

TENNECO INC
Form 10-Q
August 07, 2012
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the Quarterly Period Ended June 30, 2012

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
Commission file number 1-12387

TENNECO INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

76-0515284

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

500 North Field Drive, Lake Forest, Illinois

(Address of principal executive offices)

60045

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (847) 482-5000

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

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

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the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

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

Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share: 60,130,424 shares outstanding as of July 31, 2012.

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* No response to this item is included herein for the reason that it is inapplicable or the answer to such item is negative.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT FOR PURPOSES OF THE SAFE HARBOR PROVISIONS OF THE PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995

This Quarterly Report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 concerning, among other things, our prospects and business strategies. These forward-looking statements are included in various sections of this report, including the section entitled Outlook appearing in Item 2 of this report. The words may, will, believe, should, could, plan, expect, anticipate, estimate, and similar expressions (and variations thereof), identify these forward-looking statements. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, these expectations may not prove to be correct. Because these forward-looking statements are also subject to risks and uncertainties, actual results may differ materially from the expectations expressed in the forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements include:

general economic, business and market conditions;

our ability to source and procure needed materials, components and other products and services in accordance with customer demand and at competitive prices;

changes in capital availability or costs, including increases in our cost of borrowing (i.e., interest rate increases), the amount of our debt, our ability to access capital markets at favorable rates, and the credit ratings of our debt;

changes in consumer demand, prices and our ability to have our products included on top selling vehicles, including any shifts in consumer preferences away from light trucks, which tend to be higher margin products for our customers and us, to other lower margin vehicles, for which we may or may not have supply arrangements;

changes in consumer demand for our automotive, commercial or aftermarket products, or changes in automotive and commercial vehicle manufacturers' production rates and their actual and forecasted requirements for our products, due to difficult economic conditions, such as the significant production cuts by automotive manufacturers during 2008 and 2009, as well as any future reduction in demand for our products due to the sovereign debt crisis in Europe;

the overall highly competitive nature of the automobile and commercial vehicle parts industries, and any resultant inability to realize the sales represented by our awarded book of business (which is based on anticipated pricing and volumes over the life of the applicable program);

the loss of any of our large original equipment manufacturer (OEM) customers (on whom we depend for a substantial portion of our revenues), or the loss of market shares by these customers if we are unable to achieve increased sales to other OEMs or any change in customer demand due to delays in the adoption or enforcement of worldwide emissions regulations;

industrywide strikes, labor disruptions at our facilities or any labor or other economic disruptions at any of our significant customers or suppliers or any of our customers' other suppliers (such as the 2008 strike at American Axle, which disrupted our supply of products for significant General Motors (GM) platforms);

increases in the costs of raw materials, including our ability to successfully reduce the impact of any such cost increases through materials substitutions, cost reduction initiatives, customer recovery and other methods;

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the negative impact of higher fuel prices on transportation and logistics costs, raw material costs and discretionary purchases of vehicles or aftermarket products;

the cyclical nature of the global vehicle industry, including the performance of the global aftermarket sector and the impact of vehicle parts' longer product lives;

our ability to successfully execute cash management, restructuring and other cost reduction plans and to realize anticipated benefits from these plans;

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costs related to product warranties and other customer satisfaction actions;

the impact of consolidation among vehicle parts suppliers and customers on our ability to compete;

changes in distribution channels or competitive conditions in the markets and countries where we operate, including the impact of changes in distribution channels for aftermarket products on our ability to increase or maintain aftermarket sales;

the cost and outcome of existing and any future claims or legal proceedings, including, but not limited to, claims or proceedings against us or our customers relating to product performance, product safety or intellectual property rights;

economic, exchange rate and political conditions in the countries where we operate or sell our products;

customer acceptance of new products;

new technologies that reduce the demand for certain of our products or otherwise render them obsolete;

our ability to realize our business strategy of improving operating performance;

our ability to successfully integrate any acquisitions that we complete and effectively manage our joint ventures and other third-party relationships;

changes by the Financial Accounting Standards Board or the Securities and Exchange Commission of authoritative generally accepted accounting principles or policies;

changes in accounting estimates and assumptions, including changes based on additional information;

any changes by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) or other such committees in their certification protocols for processes and products, which may have the effect of delaying or hindering our ability to bring new products to market;

the impact of changes in and compliance with laws and regulations, including: environmental laws and regulations, which may result in our incurrence of environmental liabilities in excess of the amount reserved; and any changes to the timing of the funding requirements for our pension and other postretirement benefit liabilities;

the potential impairment in the carrying value of our long-lived assets and goodwill or our deferred tax assets;

potential volatility in our effective tax rate;

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natural disasters, such as the 2011 earthquake in Japan and flooding in Thailand, and any resultant disruptions in the supply or production of goods or services to us or by us or in demand by our customers;

acts of war and/or terrorism, as well as actions taken or to be taken by the United States and other governments as a result of further acts or threats of terrorism, and the impact of these acts on economic, financial and social conditions in the countries where we operate; and

the timing and occurrence (or non-occurrence) of other transactions, events and circumstances which may be beyond our control. The risks included here are not exhaustive. Refer to Part I, Item 1A Risk Factors in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011, for further discussion regarding our exposure to risks. Additionally, new risk factors emerge from time to time and it is not possible for us to predict all such risk factors, nor to assess the impact such risk factors might have on our business or the extent to which any factor or combination of factors may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. Given these risks and uncertainties, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements as a prediction of actual results.

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PART I.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Tenneco Inc.:

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet of Tenneco Inc. and consolidated subsidiaries as of June 30, 2012, and the related condensed consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, and cash flows for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, and changes in shareholders' equity for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011. These interim financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management.

We conducted our review in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying condensed consolidated interim financial statements for them to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We previously audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2011, and the related consolidated statements of income (loss), cash flows, changes in shareholders' equity and comprehensive income for the year then ended (not presented herein), and in our report dated February 24, 2012, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2011, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the consolidated balance sheet from which it has been derived.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chicago, Illinois
August 7, 2012

The Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm included above is not a report or part of a Registration Statement prepared or certified by an independent accountant within the meaning of Sections 7 and 11 of the Securities Act of 1933, and the accountants' Section 11 liability does not extend to such report.

Table of Contents**TENNECO INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME****(Unaudited)**

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2012	Three Months Ended June 30, 2011	Six Months Ended June 30, 2012	Six Months Ended June 30, 2011
(Millions Except Share and Per Share Amounts)				
Revenues				
Net sales and operating revenues	\$ 1,920	\$ 1,888	\$ 3,832	\$ 3,648
Costs and expenses				
Cost of sales (exclusive of depreciation and amortization shown below)	1,595	1,565	3,202	3,031
Engineering, research, and development	28	35	66	70
Selling, general, and administrative	109	118	227	227
Depreciation and amortization of other intangibles	50	54	99	105
	1,782	1,772	3,594	3,433
Other income (expense)				
Loss on sale of receivables	(1)	(2)	(2)	(3)
Other income (expense)		(1)	(3)	(5)
	(1)	(3)	(5)	(8)
Earnings before interest expense, income taxes, and noncontrolling interests				
	137	113	233	207
Interest expense (net of interest capitalized of \$1 million in both the three months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively and \$2 million in both the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively)	21	26	63	54
Earnings before income taxes and noncontrolling interests				
	116	87	170	153
Income tax expense	21	30	39	44
Net income	95	57	131	109
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	8	7	14	12
Net income attributable to Tenneco Inc.	\$ 87	\$ 50	\$ 117	\$ 97
Earnings per share				
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding				
Basic	59,992,055	59,980,866	60,067,205	59,901,929

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Diluted	61,260,871	62,011,879	61,470,513	62,004,267
Basic earnings per share of common stock	\$ 1.45	\$ 0.84	\$ 1.95	\$ 1.62
Diluted earnings per share of common stock	\$ 1.42	\$ 0.81	\$ 1.90	\$ 1.56

The accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements are an integral

part of these condensed consolidated statements of income.

Table of Contents**TENNECO INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME****(Unaudited)**

	Tenneco Inc.		Three Months Ended June 30, 2012 Noncontrolling Interests		Total	
	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Comprehensive Income	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Comprehensive Income (Millions)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Comprehensive Income
Net Income		\$ 87		\$ 8		\$ 95
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)						
Cumulative Translation Adjustment						
Balance April 1	\$ (4)		\$ 3		\$ (1)	
Translation of foreign currency statements	(43)	(43)	1	1	(42)	(42)
Balance June 30	(47)		4		(43)	
Additional Liability for Pension and Postretirement Benefits						
Balance April 1	(349)				(349)	
Additional Liability for Pension and Postretirement Benefits, net of tax	5	5			5	5
Balance June 30	(344)				(344)	
Balance June 30	\$ (391)		\$ 4		\$ (387)	
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)		(38)		1		(37)
Comprehensive Income		\$ 49		\$ 9		\$ 58

The accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Table of Contents**TENNECO INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME****(Unaudited)**

	Tenneco Inc.		Three Months Ended June 30, 2011 Noncontrolling Interests		Total	
	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Comprehensive Income	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Comprehensive Income
	(Millions)					
Net Income		\$ 50		\$ 7		\$ 57
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)						
Cumulative Translation Adjustment						
Balance April 1	\$ 38		\$ 6		\$ 44	
Translation of foreign currency statements	21	21	(1)	(1)	20	20
Balance June 30	59		5		64	
Additional Liability for Pension and Postretirement Benefits						
Balance April 1	(249)				(249)	
Additional Liability for Pension and Postretirement Benefits, net of tax	3	3			3	3
Balance June 30	(246)				(246)	
Balance June 30	\$ (187)		\$ 5		\$ (182)	
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)		24		(1)		23
Comprehensive Income		\$ 74		\$ 6		\$ 80

The accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Table of Contents**TENNECO INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME****(Unaudited)**

	Tenneco Inc.		Six Months Ended June 30, 2012 Noncontrolling Interests		Total	
	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Comprehensive Income	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Comprehensive Income (Millions)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Comprehensive Income
Net Income		\$ 117		\$ 14		\$ 131
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)						
Cumulative Translation Adjustment						
Balance January 1	\$ (30)		\$ 4		\$ (26)	
Translation of foreign currency statements	(17)	(17)			(17)	(17)
Balance June 30	(47)		4		(43)	
Additional Liability for Pension and Postretirement Benefits						
Balance January 1	(352)				(352)	
Additional Liability for Pension and Postretirement Benefits, net of tax	8	8			8	8
Balance June 30	(344)				(344)	
Balance June 30	\$ (391)		\$ 4		\$ (387)	
Other Comprehensive Loss		(9)				(9)
Comprehensive Income		\$ 108		\$ 14		\$ 122

The accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Table of Contents**TENNECO INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME****(Unaudited)**

	Tenneco Inc.		Six Months Ended June 30, 2011 Noncontrolling Interests		Total	
	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Comprehensive Income	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Comprehensive Income (Millions)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Comprehensive Income
Net Income		\$ 97		\$ 12		\$ 109
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)						
Cumulative Translation Adjustment						
Balance January 1	\$ 8		\$ 5		\$ 13	
Translation of foreign currency statements	51	51			51	51
Balance June 30	59		5		64	
Additional Liability for Pension and Postretirement Benefits						
Balance January 1	(250)				(250)	
Additional Liability for Pension and Postretirement Benefits, net of tax	4	4			4	4
Balance June 30	(246)				(246)	
Balance June 30	\$ (187)		\$ 5		\$ (182)	
Other Comprehensive Income		55				55
Comprehensive Income		\$ 152		\$ 12		\$ 164

The accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Table of Contents**TENNECO INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****(Unaudited)**

