \$1.6 million and \$1.0 million in 2015 and \$0.9 million and \$0.6 million in 2014, and a cumulative impact to net parent investment of \$2.5 million as of January 1, 2014. In addition, such errors resulted in the \$9.4 million and \$5.5 million overstatement of revenue in 2015 and 2014, respectively. Although Ingevity's management has determined that the impact of such errors is immaterial to all previously issued financial statements, we revised the previously issued financial statements for the periods ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 in connection with this Form 10-K and those corrections will also be reflected in the Company's future Form 10-Q filings. The impact of the corrections on previously issued financial statements is included in the tables below. See Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included within Section 8 of this Form 10-K for more information.

Index

PART II

Results of Operations

In millions, except per share data	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Net sales	\$908.3	\$958.3	\$1,035.5
Cost of sales	633.9	682.9	717.0
Gross profit	274.4	275.4	318.5
Selling, general and administrative expenses	114.0	110.1	107.7
Separation costs	17.5	17.2	0.4
Restructuring and other (income) charges, net	41.2	(7.5)	(5.6)
Other (income) expense, net	(3.2)	(1.0)	(2.5)
Interest expense	19.3	20.1	16.4
Interest income	(1.4)	—	—
Income before income taxes	87.0	136.5	202.1
Provision for income taxes	42.6	52.2	69.5
Net income (loss)	44.4	84.3	132.6
Less: Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	9.2	4.6	3.6
Net income (loss) attributable to Ingevity stockholders	\$35.2	\$79.7	\$129.0

Net Sales Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

In millions	Net sales	Percentage change vs. prior year			
		Total change	Currency effect	Price/Mix	Volume
Year ended December 31, 2016	\$908.3	(5)%	—%	(3)%	(2)%
Year ended December 31, 2015	958.3	(7)%	(3)%	(2)%	(2)%

Year Ended December 31, 2016 vs. 2015

Net sales were \$908.3 million and \$958.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The sales decrease in 2016 was driven by a volume decline of \$59.5 million (six percent of sales) across all Performance Chemicals' product lines as well as unfavorable pricing and product mix of \$34.7 million (four percent of sales) in certain industrial specialties and oilfield technologies products within Performance Chemicals and \$0.2 million in Performance Materials due to pricing pressure from competing materials and foreign exchange of \$1.0 million. The sales decrease was partially offset by volume gains of \$43.4 million (five percent of sales) in Performance Materials due to strong growth in high content vehicle production for sale into the North American automotive market and increased vehicle content due to regulatory adoption, favorable pricing and product mix of \$2.0 million in Performance Chemicals' pavement technologies.

Index

PART II

Year Ended December 31, 2015 vs. 2014

Net sales were \$958.3 million and \$1,035.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The sales decrease in 2015 was driven by foreign exchange of \$31.2 million (three percent of sales) due to the devaluation of the euro, Japanese yen and Brazilian real versus the U.S. dollar and unfavorable pricing and mix of \$24.6 million in Performance Chemicals (two percent of sales) in the rubber, publication inks, and adhesives markets and certain industrial specialties and oilfield technologies products due to pricing pressure from competitive materials partially offset by favorable pricing and mix of \$4.8 million in Performance Materials resulting in an overall reduction in sales by two percent as compared to 2014. Overall, volume declined \$26.2 million (two percent of sales) due to volume declines in process purification markets, oilfield and certain industrial specialties markets that were partially offset by volume growth in high value strategic markets for pavement due to sales penetration and market growth and Performance Materials due to strength in the North American Free Trade Association ("NAFTA") automotive market and continued regulatory trends.

Cost of sales

Year Ended December 31, 2016 vs. 2015

Cost of sales were \$633.9 million (70% of sales) and \$682.9 million (71% of sales) for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Reduced cost of sales was driven by sales volume declines resulting in a \$35.8 million reduction to cost of sales, reduced cost of sales in foreign locations stemming from the strength of the US dollar of \$1.8 million, and lower input costs related to petroleum-based raw materials, energy, and CTO impacting cost of sale by \$19.9 million. These decreases were partially offset by increased depreciation and amortization of \$4.2 million and manufacturing-related spending of \$4.3 million due to unfavorable productivity costs, a portion of which related to the startup of our Performance Materials' activated carbon manufacturing facility in Zhuhai, China.

Year Ended December 31, 2015 vs. 2014

Cost of sales were \$682.9 million (71% of sales) and \$717.0 million (69% of sales) for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The \$34.1 million decrease in cost of sales was due to a decrease of \$21.1 million due to a two percent decline in sales volume, a decrease of \$17.0 million due to the devaluation of the euro and Brazilian real versus the U.S. dollar, and \$20.0 million due to lower input costs related to CTO, other petroleum-based raw materials and energy. These decreases were partially offset by \$24.0 million of unfavorable productivity related to significantly higher planned maintenance outages, particularly in the fourth quarter, higher costs related to the startup of the new Performance Materials plant in China, higher depreciation and amortization with higher capital expenditures, and other manufacturing related spending.

Selling, general and administrative expenses

Year Ended December 31, 2016 vs. 2015

Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$114.0 million (13% of sales) and \$110.1 million (11% of sales) for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Selling, general, and administrative expenses increased due to higher employee-related costs partially offset by cost reduction initiatives that commenced in early 2016.

Year Ended December 31, 2015 vs. 2014

Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$110.1 million (11% of sales) and \$107.7 million (10% of sales) for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The increase was primarily driven by higher employee costs compared to 2014.

Index

PART II

Separation costs

Year Ended December 31, 2016 vs. 2015

Separation costs of \$17.5 million and \$17.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, were expenses related to the Separation. See Note 15 within the Consolidated Financial Statements within this Form 10-K for more information.

Year Ended December 31, 2015 vs. 2014

Separation costs of \$17.2 million and \$0.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, were expenses related to the Separation. See Note 15 within the Consolidated Financial Statements within this Form 10-K for more information.

Restructuring and other (income) charges, net

2016 activities

As a result of continued deteriorating market conditions within the South America region, on October 31, 2016, our Board of Directors approved a plan to exit our Performance Chemicals' manufacturing operations in Palmeira, Santa Catarina, Brazil. As a result, we recorded a non-cash pre-tax impairment charge to property, plant and equipment in the amount of \$30.2 million and recorded severance costs of \$1.8 million. The severance costs began to be paid in the fourth quarter of 2016. Refinery production ceased before year end with decommissioning of the facility to be completed by mid-2017. We recorded \$2.6 million of additional miscellaneous exit costs during the year ended December 31, 2016. We expect additional exit and disposal costs incurred and paid through the first half of 2017 in the range of \$3 million to \$4 million.