	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
	(Millions)	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 181	\$ 214
Receivables		
Customer notes and accounts, net	1,144	936
Other	37	44
Inventories		
Finished goods	274	244
Work in process	205	181
Raw materials	138	121
Materials and supplies	51	46
Deferred income taxes	44	40
Prepayments and other	190	153
Total current assets	2,264	1,979
Other assets:		
Long-term receivables, net	8	10
Goodwill	72	74
Intangibles, net	31	32
Deferred income taxes	85	92
Other	107	103
	303	311
Plant, property, and equipment, at cost	3,192	3,153
Less Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(2,132)	(2,106)
	1,060	1,047
Total Assets	\$ 3,627	\$ 3,337
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Short-term debt (including current maturities of long-term debt)	\$ 132	\$ 66
Trade payables	1,231	1,171
Accrued taxes	58	44
Accrued interest	10	13
Accrued liabilities	252	226
Other	41	50
Total current liabilities	1,724	1,570
Long-term debt	1,234	1,158
Deferred income taxes	44	51
Postretirement benefits	364	385
Deferred credits and other liabilities	119	118
Commitments and contingencies		

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Total liabilities	3,485	3,282
Redeemable noncontrolling interests	9	12
Tenneco Inc. Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock	1	1
Premium on common stock and other capital surplus	3,022	3,016
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(391)	(382)
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	(2,262)	(2,379)
	370	256
Less: Shares held as treasury stock, at cost	274	256
Total Tenneco Inc. shareholders' equity	96	
Noncontrolling interests	37	43
Total equity	133	43
Total liabilities, redeemable noncontrolling interests and equity	\$ 3,627	\$ 3,337

The accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Table of Contents**TENNECO INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(Unaudited)**

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2012	Three Months Ended June 30, 2011	Six Months Ended June 30, 2012	Six Months Ended June 30, 2011
(Millions)				
Operating Activities				
Net income	\$ 95	\$ 57	\$ 131	\$ 109
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided (used) by operating activities				
Depreciation and amortization of other intangibles	50	54	99	105
Deferred income taxes	(2)		(7)	(5)
Stock-based compensation	3	2	7	4
Loss on sale of assets	1	1	2	1
Changes in components of working capital				
(Increase) decrease in receivables	(31)	(39)	(212)	(290)
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(7)	17	(83)	(60)
(Increase) in prepayments and other current assets	(23)	(9)	(39)	(24)
Increase (decrease) in payables	(2)	(5)	86	134
Increase (decrease) in accrued taxes	17	(8)	18	
Increase (decrease) in accrued interest	(4)	(8)	(4)	
Increase in other current liabilities	2	16	15	17
Changes in long-term assets	1		9	(3)
Changes in long-term liabilities	(17)	(9)	(22)	(21)
Other	3	(2)	1	(3)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	86	67	1	(36)
Investing Activities				
Proceeds from the sale of assets			1	4
Cash payments for plant, property, and equipment	(60)	(49)	(125)	(95)
Cash payments for software related intangible assets	(3)	(3)	(7)	(6)
Net cash used by investing activities	(63)	(52)	(131)	(97)
Financing Activities				
Retirement of long-term debt	(22)	(1)	(403)	(23)
Issuance of long-term debt		4	250	4
Debt issuance cost of long-term debt	(1)	(1)	(13)	(1)
Purchase of common stock under the share repurchase program	(18)	(11)	(18)	(11)
Increase (decrease) in bank overdrafts	(2)	1		8
Net increase (decrease) in revolver borrowings and short-term debt excluding current maturities of long-term debt and short-term borrowings secured by accounts receivable				
	3	41	236	88
Net increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings secured by accounts receivable	30	(82)	60	
Capital contribution from noncontrolling interest partner	1	1	1	1
Distributions to noncontrolling interest partners	(18)	(10)	(18)	(10)
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	(27)	(58)	95	56
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(8)	5	2	5

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Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(12)	(38)	(33)	(72)
Cash and cash equivalents, April 1 and January 1, respectively	193	199	214	233
Cash and cash equivalents, June 30 (Note)	\$ 181	\$ 161	\$ 181	\$ 161
Supplemental Cash Flow Information				
Cash paid during the period for interest	\$ 24	\$ 34	\$ 59	\$ 53
Cash paid during the period for income taxes (net of refunds)	19	23	36	33
Non-cash Investing and Financing Activities				
Period end balance of trade payables for plant, property, and equipment	\$ 30	\$ 22	\$ 30	\$ 22

Note: Cash and cash equivalents include highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase.

The accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements are an integral
part of these condensed consolidated statements of cash flows.

Table of Contents**TENNECO INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY****(Unaudited)**

	Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2012			2011
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
	(Millions Except Share Amounts)			
Tenneco Inc. Shareholders:				
Common Stock				
Balance January 1	62,101,335	\$ 1	61,541,760	\$ 1
Issued pursuant to benefit plans	152,705		53,302	
Stock options exercised	115,016		207,790	
Balance June 30	62,369,056	1	61,802,852	1
Premium on Common Stock and Other Capital Surplus				
Balance January 1		3,016		3,008
Premium on common stock issued pursuant to benefit plans		6		3
Balance June 30		3,022		3,011
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss				
Balance January 1		(382)		(237)
Other comprehensive income (loss)		(9)		55
Balance June 30		(391)		(182)
Retained Earnings (Accumulated Deficit)				
Balance January 1		(2,379)		(2,536)
Net income attributable to Tenneco Inc.		117		97
Balance June 30		(2,262)		(2,439)
Less Common Stock Held as Treasury Stock, at Cost				
Balance January 1	1,694,692	256	1,294,692	240
Purchase of common stock through stock repurchase program	600,000	18	270,500	11
Balance June 30	2,294,692	274	1,565,192	251
Total Tenneco Inc. shareholders equity		\$ 96		\$ 140
Noncontrolling Interests:				
Balance January 1		\$ 43		\$ 39
Net income		10		10
Other comprehensive income		1		
Dividends declared		(17)		(14)
Balance June 30		\$ 37		\$ 35
Total equity		\$ 133		\$ 175

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The accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these condensed consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity.

Table of Contents**TENNECO INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

(Unaudited)

(1) Consolidation and Presentation

As you read the accompanying financial statements you should also read our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

In our opinion, the accompanying unaudited financial statements contain all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) necessary to present fairly Tenneco Inc.'s results of operations, comprehensive income, financial position, cash flows, and changes in shareholders' equity for the periods indicated. We have prepared the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements pursuant to the rules and regulations of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission for interim financial information. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) for annual financial statements.

Our condensed consolidated financial statements include all majority-owned subsidiaries. We carry investments in 20 percent to 50 percent owned companies in which the Company does not have a controlling interest, as equity method investments, at cost plus equity in undistributed earnings since the date of acquisition and cumulative translation adjustments. We have eliminated all intercompany transactions. We have evaluated all significant subsequent events for any impact on these financial statements through the date they were issued.

(2) Financial Instruments

The carrying and estimated fair values of our financial instruments by class at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 were as follows:

	June 30, 2012		December 31, 2011	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	(Millions)			
Long-term debt (including current maturities)	\$ 1,237	\$ 1,299	\$ 1,162	\$ 1,200
Instruments with off-balance sheet risk:				
Foreign exchange forward contracts:				
Asset derivative contracts			1	1

Asset and Liability Instruments The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, short and long-term receivables, accounts payable, and short-term debt was considered to be the same as or was not determined to be materially different from the carrying amount.

Long-term Debt The fair value of our public fixed rate senior notes is based on quoted market prices. The fair value of our private borrowings under our senior credit facility and other long-term debt instruments is based on the market value of debt with similar maturities, interest rates and risk characteristics. The fair value of our level 1 debt, as classified in the fair value hierarchy, was \$786 million and \$1,013 million at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. We have classified the remaining \$513 million and \$188 million as level 2 in the fair value hierarchy at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, since we utilize valuation inputs that are observable both directly and indirectly.

Foreign exchange forward contracts We use derivative financial instruments, principally foreign currency forward purchase and sales contracts with terms of less than one year, to hedge our exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Our primary exposure to changes in foreign currency rates results from intercompany loans made between affiliates to minimize the need for borrowings from third parties. Additionally, we enter into foreign currency forward purchase and sale contracts to mitigate our exposure to changes in exchange rates on certain intercompany and third-party trade receivables and payables. We manage

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counter-party credit risk by entering into derivative financial instruments with major financial institutions that can be expected to fully perform under the terms of such agreements. We do not enter into derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. The fair value of our foreign currency forward contracts is based on an internally developed model which incorporates observable inputs including quoted spot rates, forward exchange rates and discounted future expected cash flows utilizing market interest rates with similar quality and maturity characteristics. We record the change in fair value of these foreign exchange forward contracts as part of currency gains (losses) within cost of sales in the condensed consolidated statements of income. The fair value of foreign exchange forward contracts are recorded in prepayments and other current assets or other current liabilities in the condensed consolidated balance sheet. The fair value of our foreign exchange forward contracts, presented on a gross basis by derivative contract at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, was as follows:

	Fair Value of Derivative Instruments					
	June 30, 2012			December 31, 2011		
	Asset Derivatives	Liability Derivatives	Total	Asset Derivatives	Liability Derivatives	Total
Foreign exchange forward contracts	\$	\$	\$	\$ 1	\$	\$ 1

The fair value of our recurring financial assets at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, are as follows:

	June 30, 2012			December 31, 2011		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	(Millions)					
Financial Assets:						
Foreign exchange forward contracts	n/a	\$	n/a	n/a	\$ 1	n/a

The fair value hierarchy definition prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value into the following levels:

- Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 Inputs, other than quoted prices in active markets, that are observable either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 Unobservable inputs based on our own assumptions.

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The following table summarizes by major currency the notional amounts for foreign currency forward purchase and sale contracts as of June 30, 2012 (all of which mature in 2012):

		Notional Amount in Foreign Currency (Millions)
Australian dollars	Purchase	5
British pounds	Purchase	5
European euro	Sell	(97)
Polish zloty	Purchase	21
South African rand	Purchase	152
Japanese yen	Purchase	179
	Sell	(295)
U.S. dollars	Purchase	1,551
	Sell	(74)
Other	Purchase	1
	Sell	(1)

Guarantees We have from time to time issued guarantees for the performance of obligations by some of our subsidiaries, and some of our subsidiaries have guaranteed our debt. All of our existing and future material domestic wholly-owned subsidiaries fully and unconditionally guarantee our senior credit facility and our senior notes on a joint and several basis. The arrangement for the senior credit facility is also secured by first-priority liens on substantially all our domestic assets and pledges of up to 66 percent of the stock of certain first-tier foreign subsidiaries. No assets or capital stock of our direct or indirect subsidiaries secure our senior notes. For additional information, refer to Note 13 of our condensed consolidated financial statements, where we present the Supplemental Guarantor Condensed Consolidating Financial Statements.

We have two performance guarantee agreements in the U.K. between Tenneco Management Europe Limited (TMEL) and the two Walker Group Retirement Plans, the Walker Group Employee Benefit Plan and the Walker Group Executive Retirement Benefit Plan (the Walker Plans), whereby TMEL will guarantee the payment of all current and future pension contributions in event of a payment default by the sponsoring or participating employers of the Walker Plans. As a result of our decision to enter into these performance guarantee agreements, the levy due to the U.K. Pension Protection Fund was reduced. The Walker Plans are comprised of employees from Tenneco Walker (U.K.) Limited and Futaba-Tenneco U.K. Limited, our joint venture with Futaba Industrial Co. Ltd (Futaba). Employer contributions are funded by both Tenneco Walker (U.K.) Limited, as the sponsoring employer and Futaba Tenneco U.K., as a participating employer. The performance guarantee agreements are expected to remain in effect until all pension obligations for the Walker Plans sponsoring and participating employers have been satisfied. The maximum amount payable for these pension performance guarantees is approximately \$16 million as of June 30, 2012 which is determined by taking 105 percent of the liability of the Walker Plans calculated under section 179 of the U.K. Pension Act of 2004 offset by plan assets. We did not record an additional liability for this performance guarantee since Tenneco Walker (U.K.) Limited, as the sponsoring employer of the Walker Plans, already recognizes 100 percent of the pension obligation calculated based on U.S. GAAP, for all of the Walker Plans participating employers on its balance sheet, which was \$11 million and \$13 million at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. At June 30, 2012, all pension contributions under the Walker Plans were current for all of the Walker Plans sponsoring and participating employers.