During the first quarter of 2016, we announced the closure of the Performance Chemicals' derivatives operation in Duque de Caxias, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. As a result of this closure, we recorded \$0.1 million impairment charge on fixed assets, \$1.8 million in severance and other employee-related costs and \$1.7 million of additional miscellaneous exit costs during year ended December 31, 2016.

During the first quarter of 2016, we also announced a company-wide restructuring to better align our workforce in light of changing macroeconomic and market realities. The restructuring decision resulted in workforce reductions at several of our locations. As a result, during the year ended December 31, 2016, we recorded severance and other employee-related charges of \$2.7 million (\$1.9 million related to Performance Chemicals segment and \$0.8 million related to Performance Materials segment). We also recorded an impairment charge on fixed assets of \$0.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2016 (related to the Performance Chemicals segment).

2015 activities

During 2015, we sold our 60 percent interest in a subsidiary in China for cash proceeds of \$11.5 million and recorded a gain on the sales of the subsidiary of \$10.3 million. Prior to its sale, this subsidiary operated under our Performance Materials operating segment. Additionally during 2015, we recognized income of \$1.2 million associated with the sale of our Performance Materials' air purification business in 2014.

As part of a plan that was implemented to restructure a portion of our operations during 2015, we recorded an impairment of \$4.0 million to write down inventory and property, plant and equipment associated with certain manufacturing operations of our Performance Chemicals segment.

2014 activities

We made a strategic decision to sell our Performance Materials' air purification business. During 2014, we sold the net working capital and associated customer list related to the air purification business and recorded a \$5.6 million gain on sale.

Index

PART II

Detail on the restructuring charges and asset disposal activities is provided below.

In millions	Year Ended		
	December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Restructuring and other (income) charges, net			
Gain on sale of assets and businesses	\$—	\$(11.5)	\$(5.6)
Severance and other employee-related costs ⁽¹⁾	6.3	—	—
Asset write-downs ⁽²⁾	30.6	4.0	—
Other (income) charges, net ⁽³⁾	4.3	—	—
Total restructuring and other (income) charges, net	\$41.2	\$(7.5)	\$(5.6)

(1) Represents severance and employee benefit charges.

Primarily represents accelerated depreciation and impairment charges on long-lived assets, which were or are to be abandoned. To the extent incurred the acceleration effect of re-estimating settlement dates and revised cost

(2) estimates associated with asset retirement obligations due to facility shutdowns are also included within the asset write-downs.

Primarily represents costs associated with rental payments, contract terminations, and other miscellaneous exit

(3) costs. Other Income primarily represents favorable developments on previously recorded exit costs as recoveries associated with restructuring activities.

Interest expense

Year Ended December 31, 2016 vs. 2015

Interest expense was \$19.3 million and \$20.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Interest expense consisted of \$6.2 million and \$6.5 million related to capital lease obligations and \$7.2 million and \$13.5 million in allocated interest expense from WestRock for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015,

respectively. The decrease in the allocated interest expense from WestRock in 2016 compared to 2015 is due to the

Separation which occurred on May 15, 2016 because following the Separation, there was no longer any allocated

interest expense from WestRock. Additionally, in the year ended December 31, 2016, there was interest expense of

\$5.9 million associated with our credit facilities. See Note 10 within the Consolidated Financial Statements within this

Form 10-K for more information on our credit facilities.

Year Ended December 31, 2015 vs. 2014

Interest expense, net was \$20.1 million and \$16.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014,

respectively. Interest expense consisted of \$6.5 million and \$6.5 million related to capital lease obligations and \$13.5

million and \$9.9 million in allocated interest expense from WestRock for the years ended December 31, 2015 and

2014, respectively.

Interest income

Year Ended December 31 2016, 2015 and 2014

Interest income was \$1.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. The interest income in 2016 related to

interest earned on our \$69.7 million restricted investment. Refer to Note 10 within these Consolidated Financial

Statements within this Form 10-K for further information. There was no interest income in the years ended December

31, 2015 or 2014.

Provision for income taxes

Additional detail explaining the change in the GAAP effective tax rate is presented in Note 17 to the Consolidated financial statements within this Form 10-K.

Index

PART II

Year Ended December 31, 2016 vs. 2015

The Company's effective tax rate was 49.0% and 38.2% for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The differences in these effective rates compared to the combined statutory rates were primarily due to non-deductible transaction costs associated with the Separation in 2016 and the unfavorable results of legal entities with full valuation allowances, including the \$32.0 million charge associated with the exit of our refinery operations in Palmeira, Santa Catarina, Brazil. See Note 17 within the Consolidated Financial Statements within this Form 10-K for more information. Excluding the impact of restructuring and other (income charges), separation costs and losses from legal entities with full valuation allowances the change in the effective tax rate period over period was primarily due to a shift in earnings mix as it relates to domestic versus foreign income earned. Foreign profits are generally taxed at lower rates compared to domestic income.

Year Ended December 31, 2015 vs. 2014

The Company's effective tax rate was 38.2% and 34.4% for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The differences in these effective rates compared to the combined statutory rates were primarily due to non-deductible transaction costs in 2015 associated with the Separation and the unfavorable results of legal entities with full valuation allowances. Excluding the impact of these non-deductible costs, the changes in the effective tax rate period to period is the same as noted in the December 31, 2016 vs. 2015 discussion above. See Note 17 within the Consolidated Financial Statements within this Form 10-K for more information.

Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests

Year Ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014

Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests was \$9.2 million, \$4.6 million and \$3.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Our noncontrolling interest represents the 30 percent ownership interest held by a third-party U.S.-based company in our consolidated Purification Cellutions LLC legal entity. Purification Cellutions LLC is the legal entity that manufactures our structured honeycomb products within our Performance Materials segment. Refer to the Performance Materials' operating profit discussion below within the Segment Operating Results section for further discussion of the segment's performance for the years ended December 2016, 2015 and 2014.

Net income (loss) attributable to Ingevity stockholders

Year Ended December 31, 2016 vs. 2015

Net income (loss) attributable to Ingevity stockholders was \$35.2 million and \$79.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. This decrease of \$44.5 million was primarily driven by the \$32.0 million charge associated with the exit of our Performance Chemicals' refinery operations in Palmeira, Santa Catarina, Brazil as well as declines in segment operating profit in Performance Chemicals of \$29.9 million partially offset by increased segment operating profit in Performance Materials of \$27.2 million and a tax provision which is lower by \$9.6 million in 2016 compared to 2015.