We have an indemnity agreement between TMEL and Futaba which requires Futaba to indemnify TMEL for any cost, loss or liability which TMEL may incur under the performance guarantee agreements relating to the

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Futaba-Tenneco joint venture. The maximum amount reimbursable by Futaba to TMEL under this indemnity agreement is equal to the amount incurred by TMEL under the performance guarantee agreements multiplied by Futaba's shareholder ownership percentage of the Futaba-Tenneco joint venture. At June 30, 2012 the maximum amount reimbursable by Futaba to TMEL is approximately \$3 million.

We have issued guarantees through letters of credit in connection with some obligations of our affiliates. As of June 30, 2012, we have guaranteed \$44 million in letters of credit to support some of our subsidiaries' insurance arrangements, foreign employee benefit programs, environmental remediation activities and cash management and capital requirements.

Negotiable Financial Instruments One of our European subsidiaries receives payment from one of its OE customers whereby the accounts receivable are satisfied through the delivery of negotiable financial instruments. We may collect these financial instruments before their maturity date by either selling them at a discount or using them to satisfy accounts receivable that have previously been sold to a European bank. Any of these financial instruments which are not sold are classified as other current assets. The amount of these financial instruments that was collected before their maturity date and sold at a discount totaled \$4 million and \$10 million at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. No negotiable financial instruments were held by our European subsidiary as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.

In certain instances, several of our Chinese subsidiaries receive payment from OE customers and satisfy vendor payments through the receipt and delivery of negotiable financial instruments. Financial instruments used to satisfy vendor payables and not redeemed totaled \$15 million and \$14 million at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, and were classified as notes payable. Financial instruments received from OE customers and not redeemed totaled less than \$1 million and \$9 million at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. We classify financial instruments received from our OE customers as other current assets if issued by a financial institution of our customers or as customer notes and accounts, net if issued by our customer. We classified \$16 million and \$9 million in other current assets at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. Some of our Chinese subsidiaries that issue their own negotiable financial instruments to pay vendors are required to maintain a cash balance if they exceed certain credit limits with the financial institution that guarantees those financial instruments. A restricted cash balance was not required at those Chinese subsidiaries at June 30, 2012 or December 31, 2011.

The negotiable financial instruments received by one of our European subsidiaries and some of our Chinese subsidiaries are checks drawn by our OE customers and guaranteed by their banks that are payable at a future date. The use of these instruments for payment follows local commercial practice. Because negotiable financial instruments are financial obligations of our customers and are guaranteed by our customers' banks, we believe they represent a lower financial risk than the outstanding accounts receivable that they satisfy which are not guaranteed by a bank.

(3) Long-Term Debt and Financing Arrangements

Our financing arrangements are primarily provided by a committed senior secured financing arrangement with a syndicate of banks and other financial institutions. The arrangement is secured by substantially all our domestic assets and pledges of up to 66 percent of the stock of certain first-tier foreign subsidiaries, as well as guarantees by our material domestic subsidiaries.

On March 22, 2012, we completed an amendment and restatement of our senior credit facility by increasing the amount and extending the maturity date of our revolving credit facility and adding a new Tranche A Term Facility. The amended and restated facility replaces our former \$556 million revolving credit facility, \$148 million Tranche B Term Facility and \$130 million Tranche B-1 letter of credit/revolving loan facility. The

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proceeds from this refinancing transaction were used to repay our \$148 million Tranche B Term Facility and to fund the purchase and redemption of our \$250 million 8 ¹/₈ percent senior notes due in 2015. As of June 30, 2012, the senior credit facility provides us with a total revolving credit facility size of \$850 million and a \$247 million Tranche A Term Facility, both of which will mature on March 22, 2017. Funds may be borrowed, repaid and re-borrowed under the revolving credit facility without premium or penalty. The revolving credit facility is reflected as debt on our balance sheet only if we borrow money under this facility or if we use the facility to make payments for letters of credit. Outstanding letters of credit reduce our availability to enter into revolving loans under the facility. We are required to make quarterly principal payments under the Tranche A Term Facility of \$3.1 million beginning June 30, 2012 through March 31, 2014, \$6.3 million beginning June 30, 2014 through March 31, 2015, \$9.4 million beginning June 30, 2015 through March 31, 2016, \$12.5 million beginning June 30, 2016 through December 31, 2016 and a final payment of \$125 million is due on March 22, 2017.

Beginning March 22, 2012, our Tranche A Term and revolving credit facilities bear interest at an annual rate equal to, at our option, either (i) London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus a margin of 250 basis points, or (ii) a rate consisting of the greater of (a) the JPMorgan Chase prime rate plus a margin of 150 basis points, (b) the Federal Funds rate plus 50 basis points plus a margin of 150 basis points, and (c) the Eurodollar Rate plus 100 basis points plus a margin of 150 basis points. The margin we pay on these borrowings will be reduced by 25 basis points following each fiscal quarter for which our consolidated net leverage ratio is less than 1.50 or will be increased by 25 basis points if our consolidated net leverage ratio is greater than or equal to 2.50.

The financial ratios required under the amended and restated senior credit facility and, the actual ratios we achieved for the first and second quarter of 2012, are as follows:

	Quarter Ended			
	March 31, 2012		June 30, 2012	
	Req.	Act.	Req.	Act.
Leverage Ratio (maximum)	3.50	2.07	3.50	2.05
Interest Coverage Ratio (minimum)	2.55	5.82	2.55	6.40

The financial ratios required under the senior credit facility for each quarter beyond June 30, 2012 include a maximum leverage ratio of 3.50 and a minimum interest coverage ratio of 2.55 through December 31, 2013 and 2.75 thereafter.

On March 8, 2012, we announced a cash tender offer to purchase our outstanding \$250 million 8 ¹/₈ percent senior notes due in 2015 and a solicitation of consents to certain proposed amendments to the indenture governing these notes. We received tenders and consents representing \$232 million aggregate principal amount of the notes and, on March 22, 2012, we purchased the tendered notes at a price of 104.44 percent of the principal amount (which includes a consent payment of three percent of the principal amount), plus accrued and unpaid interest, and amended the related indenture. On April 6, 2012, we redeemed all remaining outstanding \$18 million aggregate principal amount of senior notes that were not purchased pursuant to the tender offer at a price of 104.06 percent of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest. The additional liquidity provided by the new \$850 million revolving bank facility and the new \$250 million Tranche A Term Facility was used to fund the total cost of the tender offer and redemption, including all related fees and expenses.

We recorded \$17 million of pre-tax charges in March 2012 related to the refinancing of our senior credit facility, the repurchase and redemption of \$232 million aggregate principal amount of our 8 ¹/₈ percent senior notes due in 2015 and the write-off of deferred debt issuance costs relating to these senior notes. We recorded an additional \$1 million of pre-tax charges during the second quarter of 2012 relating to the redemption of the remaining \$18 million aggregate principal amount of our 8 ¹/₈ percent senior notes which occurred in April 2012.

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During the first quarter of 2011, we recorded \$1 million of pre-tax charges related to our repurchase and redemption of our 8 ⁵/₈ percent senior subordinated notes.

At June 30, 2012, of the \$850 million available under the revolving credit facility, we had unused borrowing capacity of \$554 million with \$252 million in outstanding borrowings and \$44 million in outstanding letters of credit. As of June 30, 2012, our outstanding debt also included \$247 million Tranche A Term Facility due March 22, 2017, \$225 million of 7 ³/₄ percent senior notes due August 15, 2018, \$500 million of 6 ⁷/₈ percent senior notes due December 15, 2020, and \$142 million of other debt.

(4) Income Taxes

We reported income tax expense of \$21 million and \$30 million in the three month periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$39 million and \$44 million in the six month periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The tax expense recorded in 2012 differs from the expense that would be recorded using a U.S. Federal statutory rate of 35 percent due to a net tax benefit of \$20 million primarily related to U.S. taxable income with no associated tax expense due to the valuation allowance on our net operating loss (NOL) carryforward and prior year tax adjustments, partially offset by the impact of recording a valuation allowance against the tax benefit for losses in certain foreign jurisdictions. We evaluate our deferred income taxes quarterly to determine if valuation allowances are required or should be adjusted. U.S. GAAP requires that companies assess whether valuation allowances should be established against their deferred tax assets based on consideration of all available evidence, both positive and negative, using a more likely than not standard. This assessment considers, among other matters, the nature, frequency and amount of recent losses, the duration of statutory carryforward periods, and tax planning strategies. In making such judgments, significant weight is given to evidence that can be objectively verified.

Valuation allowances have been established for deferred tax assets based on a more likely than not threshold. The ability to realize deferred tax assets depends on our ability to generate sufficient taxable income within the carryforward periods provided for in the tax law for each tax jurisdiction. We have considered the following possible sources of taxable income when assessing the realization of our deferred tax assets:

Future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences;

Taxable income or loss, based on recent results, exclusive of reversing temporary differences and carryforwards;

Tax-planning strategies; and

Taxable income in prior carryback years if carryback is permitted under the relevant tax law.

In 2008, given our historical losses in the U.S., we concluded that our ability to fully utilize our NOLs was limited. As a result, we recorded a valuation allowance against all of our U.S. deferred tax assets except for our tax planning strategies which have not yet been implemented and which do not depend upon generating future taxable income. We carry deferred tax assets in the U.S. of \$90 million, as of June 30, 2012, relating to the expected utilization of those NOLs. The recording of a valuation allowance does not impact the amount of the NOL that would be available for federal and state income tax purposes in future periods. The federal NOLs expire beginning in tax years ending in 2021 through 2030. The state NOLs expire in various tax years through 2031.

The charge to establish the U.S. valuation allowance also includes items related to the losses allocable to certain state jurisdictions where it was determined that tax attributes related to those jurisdictions were potentially not realizable. In addition, the charge to establish the U.S. valuation allowance eliminated the need for certain tax reserves which would need to be recorded if the valuation allowance was reversed.

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At June 30, 2012, we continue to carry a valuation allowance against our net deferred tax assets in the U.S. Based on operating improvements we had made, the outlook for light and commercial vehicle production in the U.S. and the positive impact this should have on our U.S. operations, we expect that we should be able to reverse the valuation allowance by the third quarter of 2012. Had we reversed the valuation allowance at the end of the second quarter of 2012, the net income impact would have been approximately \$111 million.

The valuation allowances recorded against deferred tax assets generated by taxable losses in the U.S. as well as certain other foreign jurisdictions will impact our provision for income taxes until the valuation allowances are released. Our provision for income taxes will include no tax benefit with respect to losses incurred and no tax expense with respect to income generated in these jurisdictions until the respective valuation allowance is eliminated. In certain foreign jurisdictions, we have recorded a tax benefit on NOLs and tax credits with unlimited lives that are supported by tax actions and forecasted profitability. If the tax actions are not successful or losses are incurred, we may need to record a valuation allowance in a future period. These actions will cause variability in our effective tax rate.

(5) Accounts Receivable Securitization

We securitize some of our accounts receivable on a limited recourse basis in North America and Europe. As servicer under these accounts receivable securitization programs, we are responsible for performing all accounts receivable administration functions for these securitized financial assets including collections and processing of customer invoice adjustments. In North America, we have an accounts receivable securitization program with three commercial banks comprised of a first priority facility and a second priority facility. We securitize original equipment and aftermarket receivables on a daily basis under the bank program. In March 2012, the North American program was amended and extended to March 22, 2013. The first priority facility continues to provide financing of up to \$110 million and the second priority facility, which is subordinated to the first priority facility, continues to provide up to an additional \$40 million of financing. Both facilities monetize accounts receivable generated in the U.S. and Canada that meet certain eligibility requirements, and the second priority facility also monetizes certain accounts receivable generated in the U.S. or Canada that would otherwise be ineligible under the first priority securitization facility. The amendments to the North American program decreased the margin we pay to our banks. The amount of outstanding third-party investments in our securitized accounts receivable under the North American program was \$60 million at June 30, 2012 and zero at December 31, 2011.

Each facility contains customary covenants for financings of this type, including restrictions related to liens, payments, mergers or consolidations and amendments to the agreements underlying the receivables pool. Further, each facility may be terminated upon the occurrence of customary events (with customary grace periods, if applicable), including breaches of covenants, failure to maintain certain financial ratios, inaccuracies of representations and warranties, bankruptcy and insolvency events, certain changes in the rate of default or delinquency of the receivables, a change of control and the entry or other enforcement of material judgments. In addition, each facility contains cross-default provisions, where the facility could be terminated in the event of non-payment of other material indebtedness when due and any other event which permits the acceleration of the maturity of material indebtedness.

We also securitize receivables in our European operations with regional banks in Europe. The arrangements to securitize receivables in Europe are provided under seven separate facilities provided by various financial institutions in each of the foreign jurisdictions. The commitments for these arrangements are generally for one year, but some may be cancelled with notice 90 days prior to renewal. In some instances, the arrangement provides for cancellation by the applicable financial institution at any time upon 15 days, or less, notification. The amount of outstanding third-party investments in our securitized accounts receivable in Europe was \$132 million and \$121 million at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.

If we were not able to securitize receivables under either the North American or European securitization programs, our borrowings under our revolving credit agreement might increase. These accounts receivable

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securitization programs provide us with access to cash at costs that are generally favorable to alternative sources of financing, and allow us to reduce borrowings under our revolving credit agreement.

In our North American accounts receivable securitization programs, we transfer a partial interest in a pool of receivables and the interest that we retain is subordinate to the transferred interest. Accordingly, we account for our North American securitization program as a secured borrowing. In our European programs, we transfer accounts receivables in their entirety to the acquiring entities and satisfy all of the conditions established under ASC Topic 860, Transfers and Servicing, to report the transfer of financial assets in their entirety as a sale. The fair value of assets received as proceeds in exchange for the transfer of accounts receivable under our European securitization programs approximates the fair value of such receivables. We recognized less than \$1 million and \$1 million in interest expense in the three month periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$1 million and \$2 million for the six month periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, relating to our North American securitization program. In addition, we recognized a loss of \$1 million and \$2 million in the three month periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$2 million and \$3 million for the six month periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, on the sale of trade accounts receivable in our European accounts receivable securitization programs, representing the discount from book values at which these receivables were sold to our banks. The discount rate varies based on funding costs incurred by our banks, which averaged approximately three percent during both the first half of 2012 and 2011, respectively.

(6) Restructuring and Other Charges

Over the past several years, we have adopted plans to restructure portions of our operations. These plans were approved by our Board of Directors and were designed to reduce operational and administrative overhead costs throughout the business. In 2011, we incurred \$8 million in restructuring and related costs, primarily related to headcount reductions in Europe and Australia and the closure of our ride control plant in Cozad, Nebraska, all of which was recorded in cost of sales. In the second quarter of 2012, we incurred \$2 million in restructuring and related costs, primarily related to headcount reductions in South America, all of which was recorded in cost of sales. For the first six months of 2012 we have incurred \$3 million in restructuring and related costs primarily related to headcount reductions in South America, all of which was recorded in cost of sales.

Amounts related to activities that are part of our restructuring plans are as follows:

	December 31, 2011 Restructuring Reserve	2012 Expenses	2012 Cash Payments	June 30, 2012 Restructuring Reserve
	(Millions)			
Severance	\$ 1	3	3	\$ 1

Under the terms of our amended and restated senior credit agreement that took effect on March 22, 2012, we are allowed to exclude \$80 million of cash charges and expenses, before taxes, related to cost reduction initiatives incurred after March 22, 2012 from the calculation of the financial covenant ratios required under our senior credit facility. As of June 30, 2012, we have excluded \$3 million in cumulative allowable charges relating to restructuring initiatives against the \$80 million available under the terms of the senior credit facility.

On September 22, 2009, we announced that we were closing our original equipment ride control plant in Cozad, Nebraska. The closure of the Cozad plant eliminated approximately 500 positions. We hired at other facilities as we moved production from Cozad to those facilities, which resulted in a net decrease of approximately 60 positions. Much of the production was shifted from Cozad to our plant in Hartwell, Georgia.

During the transition of production from our Cozad facility to our Hartwell facility, several customer programs, which were planned to phase out, were reinstated and volumes increased beyond the amount in our

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original restructuring plan. To meet the higher volume requirements, we took a number of actions to stabilize the production environment in Hartwell including reinforcing several core processes, realigning assembly lines, upgrading equipment to increase output and accelerating our Lean manufacturing activities. Based on the higher volumes, we have adjusted our consolidation plan which included temporarily continuing some basic production operations in Cozad, and redirecting some programs from our Hartwell facility to our other North American facilities to better balance production. In August 2012, we completed the closure of our Cozad facility and transitioned all remaining production to other North American facilities.

During 2009 and 2010, we recorded \$11 million and \$10 million, respectively, of restructuring and related expenses related to this initiative, of which approximately \$16 million represents cash expenditures. In 2011, we recorded an additional cash charge of \$2 million related to this initiative.

(7) Environmental Matters, Litigation and Product Warranties

We are involved in environmental remediation matters, legal proceedings, claims, investigations and warranty obligations that are incidental to the conduct of our business and create the potential for contingent losses. We accrue for potential contingent losses when our review of available facts indicates that it is probable a loss has been incurred and the amount of the loss is reasonably estimable. Each quarter we assess our loss contingencies based upon currently available facts, existing technology, and presently enacted laws and regulations taking into consideration the likely effects of inflation and other societal and economic factors and record adjustments to these reserves as required. As an example, we consider all available evidence including prior experience in remediation of contaminated sites, other companies' cleanup experiences and data released by the United States Environmental Protection Agency or other organizations when we evaluate our environmental remediation contingencies. Further, all of our loss contingency estimates are subject to revision in future periods based on actual costs or new information. With respect to our environmental liabilities, where future cash flows are fixed or reliably determinable, we have discounted those liabilities. All other environmental liabilities are recorded at their undiscounted amounts. We evaluate recoveries separately from the liability and, when they are assured, recoveries are recorded and reported separately from the associated liability in our consolidated financial statements.

We are subject to a variety of environmental and pollution control laws and regulations in all jurisdictions in which we operate. We expense or capitalize, as appropriate, expenditures for ongoing compliance with environmental regulations that relate to current operations. We expense costs related to an existing condition caused by past operations that do not contribute to current or future revenue generation. As of June 30, 2012, we have the obligation to remediate or contribute towards the remediation of certain sites, including one Federal Superfund site. At June 30, 2012, our aggregated estimated share of environmental remediation costs for all these sites on a discounted basis was approximately \$18 million, of which \$5 million is recorded in other current liabilities and \$13 million is recorded in deferred credits and other liabilities in our condensed consolidated balance sheet. For those locations where the liability was discounted, the weighted average discount rate used was 1.5 percent. The undiscounted value of the estimated remediation costs was \$20 million. Based on information known to us, we have established reserves that we believe are adequate for these costs. Although we believe these estimates of remediation costs are reasonable and are based on the latest available information, the costs are estimates and are subject to revision as more information becomes available about the extent of remediation required. At some sites, we expect that other parties will contribute to the remediation costs. In addition, certain environmental statutes provide that our liability could be joint and several, meaning that we could be required to pay in excess of our share of remediation costs. Our understanding of the financial strength of other potentially responsible parties at these sites has been considered, where appropriate, in our determination of our estimated liability. We do not believe that any potential costs associated with our current status as a potentially responsible party in the Federal Superfund site, or as a liable party at the other locations referenced herein, will be material to our consolidated results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

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We also from time to time are involved in legal proceedings, claims or investigations. Some of these proceedings allege damages against us relating to environmental liabilities (including toxic tort, property damage and remediation), intellectual property matters (including patent, trademark and copyright infringement, and licensing disputes), personal injury claims (including injuries due to product failure, design or warning issues, and other product liability related matters), taxes, employment matters, and commercial or contractual disputes, sometimes related to acquisitions or divestitures. For example, one of our Argentine subsidiaries is currently defending against a criminal complaint alleging the failure to comply with laws requiring the proceeds of export transactions to be collected, reported and/or converted to local currency within specified time periods. As another example, in the U.S. we are subject to an audit in 11 states with respect to the payment of unclaimed property to those states, spanning a period as far back as over 30 years. While we vigorously defend ourselves against all of these claims, in future periods, we could be subject to cash costs or charges to earnings if any of these matters are resolved on unfavorable terms. Although the ultimate outcome of any legal matter cannot be predicted with certainty, based on current information, including our assessment of the merits of the particular claim, we do not expect that these legal proceedings or claims will have any material adverse impact on our future consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In addition, we are subject to lawsuits initiated by a significant number of claimants alleging health problems as a result of exposure to asbestos. In the early 2000 s we were named in nearly 20,000 complaints, most of which were filed in Mississippi state court and the vast majority of which made no allegations of exposure to asbestos from our product categories. Most of these claims have been dismissed and our current docket of active and inactive cases is less than 500 cases nationwide. A small number of claims have been asserted by railroad workers alleging exposure to asbestos products in railroad cars manufactured by The Pullman Company, one of our subsidiaries. The substantial majority of the remaining claims are related to alleged exposure to asbestos in our automotive products. Only a small percentage of the claimants allege that they were automobile mechanics and a significant number appear to involve workers in other industries or otherwise do not include sufficient information to determine whether there is any basis for a claim against us. We believe, based on scientific and other evidence, it is unlikely that mechanics were exposed to asbestos by our former products and that, in any event, they would not be at increased risk of asbestos-related disease based on their work with these products. Further, many of these cases involve numerous defendants, with the number in some cases exceeding 100 defendants from a variety of industries. Additionally, the plaintiffs either do not specify any, or specify the jurisdictional minimum, dollar amount for damages. As major asbestos manufacturers and/or users continue to go out of business or file for bankruptcy, we may experience an increased number of these claims. We vigorously defend ourselves against these claims as part of our ordinary course of business. In future periods, we could be subject to charges to earnings if any of these matters are resolved unfavorably to us. To date, with respect to claims that have proceeded sufficiently through the judicial process, we have regularly achieved favorable resolutions. Accordingly, we presently believe that these asbestos-related claims will not have a material adverse impact on our future consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

We provide warranties on some of our products. The warranty terms vary but range from one year up to limited lifetime warranties on some of our premium aftermarket products. Provisions for estimated expenses related to product warranty are made at the time products are sold or when specific warranty issues are identified on OE products. These estimates are established using historical information about the nature, frequency, and average cost of warranty claims. We actively study trends of our warranty claims and take action to improve product quality and minimize warranty claims. We believe that the warranty reserve is appropriate; however, actual claims incurred could differ from the original estimates, requiring adjustments to the reserve. The reserve is included in both current and long-term liabilities on the balance sheet.

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Below is a table that shows the activity in the warranty accrual accounts:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2012	Six Months Ended June 30, 2011
	(Millions)	
Beginning Balance January 1,	\$ 26	\$ 33
Accruals related to product warranties	7	2
Reductions for payments made	(9)	(6)
Ending Balance June 30,	\$ 24	\$ 29

In the fourth quarter of 2011, we encountered an issue in our North America OE ride control business involving struts supplied on one particular OE platform. As a result, we directly incurred approximately \$2 million in premium freight and overtime costs in the fourth quarter of 2011 and \$2 million in the first half of 2012. We are continuing to work through details with the customer to determine responsibility for any other costs associated with this issue. We cannot estimate the amount of these costs at this time, but do not believe they will be material to our annual operating results.

(8) Earnings Per Share

Earnings per share of common stock outstanding were computed as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2012	Three Months Ended June 30, 2011	Six Months Ended June 30, 2012	Six Months Ended June 30, 2011
	(Millions Except Share and Per Share Amounts)			
Basic earnings per share				
Net income attributable to Tenneco Inc.	\$ 87	\$ 50	\$ 117	\$ 97
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding	59,992,055	59,980,866	60,067,205	59,901,929
Earnings per average share of common stock	\$ 1.45	\$ 0.84	\$ 1.95	\$ 1.62
Diluted earnings per share				
Net income attributable to Tenneco Inc.	\$ 87	\$ 50	\$ 117	\$ 97
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding	59,992,055	59,980,866	60,067,205	59,901,929
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Restricted stock	109,722	240,599	139,995	305,870

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Stock options	1,159,094	1,790,414	1,263,313	1,796,468
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding including dilutive securities	61,260,871	62,011,879	61,470,513	62,004,267
Earnings per average share of common stock	\$ 1.42	\$ 0.81	\$ 1.90	\$ 1.56

Options to purchase 524,701 and 200,360 shares of common stock were outstanding as of June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, but not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share respectively, because the options were anti-dilutive.