Year Ended December 31, 2015 vs. 2014

Net income (loss) attributable to Ingevity stockholders was \$79.7 million and \$129.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. This decrease of \$49.3 million was primarily driven by declines in segment operating profit in Performance Chemicals of \$37.2 million and in Performance Materials of \$9.8 million. See Segment Operating Results section below for more information on the results of operations for each of our operating segments.

Index

PART II

Segment Operating Results

In addition to the information discussed above, the following sections discuss the results of operations for each of our segments. Our segments are (i) Performance Materials and (ii) Performance Chemicals. In general, the accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in the Summary of Significant Accounting Policies in Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Performance Materials

In millions	Year Ended December		
	31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Net sales	\$301.0	\$256.4	\$249.4
Segment operating profit	106.9	79.7	89.5

Net Sales Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

In millions	Net sales	Percentage change vs. prior year					
		Total change	Currency effect	Price/Mix	Volume		
Year ended December 31, 2016	\$301.0	17%	—%	—%	17%		
Year ended December 31, 2015	256.4	3%	(1)%	2%	2%		
Year Ended December 31, 2016 vs. 2015							

Segment net sales for the Performance Materials segment were \$301.0 million and \$256.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The sales increase in 2016 was driven by \$43.4 million (17 percent of sales) in volume improvements in the automotive carbon market due to strong growth in high content vehicle production for sale into the North American automotive market and increased vehicle content due to regulatory adoption and \$1.4 million of favorable foreign exchange primarily due to the appreciation of the Japanese yen versus the U.S. dollar. These gains were partially offset by \$0.2 million in pricing and product mix driven by process purifications applications.

Segment operating profit for the Performance Materials segment was \$106.9 million and \$79.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Segment operating profit increased \$27.2 million primarily due to \$2.6 million in favorable pricing and mix in automotive emissions, \$29.4 million in favorable volume, \$1.7 million in deflation on energy and raw materials. These increases were partially offset by \$5.2 million in higher depreciation and amortization expense and \$1.3 million due to unfavorable productivity costs, a portion of which related to the startup of our activated carbon manufacturing facility in Zhuhai, China in 2016 compared to 2015.

Year Ended December 31, 2015 vs. 2014

Segment net sales for the Performance Materials segment were \$256.4 million and \$249.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The sales increase in 2015 was driven by \$5.7 million (two percent of sales) in volume improvements in the automotive emissions market due to strength in the NAFTA market and continued regulatory trends partially offset by declines in process purification markets and \$4.4 million (two percent of sales) in pricing and mix improvements from gains in the automotive emissions market. These gains were partially offset by \$3.1 million (one percent of sales) of unfavorable foreign currency exchange due to the devaluation of the Japanese yen and the euro versus the U.S. dollar compared to 2014.

Index

PART II

Segment operating profit for the Performance Materials segment was \$79.7 million and \$89.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Segment operating profit was down \$9.8 million primarily due to \$14.7 million from unfavorable productivity related to higher planned maintenance outages and project expenses incurred during the construction of our plant in Zhuhai, China, and \$2.7 million from unfavorable foreign currency exchange due to the devaluation of the Japanese yen and euro versus the U.S. dollar which was partially offset by \$3.8 million in favorable pricing and mix in automotive emissions and \$3.8 million in favorable volume compared to 2014.

Performance Chemicals

In millions	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Net sales			
Pavement Technologies product line	\$ 148.8	\$ 147.5	\$ 132.0
Oilfield Technologies product line	58.5	78.0	126.8
Industrial Specialties product line	400.0	476.4	527.3
Total Performance Chemicals - Net sales	\$ 607.3	\$ 701.9	\$ 786.1

Segment operating profit 56.7 86.6 123.8

Net Sales Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

In millions	Net sales	Percentage change vs. prior year			
		Total change	Currency effect	Price/Mix	Volume
Year ended December 31, 2016	\$607.3	(13)%	— %	(5)%	(8)%
Year ended December 31, 2015	701.9	(11)%	(4)%	(3)%	(4)%

Year Ended December 31, 2016 vs. 2015

Segment net sales for the Performance Chemicals segment were \$607.3 million and \$701.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The sales decrease was driven by volume declines of \$59.5 million (eight percent of sales) driven by unfavorable volume in all Performance Chemicals' product lines, \$34.7 million (five percent of sales) of unfavorable pricing and product mix in certain industrial specialties and oilfield technologies products due to pricing pressure from competing materials and \$2.4 million of unfavorable foreign currency exchange. These decreases were partially offset by price and product mix growth of \$2.0 million in high value strategic markets for pavement technologies compared to 2015.

Segment operating profit for the Performance Chemicals segment was \$56.7 million and \$86.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Segment operating profit decreased \$28.7 million due to unfavorable pricing and product mix, \$17.4 million due to lower sales volume, and \$3.0 million due to reduced throughput partially offset by cost savings initiatives. These decreases were partially offset by \$18.2 million of deflation on petroleum-based raw materials, energy and CTO compared to 2015 and \$1.0 million of lower depreciation and amortization expense in 2016 compared to 2015.

Index

PART II

Year Ended December 31, 2015 vs. 2014

Segment net sales for the Performance Chemicals segment were \$701.9 million and \$786.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The sales decrease was driven by \$28.2 million (four percent of sales) of unfavorable foreign currency exchange due to the devaluation of the euro and Brazilian real versus the U.S. dollar and \$24.2 million (three percent of sales) of unfavorable pricing and product mix in the rubber, publication inks, and adhesives markets and certain other industrial specialties and oilfield technologies products. Volume declined by \$31.8 million (four percent of sales) driven by unfavorable volume in oilfield and certain industrial specialties markets partially offset by volume growth of \$14.7 million (two percent of sales) in high value strategic markets for pavement, adhesives, and agrochemicals markets compared to 2014.

Segment operating profit for the Performance Chemicals segment was \$86.6 million and \$123.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Segment operating profit decreased primarily due to \$24.2 million from unfavorable pricing and product mix in the rubber, publication inks, and adhesives markets and certain industrials specialties and oilfield technologies products, \$8.9 million from unfavorable foreign currency exchange due to the devaluation of the euro and Brazilian real versus the U.S. dollar, \$7.3 million from lower sales volume, and \$15.3 million from unfavorable productivity, higher costs related to higher planned maintenance downtime, costs from continued investments in sales and technical support capabilities, and investments in product development and innovation. These decreases were partially offset by \$18.5 million of deflation on CTO and other petroleum-based raw materials compared to 2014.

Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Ingevity has presented certain financial measures, defined below, which have not been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) and has provided a reconciliation to the most directly comparable financial measure calculated in accordance with GAAP. These financial measures are not meant to be considered in isolation or as a substitute for the most directly comparable financial measure calculated in accordance with GAAP. The below financial measures are utilized by management as some of the primary measures of profitability.

We believe these non-GAAP financial measures provide management as well as investors, potential investors, securities analysts and others with useful information to evaluate the performance of the business, because such measures, when viewed together with our financial results computed in accordance with GAAP, provide a more complete understanding of the factors and trends affecting our historical financial performance and projected future results. We believe Adjusted EBITDA and Segment EBITDA are useful measures because they exclude the effects of financing and investment activities as well as non-operating activities.

Ingevity uses the following non-GAAP measures: Adjusted EBITDA and Segment EBITDA. Adjusted EBITDA is defined as net income plus provision for income taxes, interest expense, depreciation and amortization, separation costs and restructuring and other (income) charges. Segment EBITDA is defined as segment operating profit plus depreciation and amortization.

These non-GAAP measures are not intended to replace the presentation of financial results in accordance with GAAP and investors should consider the limitations associated with these non-GAAP measures, including the potential lack of comparability of these measures from one company to another. Reconciliations of Adjusted EBITDA and Segment EBITDA to net income and segment operating profit, respectively, are set forth within this section.

Index

PART II

Reconciliation of Net Income to Adjusted EBITDA

In millions	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Net income (GAAP)	\$44.4	\$84.3	\$132.6
Provision for income taxes	42.6	52.2	69.5
Interest expense	19.3	20.1	16.4
Interest income	(1.4)	—	—
Depreciation and amortization	38.8	34.6	32.3
Separation costs	17.5	17.2	0.4
Restructuring and other (income) charges	41.2	(7.5)	(5.6)
Adjusted EBITDA (Non-GAAP)	\$202.4	\$200.9	\$245.6

Adjusted EBITDA

Year Ended December 31, 2016 vs. 2015

Adjusted EBITDA was \$202.4 million and \$200.9 million for years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The factors that impacted Adjusted EBITDA period to period are the same factors that affected earnings discussed in the sections entitled "Results of Operations" and "Segment Operating Results" within MD&A.

Year Ended December 31, 2015 vs. 2014

Adjusted EBITDA was \$200.9 million and \$245.6 million for years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The factors that impacted Adjusted EBITDA period to period are the same factors that affected earnings discussed in the sections entitled "Results of Operations" and "Segment Operating Results" within MD&A.

Reconciliation of Segment Operating Profit to Segment

EBITDA

Performance Materials	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
In millions			
Segment operating profit (GAAP)	\$106.9	\$79.7	\$89.5
Depreciation and amortization	16.4	11.1	9.9
Segment EBITDA (Non-GAAP)	\$123.3	\$90.9	\$99.4

Performance Chemicals	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
In millions			
Segment operating profit (GAAP)	\$56.7	\$86.6	\$123.8
Depreciation and amortization	22.4	23.5	22.4
Segment EBITDA (Non-GAAP)	\$79.1	\$110.0	\$146.2

Index

PART II

Performance Materials

Year Ended December 31, 2016 vs. 2015

Segment EBITDA for the Performance Materials segment was \$123.3 million and \$90.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The factors that impacted Segment EBITDA period to period are the same factors that affected segment operating profit discussed in the section entitled "Segment Operating Results" within the MD&A, excluding the depreciation and amortization expense.

Year Ended December 31, 2015 vs. 2014

Segment EBITDA for the Performance Materials segment was \$90.9 million and \$99.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The factors that impacted Segment EBITDA period to period are the same factors that affected segment operating profit discussed in the section entitled "Segment Operating Results" within the MD&A, excluding the depreciation and amortization expense.

Performance Chemicals

Year Ended December 31, 2016 vs. 2015

Segment EBITDA for the Performance Chemicals segment was \$79.1 million and \$110.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The factors that impacted Segment EBITDA period to period are the same factors that affected segment operating profit discussed in the section entitled "Segment Operating Results" within the MD&A, excluding the depreciation and amortization expense.

Year Ended December 31, 2015 vs. 2014

Segment EBITDA for the Performance Chemicals segment was \$110.0 million and \$146.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The factors that impacted Segment EBITDA period to period are the same factors that affected segment operating profit discussed in the section entitled "Segment Operating Results" within the MD&A, excluding the depreciation and amortization expense.

Total Company Outlook and 2017 Guidance

For revenue, favorable volume in Performance Materials and in certain Performance Chemicals applications are expected to be partially offset by negative pricing pressure in Performance Chemicals industrial specialties applications. We expect to deliver fiscal year 2017 Net sales of \$930 million to \$950 million.

2017 Adjusted EBITDA is expected to grow in the high single to low double digit range. This is driven by mix improvement due to growth in our higher margin Performance Materials and Performance Chemicals pavement technologies applications, volume growth in oilfield technologies and industrial specialties, favorable year over year CTO costs, partially offset by continued pricing pressure in oilfield technologies and industrial specialties. Some risks to the 2017 outlook include reductions in US SAAR in automotive applications from the 2016 record, higher non-CTO raw materials costs with higher oil prices, a shift towards smaller vehicles in the U.S. (versus the 2016 shift towards light-trucks), lower automotive product sales in China driven by a reduction in tax incentives versus 2016, lower oil prices and a reduction in oil drilling and production in oilfield technologies, and increased volume and pricing pressure in industrial specialties. We expect to deliver fiscal year 2017 Adjusted EBITDA of \$215 million to \$225 million. A reconciliation of Net Income to Adjusted EBITDA as projected for 2017 is not provided because we do not forecast Net Income as we cannot, without unreasonable effort, estimate or predict with certainty various components of Net Income. These components include restructuring and other income (charges) to be incurred in 2017 as well as the related tax impacts of these items. Additionally, discrete tax items could drive variability in our projected effective tax rate. All of these components could significantly impact such financial measures. Further, in the future other items with similar characteristics to those currently

Index

PART II

included in Adjusted EBITDA, that have a similar impact on comparability of periods, and which are not known at this time, may exist and impact Net income (loss) attributable to Ingevity stockholders and Adjusted EBITDA. Projected 2017 capital expenditures are expected to be \$60 million to \$65 million.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The primary source of liquidity for Ingevity's business is the cash flow provided by operations, which has historically been transferred to WestRock to support its overall cash management strategy. Transfers of cash to and from WestRock prior to the Separation have been reflected in Net Parent Investment in the historical Consolidated Balance Sheets, Statements of Cash Flows and Statements of Stockholders' Equity.