Table of Contents**TENNECO INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

(Unaudited)

(9) Common Stock

Equity Plans We have granted a variety of awards, including common stock, restricted stock, restricted stock units, performance units, stock appreciation rights (SARs), and stock options to our directors, officers, and employees.

Accounting Methods We have recorded \$1 million in compensation expense in both the three months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, and \$3 million and \$2 million in compensation expense in the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, related to nonqualified stock options as part of our selling, general and administrative expense. This resulted in a decrease of \$0.02 and \$0.01 in both basic and diluted earnings per share for the three months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and a decrease of \$0.05 and \$0.03 in both basic and diluted earnings per share for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

For employees eligible to retire at the grant date, we immediately expense stock options and restricted stock. If employees become eligible to retire during the vesting period, we immediately recognize any remaining expense associated with their stock options and restricted stock.

As of June 30, 2012, there was approximately \$8 million of unrecognized compensation costs related to our stock option awards that we expect to recognize over a weighted average period of 1.5 years.

Compensation expense for restricted stock, restricted stock units, long-term performance units and SARs was \$2 million and \$3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$8 million and \$7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 respectively, and was recorded in selling, general, and administrative expense in our condensed consolidated statements of income.

Cash received from stock option exercises for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 was \$2 million and \$3 million, respectively. Stock option exercises in the first six months of 2012 and 2011 would have generated an excess tax benefit of \$1 million and \$2 million, respectively. We did not record the excess tax benefit as we have federal and state net operating losses which are not currently being utilized.

Assumptions We calculated the fair values of stock option awards using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the weighted average assumptions listed below. The fair value of share-based awards is determined at the time the awards are granted which is generally in January of each year, and requires judgment in estimating employee and market behavior.

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011
Stock Options Granted		
Weighted average grant date fair value, per share	\$ 17.35	\$ 26.13
Weighted average assumptions used:		
Expected volatility	73.5%	70.1%
Expected lives	4.7	4.8
Risk-free interest rates	0.8%	1.8%
Dividend yields	0.0%	0.0%

Expected volatility is calculated based on current implied volatility and historical realized volatility for the Company.

Expected lives of options are based upon the historical and expected time to post-vesting forfeiture and exercise. We believe this method is the best estimate of the future exercise patterns currently available.

The risk-free interest rates are based upon the Constant Maturity Rates provided by the U.S. Treasury. For our valuations, we used the continuous rate with a term equal to the expected life of the options.

Table of Contents**TENNECO INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

(Unaudited)

Stock Options The following table reflects the status and activity for all options to purchase common stock for the period indicated:

	Shares Under Option	Weighted Avg. Exercise Prices	Six Months Ended June 30, 2012 Weighted Avg. Remaining Life in Years	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (Millions)
Outstanding Stock Options				
Outstanding, January 1, 2012	2,743,199	\$ 17.43	4.0	\$ 37
Granted	316,799	29.83		
Canceled	(22,840)	16.00		
Forfeited	(15,206)	16.68		
Exercised	(104,742)	13.99		2
Outstanding, March 31, 2012	2,917,210	\$ 18.92	4.2	\$ 51
Granted	8,729	38.52		
Forfeited	(4,417)	32.03		
Exercised	(10,274)	5.56		
Outstanding, June 30, 2012	2,911,248	\$ 19.00	4.0	\$ 36

The weighted average grant-date fair value of options granted during the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 was \$17.49 and \$26.12, respectively. The total fair value of shares vested was \$3 million for both the periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011.

Restricted Stock The following table reflects the status for all nonvested restricted shares for the period indicated:

	Shares	Weighted Avg. Grant Date Fair Value
Nonvested Restricted Shares		
Nonvested balance at January 1, 2012	407,751	\$ 22.64
Granted	217,225	29.83
Vested	(246,314)	15.74
Forfeited	(2,378)	9.71
Nonvested balance at March 31, 2012	376,284	\$ 31.39
Granted	5,974	38.52
Vested	(7,126)	24.32
Forfeited	(2,491)	31.79
Nonvested balance at June 30, 2012	372,641	\$ 31.64

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The fair value of restricted stock grants is equal to the average market price of our stock at the date of grant. As of June 30, 2012, approximately \$8 million of total unrecognized compensation costs related to restricted stock awards is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately 2.0 years. The total fair value of restricted shares vested was \$4 million and \$2 million at June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

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(Unaudited)

In January 2012, our Board of Directors approved a share repurchase program, authorizing us to repurchase up to 600,000 shares of Tenneco's outstanding common stock over a 12 month period. This share repurchase program is intended to offset dilution from shares of restricted stock and stock options issued in 2012 to employees. We purchased all of the 600,000 shares during the second quarter of 2012 through open market purchases, which were funded through cash from operations, at a total cost of \$18 million, at an average price of \$29.22 per share. These repurchased shares are held as part of our treasury stock which increased to 2,294,692 shares at June 30, 2012 from 1,694,692 shares at December 31, 2011.

Long-Term Performance Units, Restricted Stock Units and SARs Long-term performance units, restricted stock units and SARs are paid in cash and recognized as a liability based upon their fair value. As of June 30, 2012, \$12 million of total unrecognized compensation costs is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately 2.1 years.

(10) Pension Plans, Postretirement and Other Employee Benefits

Net periodic pension costs (income) and postretirement benefit costs (income) consist of the following components:

	Three Months Ended June 30,					
	Pension				Postretirement	
	2012		2011		2012	2011
	US	Foreign	US	Foreign	US	US
	(Millions)					
Service cost benefits earned during the period	\$	\$ 2	\$	\$ 1	\$	\$
Interest cost	5	5	5	5	1	2
Expected return on plan assets	(6)	(6)	(6)	(5)		
Net amortization:						
Actuarial loss	2	2	1	2	2	1
Prior service cost (credit)		1		1	(2)	(2)
Net pension and postretirement costs	\$ 1	\$ 4	\$	\$ 4	\$ 1	\$ 1

	Six Months Ended June 30,					
	Pension				Postretirement	
	2012		2011		2012	2011
	US	Foreign	US	Foreign	US	US
	(Millions)					
Service cost benefits earned during the period	\$	\$ 4	\$	\$ 3	\$	\$
Interest cost	10	9	10	10	3	4
Expected return on plan assets	(11)	(11)	(11)	(10)		
Net amortization:						
Actuarial loss	4	4	2	3	3	2
Prior service cost (credit)		1		1	(3)	(3)
Net pension and postretirement costs	\$ 3	\$ 7	\$ 1	\$ 7	\$ 3	\$ 3

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For the six months ended June 30, 2012, we made pension contributions of \$10 million for each of our domestic and foreign pension plans. Based on current actuarial estimates, we believe we will be required to contribute approximately \$28 million for the remainder of 2012. Pension contributions beyond 2012 will be required, but those amounts will vary based upon many factors, including the performance of our pension fund investments during 2012.

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(Unaudited)

We made postretirement contributions of approximately \$5 million during the first six months of 2012. Based on current actuarial estimates, we believe we will be required to contribute approximately \$4 million for the remainder of 2012.

The assets of some of our pension plans are invested in trusts that permit commingling of the assets of more than one employee benefit plan for investment and administrative purposes. Each of the plans participating in the trust has interests in the net assets of the underlying investment pools of the trusts. The investments for all our pension plans are recorded at estimated fair value, in compliance with the accounting guidance on fair value measurement.

Amounts recognized for pension and postretirement benefits in other comprehensive income for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 include the following components:

	2012		Three Months Ended June 30,			
	Before-Tax Amount	Tax Expense	Net-of-Tax Amount	Before- Tax Amount	Tax Expense	Net-of-Tax Amount
(Millions)						
Defined benefit pension and postretirement plans:						
Amortization of prior service cost included in net periodic pension and postretirement cost	\$ (1)	\$	\$ (1)	\$ (1)	\$	\$ (1)
Amortization of actuarial loss included in net periodic pension and postretirement cost	6		6	4		4
Other comprehensive income (loss) pension benefits	\$ 5	\$	\$ 5	\$ 3	\$	\$ 3

	2012		Six Months Ended June 30,			
	Before-Tax Amount	Tax Expense	Net-of-Tax Amount	Before- Tax Amount	Tax Expense	Net-of-Tax Amount
(Millions)						
Defined benefit pension and postretirement plans:						
Amortization of prior service cost included in net periodic pension and postretirement cost	\$ (2)	\$	\$ (2)	\$ (2)	\$	\$ (2)
Amortization of actuarial loss included in net periodic pension and postretirement cost	11	(1)	10	7	(1)	6
Other comprehensive income (loss) pension benefits	\$ 9	\$ (1)	\$ 8	\$ 5	\$ (1)	\$ 4

Effective January 1, 2012, the Tenneco Employee Stock Ownership Plan for Hourly Employees and the Tenneco Employee Stock Ownership Plan for Salaried Employees were merged into one plan called the Tenneco 401(k) Retirement Savings Plan (the Retirement Savings Plan). The Retirement Savings Plan has been

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(Unaudited)

designed to adopt a Safe-Harbor approach approved by the Internal Revenue Service and which will provide for increased company matching contributions at lower percentages of employee deferrals. The company matching contribution has changed from 50 percent on the first eight percent of employee contributions to 100 percent on the first three percent and 50 percent on the next two percent of employee contributions effective January 1, 2012.

(11) New Accounting Pronouncements

In April 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued an amendment to the accounting guidance for transfers of financial assets which changes the criteria that must be met to achieve sales accounting. This amendment removes from the assessment of effective control the criterion relating to the transferor's ability to repurchase or redeem financial assets on substantially the agreed terms, even in the event of default by the transferee. In addition, this amendment eliminates the requirement to demonstrate that the transferor possesses adequate collateral to fund substantially all the cost of purchasing replacement financial assets. This amendment is effective for a reporting entity's first interim or annual period beginning on or after December 15, 2011. The adoption of this amendment on January 1, 2012 did not have any impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

In May 2011, the FASB issued an amendment to achieve common fair value measurement and disclosure requirements in United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (U.S. GAAP) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The amendment (1) allows the concepts of highest and best use and valuation premise when measuring the fair value of nonfinancial assets, (2) provides specific requirements for measuring the fair value of an instrument classified in a reporting entity's shareholders' equity, (3) requires disclosure of quantitative information about unobservable inputs used in a fair value measurement that is categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, (4) allows the use of a price, that would be received to sell a net asset position for a particular risk or to transfer a net liability position for a particular risk, in measuring the fair value of financial instruments that are managed within a portfolio, (5) requires a reporting entity, in the absence of a Level 1 input, to apply premiums or discounts when market participants would do so when pricing an asset or liability and (6) requires additional disclosure about fair value measurements. This amendment is effective for a reporting entity's interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. The adoption of this amendment on January 1, 2012 did not have any impact on the measurement of our financial assets and liabilities. We have added additional disclosures, as required by this amendment, in Note 2 Financial Instruments of our notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

In June 2011, the FASB issued an amendment to the accounting guidance for the presentation on comprehensive income which must be applied retrospectively for all periods presented. This amendment removes one of the three presentation options for presenting the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in stockholders' equity and requires either a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or a two statement approach and is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2011. If a reporting entity elects the two statement approach, this amendment requires consecutive presentation of the statement of net income followed by the statement of other comprehensive income. In addition, this amendment requires an entity to present reclassification adjustments on the face of the financial statements from other comprehensive income to net income. The FASB issued in December 2011, an amendment to defer the presentation of reclassification adjustments to allow additional time to redeliberate these new presentation requirements. In June 2012 the FASB announced their decision to indefinitely defer the presentation requirement of reclassification adjustments and issued an exposure draft requiring new footnote disclosures for reclassifications from accumulated other comprehensive income to net income. We have adopted this amendment on January 1, 2012 and have elected the two statement approach which requires us to present our condensed consolidated statements of income followed by our condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

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TENNECO INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(Unaudited)

In September 2011, the FASB issued an amendment to the accounting guidance for testing goodwill for impairment. This amendment provides a reporting entity the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events and circumstances leads to a determination that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If the reporting entity's assessment after considering all events and circumstances is that it is not more likely than not that its fair value is less than its carrying amount, then performing the two-step impairment test is not required. If the reporting entity concludes that it is more likely than not that its fair value is less than its carrying amount then the first step of the two-step impairment test is required. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit exceeds its fair value, then the reporting unit is required to perform the second step of the goodwill impairment test to measure the amount of the impairment loss. This amendment is effective for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011. The adoption of this amendment on January 1, 2012 for testing goodwill for impairment did not have any impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

In December 2011, the FASB issued an amendment relating to the disclosure about offsetting assets and liabilities. This amendment requires disclosure to provide information to help reconcile differences in the offsetting requirements under U.S. GAAP and IFRS. A reporting entity will be required to disclose (1) the gross amount of recognized assets and liabilities, (2) the amounts offset to determine the net amounts presented in the statement of financial position, (3) the net amounts presented in the statement of financial position, (4) the amounts subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement not otherwise included in (2), and (5) the net amount after deducting the amounts in (4) and (3). This amendment is effective for a reporting entity's interim and annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. We do not believe the adoption of this amendment relating to the disclosure about offsetting assets and liabilities on January 1, 2013 will have any impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

(12) Segment Information

We are a global manufacturer with three geographic reportable segments: (1) North America, (2) Europe, South America and India (Europe), and (3) Asia Pacific. Each segment manufactures and distributes ride control and emission control products primarily for the automotive industry. We have not aggregated individual operating segments within these reportable segments. We evaluate segment performance based primarily on earnings before interest expense, income taxes, and noncontrolling interests. Products are transferred between segments and geographic areas on a basis intended to reflect as nearly as possible the market value of the products.

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(Unaudited)

The following table summarizes certain Tenneco Inc. segment information:

	North America	Europe	Segment Asia Pacific (Millions)	Reclass & Elims	Consolidated
For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2012					
Revenues from external customers	\$ 996	\$ 710	\$ 214	\$	\$ 1,920
Intersegment revenues	3	44	8	(55)	
Earnings before interest expense, income taxes, and noncontrolling interests	86	32	19		137
For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2011					
Revenues from external customers	\$ 874	\$ 817	\$ 197	\$	\$ 1,888
Intersegment revenues	3	42	7	(52)	
Earnings before interest expense, income taxes, and noncontrolling interests	62	37	14		113
At June 30, 2012 and for the Six Months Then Ended					
Revenues from external customers	\$ 1,982	\$ 1,442	\$ 408	\$	\$ 3,832
Intersegment revenues	10	87	16	(113)	
Earnings before interest expense, income taxes, and noncontrolling interests	157	49	27		233
Total assets	1,616	1,408	574	29	3,627
At June 30, 2011 and for the Six Months Then Ended					
Revenues from external customers	\$ 1,725	\$ 1,558	\$ 365	\$	\$ 3,648
Intersegment revenues	6	79	13	(98)	
Earnings before interest expense, income taxes, and noncontrolling interests	124	61	22		207
Total assets	1,436	1,548	549	25	3,558

(13) Supplemental Guarantor Condensed Consolidating Financial Statements*Basis of Presentation*

Substantially all of our existing and future material domestic 100% owned subsidiaries (which are referred to as the Guarantor Subsidiaries) fully and unconditionally guarantee our senior notes due in 2018 and 2020 on a joint and several basis. However, a subsidiary's guarantee may be released in certain customary circumstances such as a sale of the subsidiary or all or substantially all of its assets in accordance with the indenture applicable to the notes. The Guarantor Subsidiaries are combined in the presentation below.

These consolidating financial statements are presented on the equity method. Under this method, our investments are recorded at cost and adjusted for our ownership share of a subsidiary's cumulative results of operations, capital contributions and distributions, and other equity changes. You should read the condensed consolidating financial information of the Guarantor Subsidiaries in connection with our condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes of which this note is an integral part.

Distributions

There are no significant restrictions on the ability of the Guarantor Subsidiaries to make distributions to us.

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(Unaudited)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2012

	Tenneco Inc.				
	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Nonguarantor Subsidiaries	(Parent Company) (Millions)	Reclass & Elims	Consolidated
Revenues					
Net sales and operating revenues					
External	\$ 897	\$ 1,023	\$	\$	\$ 1,920
Affiliated companies	45	145		(190)	
	942	1,168		(190)	1,920
Costs and expenses					
Cost of sales (exclusive of depreciation and amortization shown below)	771	1,014		(190)	1,595
Engineering, research, and development	12	16			28
Selling, general, and administrative	38	70	1		109
Depreciation and amortization of other intangibles	18	32			50
	839	1,132	1	(190)	1,782
Other income (expense)					
Loss on sale of receivables		(1)			(1)
Other income (loss)	43	(4)		(39)	
	43	(5)		(39)	(1)
Earnings (loss) before interest expense, income taxes, noncontrolling interests, and equity in net income from affiliated companies					
	146	31	(1)	(39)	137
Interest expense					
External (net of interest capitalized)		1	20		21
Affiliated companies (net of interest income)	58	(23)	(35)		
Earnings (loss) before income taxes, noncontrolling interests, and equity in net income from affiliated companies					
	88	53	14	(39)	116
Income tax expense	5	16			21
Equity in net income (loss) from affiliated companies	29		73	(102)	

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Net Income	112	37	87	(141)	95
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests		8			8
Net income (loss) attributable to Tenneco Inc.	\$ 112	\$ 29	\$ 87	\$ (141)	\$ 87
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Tenneco Inc.	\$ 102	\$ 1	\$ 87	\$ (141)	\$ 49

Table of Contents**TENNECO INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

(Unaudited)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2011

	Tenneco Inc.				
	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Nonguarantor Subsidiaries	(Parent Company) (Millions)	Reclass & Elims	Consolidated
Revenues					
Net sales and operating revenues					
External	\$ 797	\$ 1,091	\$	\$	\$ 1,888
Affiliated companies	40	126		(166)	
	837	1,217		(166)	1,888
Costs and expenses					
Cost of sales (exclusive of depreciation and amortization shown below)	721	1,010		(166)	1,565
Engineering, research, and development	13	22			35
Selling, general, and administrative	39	79			118
Depreciation and amortization of other intangibles	19	35			54
	792	1,146		(166)	1,772
Other income (expense)					
Loss on sale of receivables		(2)			(2)
Other income (loss)	33	1		(35)	(1)
	33	(1)		(35)	(3)
Earnings (loss) before interest expense, income taxes, noncontrolling interests, and equity in net income from affiliated companies					
	78	70		(35)	113
Interest expense					
External (net of interest capitalized)		1	25		26
Affiliated companies (net of interest income)	53	(19)	(34)		
Earnings (loss) before income taxes, noncontrolling interests, and equity in net income from affiliated companies					
	25	88	9	(35)	87
Income tax expense	4	26			30
Equity in net income (loss) from affiliated companies	53		41	(94)	

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Net Income	74	62	50	(129)	57
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests		7			7
Net income (loss) attributable to Tenneco Inc.	\$ 74	\$ 55	\$ 50	\$ (129)	\$ 50
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Tenneco Inc.	\$ 80	\$ 73	\$ 50	\$ (129)	\$ 74

Table of Contents**TENNECO INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

(Unaudited)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2012				
	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Nonguarantor Subsidiaries	Tenneco Inc. (Parent Company) (Millions)	Reclass & Elims	Consolidated
Revenues					
Net sales and operating revenues					
External	\$ 1,787	\$ 2,045	\$	\$	\$ 3,832
Affiliated companies	96	297		(393)	
	1,883	2,342		(393)	3,832
Costs and expenses					
Cost of sales (exclusive of depreciation and amortization shown below)	1,618	1,977		(393)	3,202
Engineering, research, and development	28	38			66
Selling, general, and administrative	77	147	3		227
Depreciation and amortization of other intangibles	36	63			99
	1,759	2,225	3	(393)	3,594
Other income (expense)					
Loss on sale of receivables		(2)			(2)
Other income (loss)	46	(10)		(39)	(3)
	46	(12)		(39)	(5)
Earnings (loss) before interest expense, income taxes, noncontrolling interests, and equity in net income from affiliated companies					
	170	105	(3)	(39)	233
Interest expense					
External (net of interest capitalized)		2	61		63
Affiliated companies (net of interest income)	112	(42)	(70)		
Earnings (loss) before income taxes, noncontrolling interests, and equity in net income from affiliated companies					
	58	145	6	(39)	170
Income tax expense	7	32			39
Equity in net income (loss) from affiliated companies	97		111	(208)	

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Net Income	148	113	117	(247)	131
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests		14			14
Net income (loss) attributable to Tenneco Inc.	\$ 148	\$ 99	\$ 117	\$ (247)	\$ 117
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Tenneco Inc.	\$ 145	\$ 93	\$ 117	\$ (247)	\$ 108

Table of Contents**TENNECO INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

(Unaudited)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2011				
	Tenneco Inc.				
	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Nonguarantor Subsidiaries	(Parent Company) (Millions)	Reclass & Elims	Consolidated
Revenues					
Net sales and operating revenues					
External	\$ 1,570	\$ 2,078	\$	\$	\$ 3,648
Affiliated companies	81	257		(338)	
	1,651	2,335		(338)	3,648
Costs and expenses					
Cost of sales (exclusive of depreciation and amortization shown below)	1,445	1,924		(338)	3,031
Engineering, research, and development	28	42			70
Selling, general, and administrative	72	154	1		227
Depreciation and amortization of other intangibles	37	68			105
	1,582	2,188	1	(338)	3,433
Other income (expense)					
Loss on sale of receivables		(3)			(3)
Other income (loss)	32	(2)		(35)	(5)
	32	(5)		(35)	(8)
Earnings (loss) before interest expense, income taxes, noncontrolling interests, and equity in net income from affiliated companies					
	101	142	(1)	(35)	207
Interest expense					
External (net of interest capitalized)		2	52		54
Affiliated companies (net of interest income)	102	(34)	(68)		
Earnings (loss) before income taxes, noncontrolling interests, and equity in net income from affiliated companies					
	(1)	174	15	(35)	153
Income tax expense	5	39			44
Equity in net income (loss) from affiliated companies	118		82	(200)	

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Net Income	112	135	97	(235)	109
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests		12			12
Net income (loss) attributable to Tenneco Inc.	\$ 112	\$ 123	\$ 97	\$ (235)	\$ 97
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Tenneco Inc.	\$ 130	\$ 160	\$ 97	\$ (235)	\$ 152

Table of Contents**TENNECO INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

(Unaudited)

BALANCE SHEET

	June 30, 2012				
	Tenneco Inc.				
	Guarantor	Nonguarantor	(Parent	Reclass &	Consolidated
	Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Company)	Elims	
			(Millions)		
ASSETS					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	\$ 181	\$	\$	\$ 181
Receivables, net	483	1,354	28	(684)	1,181
Inventories	276	392			668
Deferred income taxes	14	30			44
Prepayments and other	25	165			190
	798	2,122	28	(684)	2,264
Other assets:					
Investment in affiliated companies	450		777	(1,227)	
Notes and advances receivable from affiliates	4,259	2,986	6,129	(13,374)	
Long-term receivables, net	1	7			8
Goodwill	21	51			72
Intangibles, net	12	19			31
Deferred income taxes	62	23			85
Other	30	45	32		107
	4,835	3,131	6,938	(14,601)	303
Plant, property, and equipment, at cost	1,054	2,138			3,192
Less Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(746)	(1,386)			(2,132)
	308	752			1,060
Total assets	\$ 5,941	\$ 6,005	\$ 6,966	\$ (15,285)	\$ 3,627
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY					
Current liabilities:					
Short-term debt (including current maturities of long-term debt)					
Short-term debt non-affiliated	\$	\$ 130	\$ 2	\$	\$ 132
Short-term debt affiliated	139	389	10	(538)	
Trade payables	484	868		(121)	1,231
Accrued taxes	11	47			58
Other	113	185	30	(25)	303
Total current liabilities	747	1,619	42	(684)	1,724
Long-term debt non-affiliated		9	1,225		1,234
Long-term debt affiliated	4,794	3,016	5,564	(13,374)	