Cash and cash equivalents totaled \$30.5 million at December 31, 2016. Management continuously monitors deposit concentrations and the credit quality of the financial institutions that hold Ingevity's cash and cash equivalents, as well as the credit quality of its insurance providers, customers and key suppliers.

Due to the global nature of our operations, a portion of our cash is held outside the United States. The cash and cash equivalents balance at December 31, 2016 included \$14.3 million held by our foreign subsidiaries. Cash and earnings of our foreign subsidiaries are generally used to finance our foreign operations and capital expenditures. We believe that our foreign holdings of cash will not have a material adverse impact on our U.S. liquidity. Management does not currently expect to repatriate cash earnings from our foreign operations in order to fund U.S. operations. If these earnings were distributed, such amounts would be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the statutory rate less the available foreign tax credits, if any, and potentially subject to withholding taxes in the various jurisdictions. The potential tax implications of the repatriation of unremitted earnings are driven by facts at the time of distribution, therefore, it is not practicable to estimate the income tax liabilities that might be incurred if such cash and earnings were repatriated to the United States.

Separation and Distribution impact on liquidity

We do not expect the financing transaction we have entered into (see Note 10 within the Consolidated Financial Statements within this Form 10-K for more information) in connection with the Separation, including the payment of the distribution to WestRock, to impact our cash flow requirements for 2017 or the foreseeable future. We expect to deleverage by using cash flow from operations to repay outstanding borrowings associated with the Separation. In addition, we expect our cash flow from operations combined with cash on hand to be sufficient to meet our working capital needs. We believe these sources will be sufficient to fund our planned operations and meet our interest and other contractual obligations during 2017. As of December 31, 2016 our available capacity under our revolving credit facility is \$284.4 million. In addition, we were in compliance with all debt covenants as of December 31, 2016.

Cash flow comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

In millions	Years ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$127.9	\$72.2	\$138.5
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(126.4)	(89.3)	(96.8)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(3.4)	27.0	(31.7)

Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities

During the year ended December 31, 2016, cash flow provided by operations increased primarily due to working capital reductions compared to 2015. Working capital reductions in the year ended December 31, 2016 when compared to 2015 are primarily driven by increases in accounts payable, accrued expenses and accrued payroll and employee benefits partially offset by increases in inventory balances. Below provides a description of the changes to working capital during 2016 (i.e. current assets

Index

PART II

and current liabilities). During 2015, cash flow from operations decreased primarily due to lower year-over-year cash earnings as well as net increases in working capital compared to 2014.

Current Assets and Liabilities

In millions	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Cash and cash equivalents	\$30.5	\$32.0
Accounts receivable, net	89.8	95.2
Inventories, net	151.2	148.9
Prepaid and other current assets	23.7	20.2
Total current assets	\$295.2	\$296.3

Current assets as of December 31, 2016 decreased \$1.1 million compared to December 31, 2015 primarily due to decreases in accounts receivable. Accounts receivable, net as of December 31, 2016 decreased \$5.4 million as a result of improved collection rates compared to December 31, 2015. This decrease was partially offset by increases in Inventories, net, which increased by \$2.3 million.

In millions	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Accounts payable	\$79.2	\$64.8
Accrued expenses	19.3	14.8
Accrued payroll and employee benefits	25.6	10.0
Notes payable and current portion of long-term debt	7.5	9.4
Income taxes payable	5.3	0.8
Total current liabilities	\$136.9	\$99.8

Current liabilities as of December 31, 2016 increased by \$37.1 million compared to December 31, 2015 primarily driven by increases in accounts payable, accrued expenses and accrued payroll and employee benefits.

Cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities

For the year ended December 31, 2016, cash used in investing activities was primarily related to \$69.7 million invested in a trust. In accordance with the Separation Agreements, we used a portion of the proceeds from our debt borrowing to be held in a restricted trust. The trust, presented as restricted investment on our Consolidated Balance Sheet, is to secure the principal payment under our \$80.0 million capital lease obligation which is payable upon maturity in 2027. Refer to Note 10 in these Consolidated financial statements for more information. Outside of this investing activity, the cash used in investing activities each period is typically driven by capital expenditures. In the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, capital spending included base maintenance capital supporting ongoing operations and significant growth spending primarily related to the construction of an activated carbon manufacturing facility in China and new derivative equipment in North Charleston, South Carolina supporting the adhesives, pavement and oilfield markets.

Capital expenditure categories	Year Ended		
	December 31,		
In millions	2016	2015	2014
Maintenance capital expenditures	\$32.3	\$33.3	\$28.0
Safety, health and environment	7.4	12.1	10.5
Growth and cost improvement capital expenditures	17.0	55.5	63.3
Total capital expenditures	\$56.7	\$100.9	\$101.8

Index

PART II

Projected 2017 capital expenditures are expected to be \$60 million to \$65 million. We have no material commitments associated with these projected capital expenditures as of December 31, 2016.

Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities

As WestRock managed the Company's cash and financing arrangements before the Separation, all excess cash generated through earnings was remitted to WestRock and all sources of cash were funded by WestRock prior to May 15, 2016.

Cash used by financing activities in the year ended December 31, 2016 was \$3.4 million and was driven by net borrowings of \$402.5 million (refer to Note 10 in the Consolidated financial statements for more information) and an inflow from transactions with WestRock of \$51.9 million offset by a distribution to WestRock at Separation of \$448.5 million. Cash provided by financing activities in the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$27.0 million and was driven by net short term debt repayments of \$5.8 million and an inflow from transactions with WestRock of \$29.1 million. Cash used in financing activities in 2014 was \$31.7 million and was driven by excess cash remitted to WestRock of \$31.4 million.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Ingevity is not a party to any off-balance sheet arrangements that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future material effect on Ingevity's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Contractual Obligations

We enter into various contractual obligations throughout the year. Presented below are the contractual obligations of Ingevity as of December 31, 2016, and the time period in which payments under the obligations are due. Disclosures related to capital lease obligations are included in Note 18 of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Also included below are disclosures regarding the amounts due under purchase obligations. A purchase obligation is defined as an agreement to purchase goods or services that is enforceable and legally binding on Ingevity and that specifies all significant terms, including fixed or minimum quantities to be purchased; fixed, minimum or variable price provisions; and the approximate timing of the transaction. We have included in the below disclosure all normal and recurring purchase orders, take-or-pay contracts and supply arrangements as well as other purchase commitments that management believes meet the above definition of a purchase obligation.