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Deferred income taxes	(2)	44	2		44
Postretirement benefits and other liabilities	398	82		3	483
Commitments and contingencies					
Total liabilities	5,937	4,770	6,833	(14,055)	3,485
Redeemable noncontrolling interests		9			9
Tenneco Inc. shareholders' equity	4	1,189	133	(1,230)	96
Noncontrolling interests		37			37
Total equity	4	1,226	133	(1,230)	133
Total liabilities, redeemable noncontrolling interests and equity	\$ 5,941	\$ 6,005	\$ 6,966	\$ (15,285)	\$ 3,627

Table of Contents**TENNECO INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

(Unaudited)

BALANCE SHEET

	December 31, 2011				
	Guarantor	Nonguarantor	Tenneco Inc.	Reclass &	Consolidated
	Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	(Parent	Elims	
			Company)		
			(Millions)		
ASSETS					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1	\$ 213	\$	\$	\$ 214
Receivables, net	455	1,214	27	(716)	980
Inventories	248	344			592
Deferred income taxes	35	31		(26)	40
Prepayments and other	21	132			153
Total current assets	760	1,934	27	(742)	1,979
Other assets:					
Investment in affiliated companies	444		681	(1,125)	
Notes and advances receivable from affiliates	4,252	1,507	6,059	(11,818)	
Long-term receivables, net	2	8			10
Goodwill	22	52			74
Intangibles, net	13	19			32
Deferred income taxes	64	25	3		92
Other	31	45	27		103
	4,828	1,656	6,770	(12,943)	311
Plant, property, and equipment, at cost	1,041	2,112			3,153
Less Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(749)	(1,357)			(2,106)
	292	755			1,047
Total assets	\$ 5,880	\$ 4,345	\$ 6,797	\$ (13,685)	\$ 3,337
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY					
Current liabilities:					
Short-term debt (including current maturities of long-term debt)					
Short-term debt non-affiliated	\$	\$ 64	\$ 2	\$	\$ 66
Short-term debt affiliated	203	374	10	(587)	
Trade payables	455	825		(109)	1,171
Accrued taxes	11	33			44
Other	118	178	39	(46)	289
Total current liabilities	787	1,474	51	(742)	1,570
Long-term debt non-affiliated		9	1,149		1,158
Long-term debt affiliated	4,718	1,546	5,554	(11,818)	

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Deferred income taxes		51			51
Postretirement benefits and other liabilities	407	92		4	503
Commitments and contingencies					
Total liabilities	5,912	3,172	6,754	(12,556)	3,282
Redeemable noncontrolling interests		12			12
Tenneco Inc. shareholders' equity	(32)	1,118	43	(1,129)	
Noncontrolling interests		43			43
Total equity	(32)	1,161	43	(1,129)	43
Total liabilities, redeemable noncontrolling interests and equity	\$ 5,880	\$ 4,345	\$ 6,797	\$ (13,685)	\$ 3,337

Table of Contents**TENNECO INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

(Unaudited)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2012				Consolidated
	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Nonguarantor Subsidiaries	Tenneco Inc. (Parent Company) (Millions)	Reclass & Elims	
Operating Activities					
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$ 122	\$ 24	\$ (60)	\$	\$ 86
Investing Activities					
Cash payments for plant, property, and equipment	(22)	(38)			(60)
Cash payments for software related intangible assets	(1)	(2)			(3)
Net cash used by investing activities	(23)	(40)			(63)
Financing Activities					
Retirement of long-term debt		(1)	(21)		(22)
Debt issuance cost of long-term debt			(1)		(1)
Purchase of common stock under the share repurchase program			(18)		(18)
Increase (decrease) in bank overdrafts		(2)			(2)
Net increase (decrease) in revolver borrowings and short-term debt excluding current maturities of long-term debt and short-term borrowings secured by accounts receivables		41	(38)		3
Net increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings secured by accounts receivables			30		30
Intercompany dividends and net increase (decrease) in intercompany obligations	(102)	(6)	108		
Capital contribution from noncontrolling interest partner		1			1
Distributions to noncontrolling interest partners		(18)			(18)
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	(102)	15	60		(27)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(8)			(8)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(3)	(9)			(12)
Cash and cash equivalents, April 1	3	190			193
Cash and cash equivalents, June 30 (Note)	\$	\$ 181	\$	\$	\$ 181

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Note: Cash and cash equivalents include highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase.

Table of Contents**TENNECO INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

(Unaudited)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2011				Consolidated
	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Nonguarantor Subsidiaries	Tenneco Inc. (Parent Company) (Millions)	Reclass & Elims	
Operating Activities					
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$ 46	\$ 90	\$ (69)	\$	\$ 67
Investing Activities					
Proceeds from sale of assets	(1)	1			
Cash payments for plant, property, and equipment	(16)	(33)			(49)
Cash payments for software related intangible assets	(1)	(2)			(3)
Net cash used by investing activities	(18)	(34)			(52)
Financing Activities					
Retirement of long-term debt		(1)			(1)
Issuance of long-term debt		4			4
Debt issuance cost of long-term debt			(1)		(1)
Purchase of common stock under the share repurchase program			(11)		(11)
Increase (decrease) in bank overdrafts		1			1
Net increase (decrease) in revolver borrowings and short-term debt excluding current maturities of long-term debt and short-term borrowings secured by accounts receivables		3	38		41
Net increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings secured by accounts receivables		(82)			(82)
Intercompany dividends and net increase (decrease) in intercompany obligations	(30)	(13)	43		
Capital contribution from noncontrolling interest partner		1			1
Distributions to noncontrolling interest partners		(10)			(10)
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	(30)	(97)	69		(58)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		5			5
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(2)	(36)			(38)
Cash and cash equivalents, April 1	2	197			199
Cash and cash equivalents, June 30 (Note)	\$	\$ 161	\$	\$	\$ 161

Note: Cash and cash equivalents include highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase.

Table of Contents**TENNECO INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

(Unaudited)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2012				
	Tenneco Inc.				
	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Nonguarantor Subsidiaries	(Parent Company) (Millions)	Reclass & Elims	Consolidated
Operating Activities					
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$ 124	\$ 3	\$ (126)	\$	\$ 1
Investing Activities					
Proceeds from sale of assets		1			1
Cash payments for plant, property, and equipment	(47)	(78)			(125)
Cash payments for software related intangible assets	(2)	(5)			(7)
Net cash used by investing activities	(49)	(82)			(131)
Financing Activities					
Retirement of long-term debt		(1)	(402)		(403)
Issuance of long-term debt			250		250
Debt issuance cost of long-term debt			(13)		(13)
Purchase of common stock under the share repurchase program			(18)		(18)
Net increase (decrease) in revolver borrowings and short-term debt excluding current maturities of long-term debt and short-term borrowings secured by accounts receivables		68	168		236
Net increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings secured by accounts receivables			60		60
Intercompany dividends and net increase (decrease) in intercompany obligations	(76)	(5)	81		
Capital contribution from noncontrolling interest partner			1		1
Distributions to noncontrolling interest partners		(18)			(18)
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	(76)	45	126		95
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		2			2
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1)	(32)			(33)
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1	1	213			214
Cash and cash equivalents, June 30 (Note)	\$	\$ 181	\$	\$	\$ 181

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Note: Cash and cash equivalents include highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase.

Table of Contents**TENNECO INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

(Unaudited)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2011				
	Tenneco Inc.				
	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Nonguarantor Subsidiaries	(Parent Company) (Millions)	Reclass & Elims	Consolidated
Operating Activities					
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$ 152	\$ (70)	\$ (118)	\$	\$ (36)
Investing Activities					
Proceeds from sale of assets	3	1			4
Cash payments for plant, property, and equipment	(30)	(65)			(95)
Cash payments for software related intangible assets	(2)	(4)			(6)
Net cash used by investing activities	(29)	(68)			(97)
Financing Activities					
Retirement of long-term debt		(1)	(22)		(23)
Issuance of long-term debt		4			4
Debt issuance cost of long-term debt			(1)		(1)
Purchase of common stock under the share repurchase program			(11)		(11)
Increase (decrease) in bank overdrafts		8			8
Net increase (decrease) in revolver borrowings and short-term debt excluding current maturities of long-term debt		3	85		88
Intercompany dividends and net increase (decrease) in intercompany obligations	(123)	56	67		
Capital contribution from noncontrolling interest partner		1			1
Distribution to noncontrolling interest partners		(10)			(10)
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	(123)	61	118		56
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		5			5
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(72)			(72)
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1		233			233
Cash and cash equivalents, June 30 (Note)	\$	\$ 161	\$	\$	\$ 161

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Note: Cash and cash equivalents include highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase.

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ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

As you read the following review of our financial condition and results of operations, you should also read our condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes beginning on page 6.

Executive Summary

We are one of the world's leading manufacturers of emission control and ride control products and systems for light, commercial and specialty vehicle applications. We serve both original equipment (OE) vehicle designers and manufacturers and the repair and replacement markets, or aftermarket, globally through leading brands, including Monroe®, Rancho®, Clevite® Elastomers, Marzocchi®, Axios®, Kinetic® and Fric-Rot® ride control products and Walker®, Fonos®, DynoMax®, Thrush® and Lukey® emission control products. We serve more than 64 different original equipment manufacturers and commercial vehicle engine manufacturers, and our products are included on nine of the top 10 car models produced for sale in Europe and nine of the top 10 light truck models produced for sale in North America for 2011. Our aftermarket customers are comprised of full-line and specialty warehouse distributors, retailers, jobbers, installer chains and car dealers. As of December 31, 2011, we operated 87 manufacturing facilities worldwide and employed approximately 24,000 people to service our customers' demands.

Factors that continue to be critical to our success include winning new business awards, managing our overall global manufacturing footprint to ensure proper placement and workforce levels in line with business needs, maintaining competitive wages and benefits, maximizing efficiencies in manufacturing processes and reducing overall costs. In addition, our ability to adapt to key industry trends, such as a shift in consumer preferences in response to higher fuel costs and other economic and social factors, increasing technologically sophisticated content, changing aftermarket distribution channels, increasing environmental standards and extended product life of automotive parts, also play a critical role in our success. Other factors that are critical to our success include adjusting to economic challenges such as increases in the cost of raw materials and our ability to successfully reduce the impact of any such cost increases through material substitutions, cost reduction initiatives and other methods.

For the second quarter of 2012, light vehicle production was up 27 percent in North America, four percent in India and 14 percent in China. Light vehicle production was down in the second quarter of 2012 when compared to the second quarter of 2011 by seven percent in Europe, nine percent in South America and 12 percent in Australia.

We have a substantial amount of indebtedness. As such, our ability to generate cash—both to fund operations and service our debt—is also a significant area of focus for our Company. See "Liquidity and Capital Resources" below for further discussion of cash flows and Item 1A, "Risk Factors" included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Total revenues for the second quarter of 2012 were \$1,920 million a two percent increase from \$1,888 million in the second quarter of 2011. Excluding the impact of currency and substrate sales, revenue was up \$134 million, or nine percent, from \$1,453 million to \$1,587 million, driven primarily by strong OE light vehicle production volumes in North America and China and incremental commercial vehicle business revenues globally.

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Cost of sales: Cost of sales for the second quarter of 2012 was \$1,595 million, or 83.1 percent of sales, compared to \$1,565 million, or 82.9 percent of sales in the second quarter of 2011. The following table lists the primary drivers behind the change in cost of sales (\$ millions).

Quarter ended June 30, 2011	\$ 1,565
Volume and mix	118
Material	(4)
Currency exchange rates	(94)
Other Costs	10
 Quarter ended June 30, 2012	 \$ 1,595

The increase in cost of sales was due primarily to the year-over-year increase in production volumes, other costs, mainly manufacturing, partially offset by lower material costs and the impact of foreign currency exchange rates.