In millions	Payments due in period				
	Total at December 31, 2016	2017	2018-2019	2020-2021	2022 and beyond
Contractual obligations:					
Debt maturities	\$411.9	\$7.5	\$ 37.5	\$ 366.9	\$—
Contractual interest ⁽¹⁾	27.4	6.5	12.0	8.9	—
Capital lease obligations ⁽²⁾	150.0	6.0	12.0	12.0	120.0
Operating lease obligations	41.0	11.5	16.4	8.6	4.5
Purchase obligations	183.0	183.0	—	—	—
Total	\$813.3	\$214.5	\$ 77.9	\$ 396.4	\$ 124.5

Contractual interest is the interest we are contracted to pay on our long-term debt obligations. We had \$411.9 million of long-term debt subject to variable interest rates at December 31, 2016. The rate assumed for the variable interest component of the contractual interest obligation was the rate in effect at December 31, 2016. Variable rates are determined by the market and will fluctuate over time.

(2) Amounts include the interest payments under the capital lease as well as the principle payment due in 2027.

New Accounting Guidance

Refer to the Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a full description of recent accounting pronouncements including the respective expected dates of adoption and expected effects on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Index

PART II

Critical Accounting Policies

Our principal accounting policies are described in Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included within this Form 10-K. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of some assets and liabilities and, in some instances, the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Management believes the accounting policies discussed below represent those accounting policies requiring the exercise of judgment where a different set of judgments could result in the greatest changes to reported results.

Revenue recognition: We recognize revenues at the point when title and the risk of ownership passes to the customer. Substantially all of Ingevity's revenues are generated through product sales and shipping terms generally indicate when title and the risk of ownership have passed. Revenue is recognized at shipment for sales where shipping terms are FOB (free on board) shipping point unless risk of loss is maintained under freight terms. For sales where shipping terms are FOB destination, revenue is recognized when the goods are received by the customer. We provide allowances for estimated returns and other customer credits such as discounts and volume rebates, when the revenue is recognized, based on historical experience, current trends and any notification of pending returns.

Accounts receivable and allowance for doubtful accounts: Accounts receivable, net on the Consolidated Balance Sheets are comprised of both trade receivable and non-trade receivable balances less allowances for doubtful accounts. Trade receivables consist of amounts owed to Ingevity from customer sales and are recorded at the invoiced amounts when revenue is recognized and generally do not bear interest. Non-trade receivables represent \$5.6 million and \$2.8 million at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The allowance for doubtful accounts is our best estimate of the amount of probable loss in the existing accounts receivable. We determine the allowance based on historical write-off experience, current collection trends, and external business factors such as economic factors, including regional bankruptcy rates, and political factors. Past due balances over a specified amount are reviewed individually for collectability. Account balances are charged off against the allowance when it is probable that the receivable will not be recovered. Accounts receivables have been reduced by an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$0.3 million and \$0.1 million at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Concentration of credit risk: The financial instruments that potentially subject Ingevity to concentrations of credit risk are accounts receivable. We limit our credit risk by performing ongoing credit evaluations and, when necessary, requiring letters of credit, guarantees or collateral. We had accounts receivable from our largest customer of \$16 million and \$24 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Sales to this customer, which are included in our Performance Chemicals segment, were 9 percent, 11 percent and 11 percent of total net sales for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. No other customers individually accounted for greater than 10 percent of Ingevity's consolidated net sales.

Impairment of long-lived assets: We periodically evaluate whether current events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value of long-lived assets, including intangible assets, to be held and used may not be recoverable. If such circumstances are determined to exist, an estimate of undiscounted future cash flows produced by the long-lived asset, or the appropriate grouping of assets, is compared to carrying value to determine whether impairment exists. If an asset is determined to be impaired, the loss is measured based on quoted market prices in active markets, if available. If quoted market prices are not available, the estimate of fair value is based on various valuation techniques, including a discounted value of estimated future cash flows. We report an asset to be disposed of at the lower of its carrying value or its estimated net realizable value.

Income taxes: The Company is subject to income taxes in the United States and numerous foreign jurisdictions, including China. The provision for income taxes includes income taxes paid, currently payable or receivable, and deferred taxes. We follow the liability method of accounting for income taxes in accordance with current accounting standards regarding the accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred income taxes are recorded based upon the differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws in effect at the time the underlying assets or liabilities are recovered or settled. The ability to realize deferred tax assets is evaluated through the forecasting of taxable income, historical and projected future operating results, the reversal of existing temporary differences, and the availability of tax planning strategies.

Valuation allowances are recognized to reduce deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that a tax benefit will not be realized. We do not provide income taxes on undistributed earnings of consolidated foreign subsidiaries as it is our intention that such earnings will remain invested in those companies. Please see Note 17 - Income Taxes to the notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included within Item 8 to this Form 10-K for further discussion.

Index

PART II

The Company recognizes income tax positions that are more likely than not to be realized and accrues interest related to unrecognized income tax positions, which is included as a component of the income tax provision on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Ingevity's pre-Separation activity in the U.S. will be reported in WestRock's U.S. consolidated income tax return and certain foreign activity will be reported in WestRock tax paying entities in those jurisdictions. Under the Tax Matters Agreement of the Separation, WestRock is responsible for the income tax liabilities associated with all U.S. operations prior to Separation and for the historic operations of certain foreign legal entities retained by WestRock after the Separation. For periods prior to the Separation, the income tax provision included in the Consolidated Financial Statements related to domestic and certain foreign operations was calculated on a separate return basis, as if Ingevity was a separate taxpayer and the resulting current tax receivable or liability, including any liabilities related to uncertain tax positions, was settled with WestRock through equity at Separation. In other foreign taxing jurisdictions, the operations of Ingevity were always conducted in discrete legal entities, each of which files separate tax returns, and all resulting income tax assets and liabilities, including liabilities related to uncertain tax positions, are reflected in the Consolidated Balance Sheets of Ingevity.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Foreign currency

We have foreign-based operations, primarily in Europe, South America and Asia, which accounted for approximately 34 percent of our net sales in 2016. Our significant operations outside the United States have designated the local currency as their functional currency. The primary currencies for which we have exchange rate exposure are the U.S. dollar versus the euro, the Brazilian real, the Japanese yen and the Chinese yuan. In addition, certain of our domestic operations have sales to foreign customers. In the conduct of our foreign operations, we also make inter-company sales. All of this exposes us to the effect of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Our earnings are therefore subject to change due to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates when the earnings in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars. We do not hedge this exchange impact on earnings. The U.S. dollar versus the euro is our most significant foreign currency exposure. A hypothetical 10 percent change in the average euro to U.S. dollar exchange rates during the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, would have changed our net sales and income before income taxes by approximately \$8 million or one percent and \$5 million or four percent, respectively.

Concentration of credit risk

The financial instruments that potentially subject us to concentrations of credit risk are accounts receivable. We limit our credit risk by performing ongoing credit evaluations and, when necessary, requiring letters of credit, guarantees or collateral. We had accounts receivable relating to our largest customer of \$16 million and \$24 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Commodity price risk

A portion of our manufacturing costs include purchased raw materials, which are commodities whose prices fluctuate as market supply and demand fundamentals change. Accordingly, product margins and the level of our profitability tend to fluctuate with the changes in these commodity prices. The cost of energy is a manufacturing cost that is exposed to commodity pricing. Our energy costs are diversified among electricity, steam and natural gas, with natural gas comprising our largest energy input.

Crude tall oil price risk

Our results of operations are directly affected by the cost of our raw materials, particularly CTO. Pricing for CTO (CTO purchases are approximately 16 percent of all of our cost of sales and 39 percent of our raw materials purchases for the year ended December 31, 2016) is subject to particular pricing pressures by reasons of the limited supply elasticity of the product and competing demands for its use, both of which drive pressure on price. Our gross profit and margins could be adversely affected by changes in the cost of CTO if we are unable to pass the increases on to our customers. CTO is a thinly traded commodity with pricing commonly established for periods ranging from one quarter to one year periods of time. We try to protect against such pricing fluctuations through various business strategies. Based on average pricing during the year ended December 31, 2016, a hypothetical unfavorable 10 percent change in the market price for CTO would have resulted in additional costs of sales of approximately \$10 million or one percent,

which we may or may not have been able to pass on to our customers.

Index

PART II

Natural gas price risk

Natural gas is our largest form of energy purchases constituting approximately two percent of our cost of goods sold for the year ended December 31, 2016. Increases in natural gas costs, unless passed on to our customers, would adversely affect our results of operations. If natural gas prices increase significantly, our business or results of operations may be adversely affected. For the year ended December 31, 2016 a hypothetical unfavorable 10 percent change in natural gas pricing would have resulted in an additional cost of sales of approximately \$1.0 million. Historically, prior to the Merger, Ingevity entered into natural gas hedges in order to better predict and control the future cost of natural gas consumed at our plants. There are no natural gas derivatives contracts outstanding at December 31, 2016.

Interest Rate Risk

As of December 31, 2016, approximately \$411.9 million of our borrowings include a variable interest rate component. As a result, we are subject to interest rate risk with respect to such floating-rate debt. A 100 basis point increase in the variable interest rate component of our borrowings would increase our annual interest expense by approximately \$4 million or 27 percent.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

INDEX TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Description
Management's
Report
on
Internal
Control
over
Financial Reporting
Report
of
Independent
Registered
Public
Accounting
Firm
Consolidated
Statements
of
Operations
Consolidated
Statements
of
Comprehensive
Income
(Loss)
Consolidated
Balance
Sheets
Consolidated
Statements
of
Stockholders'
Equity
Consolidated
Statements
of
Cash
Flows
Notes
to
the
Consolidated
Financial
Statements

Ingevity Corporation
Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP. The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- i. pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- ii. provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorization of management and directors of the Company; and
- iii. provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisitions, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013). Based on its assessment and those criteria, management concluded that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, has audited the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, as stated in their report, which is presented on the following page.

Date: March 2, 2017

By: /S/ D. MICHAEL WILSON	/S/ JOHN C. FORTSON
D. Michael Wilson	John C. Fortson
President and Chief Executive Officer	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors of Ingevity Corporation

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), stockholders' equity and cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Ingevity Corporation and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule listed in the index appearing under Item 15(a)2 presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements and financial statement schedule, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements, on the financial statement schedule, and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits (which was an integrated audit in 2016). We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

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

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

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Richmond, Virginia

March 2, 2017

57

INGEVITY CORPORATION
Consolidated Statements of Operations

In millions, except per share data	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Net sales	\$908.3	\$958.3	\$1,035.5
Cost of sales	633.9	682.9	717.0
Gross profit	274.4	275.4	318.5
Selling, general and administrative expenses	114.0	110.1	107.7
Separation costs	17.5	17.2	0.4
Restructuring and other (income) charges, net	41.2	(7.5)	(5.6)
Other (income) expense, net	(3.2)	(1.0)	(2.5)
Interest expense	19.3	20.1	16.4
Interest income	(1.4)	—	—
Income before income taxes	87.0	136.5	202.1
Provision for income taxes	42.6	52.2	69.5
Net income (loss)	44.4	84.3	132.6
Less: Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	9.2	4.6	3.6
Net income (loss) attributable to Ingevity stockholders	\$35.2	\$79.7	\$129.0
Per share data			
Basic earnings (loss) per share attributable to Ingevity stockholders ⁽¹⁾	\$0.83	\$1.89	\$3.06
Diluted earnings (loss) per share attributable to Ingevity stockholders ⁽¹⁾	\$0.83	\$1.89	\$3.06

On May 15, 2016, WestRock distributed 42,102 thousand shares of Ingevity's common stock to holders of its common stock. Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are calculated using the number of common shares distributed on May 15, 2016. Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share for the year ended December 31, 2016 is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period beginning after the distribution date. Refer to Note 20 for information regarding the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share.

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

INGEVITY CORPORATION

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)

In millions	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Net income (loss)	\$44.4	\$84.3	\$132.6
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:			
Foreign currency translation adjustment ⁽¹⁾	(2.9)	(9.2)	(6.7)
Derivative instruments:			
Unrealized gain (loss), net of tax of zero, \$0.6 and \$0.6	—	(1.9)	(1.2)
Reclassifications of deferred derivative instruments (gain) loss, included in net income (loss), net of tax of (\$0.6), (\$0.6) and zero ⁽²⁾	1.0	1.9	—
Total derivative instruments, net of tax of (\$0.6), zero and \$0.6	1.0	—	(1.2)
Pension & Other postretirement benefits ⁽³⁾			
Unrealized actuarial gains (losses) and prior service (costs) credits, net of tax of \$0.3, zero and zero ⁽⁴⁾	(0.6)	—	—
Total pension and other postretirement benefits, net of tax of \$0.3, zero and zero	(0.6)	—	—
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax of (\$0.3), zero and \$0.6	(2.5)	(9.2)	(7.9)
Comprehensive income (loss)	41.9	75.1	124.7
Less: Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	9.2	4.6	3.6
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to the Ingevity stockholders	\$32.7	\$70.5	\$121.1

(1) Income taxes are not provided on the equity in undistributed earnings of our foreign subsidiaries or affiliates since it is our intention that such earnings will remain invested in those affiliates permanently.

(2) Amounts reflected in "Cost of sales" on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

(3) During the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, there were no reclassifications of net actuarial gains (losses) or prior service (costs) credits.

(4) At December 31st of each year, we remeasure our pension and other postretirement plan obligations at which time we record any actuarial gains (losses) and prior service (costs) credits to other comprehensive income.

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

INGEVITY CORPORATION

Consolidated Balance Sheets

In millions, except share and par value data	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$30.5	\$32.0
Accounts receivable, net	89.8	95.2
Inventories, net	151.2	148.9
Prepaid and other current assets	23.7	20.2
Current assets	295.2	296.3
Property, plant and equipment, net	422.8	437.5
Goodwill	12.4	11.9
Other intangibles, net	7.3	10.0
Deferred income taxes	3.4	—
Restricted investment	69.7	—
Other assets	22.0	23.0
Total Assets	\$832.8	\$778.7
Liabilities and equity		
Accounts payable	\$79.2	\$64.8
Accrued expenses	19.3	14.8
Accrued payroll and employee benefits	25.6	10.0
Notes payable and current maturities of long-term debt	7.5	9.4
Income taxes payable	5.3	0.8
Current liabilities	136.9	99.8
Long-term debt including capital lease obligations	481.3	80.0
Deferred income taxes	69.8	74.3
Other liabilities	10.2	7.2
Total Liabilities	698.2	261.3
Commitments and contingencies (Note 18)		
Equity		
Net parent investment	—	530.1
Preferred stock (par value \$0.01 per share; 50,000,000 shares authorized; no issued and outstanding at 2016 and 2015)	—	—
Common stock (par value \$0.01 per share; 300,000,000 shares authorized; 42,116,430 issued and 42,115,824 outstanding at 2016; no shares issued in 2015)	0.4	—
Additional paid-in capital	129.9	—
Retained earnings	16.0	—
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(19.0)	(16.5)
Treasury stock, common stock, at cost (606 shares at 2016; no shares at 2015)	(0.3)	—
Total Ingevity stockholders' equity	127.0	513.6
Noncontrolling interests	7.6	3.8
Total Equity	134.6	517.4
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$832.8	\$778.7

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

INGEVITY CORPORATION

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity

Ingevity Stockholders'
Common Stock

In millions, shares in thousands	Shares	Net amount parent investment	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Treasury stock	Noncontrolling interests	Total Equity	
Balance at December 31, 2013	—	\$ —	\$ 323.7	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 0.5	\$ —	\$ 2.1	\$ 326.3
Net income (loss)	—	—	129.0	—	—	—	—	3.6	132.6
Other comprehensive income (loss) ⁽²⁾	—	—	—	—	—	(7.8)	—	—	(7.8)
Noncontrolling interest distributions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3.1)	(3.1)
Transactions with parent	—	—	(31.4)	—	—	—	—	—	(31.4)
Balance at December 31, 2014	—	\$ —	\$ 421.3	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (7.3)	\$ —	\$ 2.6	\$ 416.6
Net income (loss)	—	—	79.7	—	—	—	—	4.6	84.3
Other comprehensive income (loss) ⁽²⁾	—	—	—	—	—	(9.2)	—	—	(9.2)
Noncontrolling interest distributions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3.4)	(3.4)
Transactions with parent	—	—	29.1	—	—	—	—	—	29.1
Balance at December 31, 2015	—	\$ —	\$ 530.1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (16.5)	\$ —	\$ 3.8	\$ 517.4
Net income (loss)	—	—	19.2	—	16.0	—	—	9.2	44.4
Other comprehensive income (loss) ⁽²⁾	—	—	—	—	—	(2.5)	—	—	(2.5)
Issuance of common stock at separation	42,101.6	0.4	—	(0.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Common stock issued - compensation plans	14.8	—	—	—	—	—	(0.3)	—	(0.3)
Cash distributed to WestRock at Separation	—	—	(448.5)	—	—	—	—	—	(448.5)
Net transfers to parent	—	—	24.8	—	—	—	—	—	24.8
Reclassifications from net parent investment to additional paid in capital	—	—	(125.6)	125.6	—	—	—	—	—
Noncontrolling interest distributions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(5.4)	(5.4)
Share-based compensation expense	—	—	—	4.7	—	—	—	—	4.7
Balance at December 31, 2016	42,116.4	\$ 0.4	\$ —	\$ 129.9	\$ 16.0	\$ (19.0)	\$ (0.3)	\$ 7.6	\$ 134.6

During the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, 2014 and 2013, there were no Preferred shares issued and (1) outstanding. Additionally during these periods, the dollar value of Treasury stock held was immaterial. Therefore, Preferred stock activity has been excluded from the Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity.

(2) See Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss).

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

INGEVITY CORPORATION
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

In millions	Year Ended December		
	31, 2016	2015	2014
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$44.4	\$84.3	\$132.6
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	38.8	34.6	32.3
Deferred income taxes	(7.9)	8.3	2.2
Disposal/impairment of assets	1.5	3.9	0.8
Restructuring and other (income) charges, net	41.2	(7.5)	(5.6)
Share-based compensation	4.7	—	—
Pension and other postretirement benefit costs	0.7	—	—
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable, net	5.7	8.5	(4.8)
Inventories, net	(2.2)	(24.1)	(27.6)
Prepaid and other current assets	(3.9)	(6.7)	(5.3)
Accounts payable	(1.5)	(22.3)	6.9
Accrued expenses	(1.9)	1.0	6.4
Accrued payroll and employee benefit costs	15.0	(7.8)	—
Income tax payable	4.5	0.8	—
Pension contribution	(1.0)	—	—
Restructuring and other spending	(8.3)	—	—
Changes in all other operating assets and liabilities, net	(1.9)	(0.8)	0.6
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$127.9	\$72.2	\$138.5
Cash provided by (used in) investing activities:			
Capital expenditures	(56.7)		