Gross margin: Revenue less cost of sales for the second quarter of 2012 was \$325 million, or 16.9 percent, versus \$323 million, or 17.1 percent in the second quarter of 2011. The effects on gross margin resulting from higher volumes and material cost management were more than offset by a higher mix of OE revenues, negative currency and higher manufacturing costs.

Engineering, research and development: Engineering, research and development expense was \$28 million and \$35 million in the second quarters of 2012 and 2011, respectively. Increased engineering cost recoveries and a stronger U.S. dollar drove the decrease in expense year-over-year.

Selling, general and administrative: Selling, general and administrative expense was down \$9 million in the second quarter of 2012, at \$109 million, compared to \$118 million in the second quarter of 2011. Reduced stock-indexed compensation and lower aftermarket changeover costs and a stronger U.S. dollar primarily drove the decrease in expense year-over-year.

Depreciation and amortization: Depreciation and amortization expense in the second quarter of 2012 was \$50 million, compared to \$54 million in the second quarter of 2011 primarily due to a stronger U.S. dollar.

Goodwill impairment: There were no goodwill impairment charges in either second quarter of 2012 or 2011.

Earnings before interest expense, taxes and noncontrolling interests (EBIT) were \$137 million for the second quarter of 2012, an improvement of \$24 million, when compared to \$113 million in the second quarter of the prior year. Stronger light vehicle production volumes, the related fixed manufacturing cost absorption, incremental commercial vehicle business, decreased material costs net of recoveries, lower stock-indexed compensation, higher engineering cost recoveries and reduced aftermarket changeover costs drove the year-over-year increase to EBIT. Partially offsetting the increase were increased manufacturing costs and \$13 million of negative currency driven mostly by \$6 million in negative swings in currency transactions in North America and the impact of translating earnings on our European business at the strong U.S. dollar exchange rate this year compared to 2011.

Total revenues for the first six months of 2012 were up five percent to \$3,832 million from \$3,648 million for the first six months of 2011. Excluding the impact of currency and substrate sales, revenue was up \$296 million, from \$2,790 million to \$3,086 million, driven by higher year-over-year OE vehicle production levels, incremental commercial vehicle revenue and higher North American aftermarket sales.

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Cost of sales: Cost of sales for the first half of 2012 was \$3,202 million, or 83.6 percent of sales, compared to \$3,031 million, or 83.1 percent of sales in the first half of 2011. The following table lists the primary drivers behind the change in cost of sales (\$ millions).

Six months ended June 30, 2011	\$ 3,031
Volume and mix	276
Material	2
Currency exchange rates	(138)
Other Costs	31
 Six months ended June 30, 2012	 \$ 3,202

The increase in cost of sales was due primarily to the year-over-year increase in production volumes, and higher material and other costs, mainly manufacturing, partially offset by the impact of foreign currency exchange rates.

Gross margin: Revenue less cost of sales for the first six months of 2012 was \$630 million, or 16.4 percent, versus \$617 million, or 16.9 percent in the first six months of 2011. The effect on gross margin resulting from higher volumes were more than offset by a higher mix of OE revenues, unfavorable pricing, primarily related to contractual price reductions, negative currency and higher manufacturing costs.

Engineering, research and development: Engineering, research and development expense was \$66 million and \$70 million in the first six months of 2012 and 2011, respectively. Increased spending to support customer programs, technology applications, and growth in emerging markets were more than offset by increased engineering cost recoveries and a strong U.S. dollar which drove the decrease in expense year-over-year.

Selling, general and administrative: Selling, general and administrative expense was even in the first half of 2012, at \$227 million, with the first half of 2011. Increased costs due to investments in new facilities in China and Thailand were offset by reduced stock-indexed compensation and lower aftermarket changeover costs.

Depreciation and amortization: Depreciation and amortization expense in the first six months of 2012 was \$99 million, compared to \$105 million in the first six months of 2011 primarily due to a stronger U.S. dollar.

Goodwill impairment: There were no goodwill impairment charges in the first six months of 2012 or 2011.

EBIT was \$233 million for the first half of 2012, an improvement of \$26 million, when compared to \$207 million in the first half of 2011. Higher light vehicle OE production volumes, the related fixed manufacturing cost absorption, incremental commercial vehicle business, higher North American aftermarket sales, and increased engineering cost recoveries drove the year-over-year increase to EBIT. Partially offsetting the increase were increased costs due to investments in new facilities in China and Thailand, unfavorable pricing, primarily related to contractual price reductions, higher manufacturing and freight expenses and negative currency of \$17 million.

Results from Operations***Net Sales and Operating Revenues for the Three Months Ended June 30, 2012 and 2011***

The following tables reflect our revenues for 2012 and 2011. We present these reconciliations of revenues in order to reflect the trend in our sales in various product lines and geographic regions separately from the effects of doing business in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. We have not reflected any currency impact in the 2011 table since this is the base period for measuring the effects of currency during 2012 on our operations. We believe investors find this information useful in understanding period-to-period comparisons in our revenues.

Additionally, we show the component of our revenue represented by substrate sales in the following tables. While we generally have primary design, engineering and manufacturing responsibility for OE emission control systems, we do not manufacture substrates. Substrates are porous ceramic filters coated with a catalyst precious metals such as platinum, palladium and rhodium. These are supplied to us by Tier 2 suppliers as directed by our OE customers. We generally earn a small margin, intended to cover handling costs, on these

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components of the system. As the need for more sophisticated emission control solutions increases to meet more stringent environmental regulations, and as we capture more diesel after treatment business, these substrate components have been increasing as a percentage of our revenue. While these substrates dilute our gross margin percentage, they are a necessary component of an emission control system. We view the growth of substrates as a key indicator that our value-add content in an emission control system is moving toward the higher technology hot-end gas and diesel business.

Our value-add content in an emission control system includes designing the system to meet environmental regulations through integration of the substrates into the system, maximizing use of thermal energy to heat up the catalyst quickly, efficiently managing airflow to reduce back pressure as the exhaust stream moves past the catalyst, managing the expansion and contraction of the emission control system components due to temperature extremes experienced by an emission control system, using advanced acoustic engineering tools to design the desired exhaust sound, minimizing the opportunity for the fragile components of the substrate to be damaged when we integrate it into the emission control system and reducing unwanted noise, vibration and harshness transmitted through the emission control system.

We present these substrate sales separately in the following table because we believe investors utilize this information to understand the impact of this portion of our revenues on our overall business and because it removes the impact of potentially volatile precious metals pricing from our revenues. While our original equipment customers generally assume the risk of precious metals pricing volatility, it impacts our reported revenues. Excluding substrate catalytic converter and diesel particulate filter sales removes this impact.

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2012				
	Revenues	Currency Impact	Revenues Excluding Currency (Millions)	Substrate Sales Excluding Currency	Revenues Excluding Currency and Substrate Sales
North America Original Equipment					
Ride Control	\$ 173	\$ (2)	\$ 175	\$	\$ 175
Emission Control	617		617	269	348
Total North America Original Equipment	790	(2)	792	269	523
North America Aftermarket					
Ride Control	152	\$	152		152
Emission Control	54		54		54
Total North America Aftermarket	206		206		206
Total North America	996	(2)	998	269	729
Europe Original Equipment					
Ride Control	130	(19)	149		149
Emission Control	351	(55)	406	139	267
Total Europe Original Equipment	481	(74)	555	139	416
Europe Aftermarket					
Ride Control	57	(10)	67		67
Emission Control	30	(4)	34		34
Total Europe Aftermarket	87	(14)	101		101
South America & India	142	(30)	172	21	151
Total Europe, South America & India	710	(118)	828	160	668
Asia	177	3	174	20	154
Australia	37	(2)	39	3	36
Total Asia Pacific	214	1	213	23	190
Total Tenneco	\$ 1,920	\$ (119)	\$ 2,039	\$ 452	\$ 1,587

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	Three Months Ended June 30, 2011				
	Revenues	Currency Impact	Revenues Excluding Currency (Millions)	Substrate Sales Excluding Currency	Revenues Excluding Currency and Substrate Sales
North America Original Equipment					
Ride Control	\$ 161	\$	\$ 161	\$	\$ 161
Emission Control	520		520	246	274
Total North America Original Equipment	681		681	246	435
North America Aftermarket					
Ride Control	145		145		145
Emission Control	48		48		48
Total North America Aftermarket	193		193		193
Total North America	874		874	246	628
Europe Original Equipment					
Ride Control	151		151		151
Emission Control	385		385	133	252
Total Europe Original Equipment	536		536	133	403
Europe Aftermarket					
Ride Control	70		70		70
Emission Control	44		44		44
Total Europe Aftermarket	114		114		114
South America & India	167		167	29	138
Total Europe, South America & India	817		817	162	655
Asia	155		155	24	131
Australia	42		42	3	39
Total Asia Pacific	197		197	27	170
Total Tenneco	\$ 1,888	\$	\$ 1,888	\$ 435	\$ 1,453

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	Three Months Ended June 30, 2012 Versus Three Months Ended June 30, 2011 Dollar and Percent Increase (Decrease)			
	Revenues	Percent	Revenues Excluding Currency and Substrate Sales	Percent
	(Millions Except Percent Amounts)			
North America Original Equipment				
Ride Control	\$ 12	7%	\$ 14	8%
Emission Control	97	18%	74	27%
Total North America Original Equipment	109	16%	88	20%
North America Aftermarket				
Ride Control	7	6%	7	5%
Emission Control	6	11%	6	11%
Total North America Aftermarket	13	7%	13	7%
Total North America	122	14%	101	16%
Europe Original Equipment				
Ride Control	(21)	(13)%	(2)	(1)%
Emission Control	(34)	(9)%	15	6%
Total Europe Original Equipment	(55)	(10)%	13	4%
Europe Aftermarket				
Ride Control	(13)	(19)%	(3)	(5)%
Emission Control	(14)	(32)%	(10)	(22)%
Total Europe Aftermarket	(27)	(24)%	(13)	(12)%
South America & India	(25)	(16)%	13	9%
Total Europe, South America & India	(107)	(13)%	13	2%
Asia	22	14%	23	17%
Australia	(5)	(9)%	(3)	(3)%
Total Asia Pacific	17	9%	20	13%
Total Tenneco	\$ 32	2%	\$ 134	9%

Table of Contents**Light Vehicle Industry Production by Region for Three Months Ended June 30, 2012 and 2011** (According to IHS Automotive, July 2012)

	Three Months Ended June 30,			
	2012	2011	Increase (Decrease)	% Increase
	(Number of Vehicles in Thousands)			
North America	3,971	3,124	847	27%
Europe	4,930	5,313	(383)	(7)%
South America	1,036	1,138	(102)	(9)%
India	895	864	31	4%
Total Europe, South America & India	6,861	7,315	(454)	(6)%
China	4,526	3,974	552	14%
Australia	50	57	(7)	(12)%

Total revenues for the second quarter of 2012 were \$1,920 million (\$344 million in aftermarket revenues and \$1,576 million in original equipment revenues), a two percent increase from \$1,888 million (\$363 million in aftermarket revenues and \$1,525 million in original equipment revenues).

North American light vehicle production increased 27 percent, while industry Class 8 commercial vehicle production was up five percent and industry Class 4-7 commercial vehicle production was up 10 percent in the second quarter of 2012 when compared to the second quarter of last year. Revenues from our North American operations increased in 2012 compared to last year's second quarter due to higher OE and aftermarket sales of both product lines. The increase in North American OE revenues was primarily driven by improved production volumes, which accounted for \$102 million of the year-over-year change in revenues, on Tenneco-supplied vehicles. Also contributing to the increase was a 38 percent increase in commercial vehicle OE revenues year-over-year. The increase in aftermarket revenue for North America was primarily due to higher volumes and price increases in both product lines which resulted in a combined increase in revenue of \$12 million.

Our European, South American and Indian segment's revenues decreased in the second quarter of 2012 compared to the second quarter of last year, due to decreased sales in our European ride control business, both European Aftermarket product lines as well as in South America. In the second quarter of 2012, total European light vehicle industry production was down seven percent, and industry Class 8 commercial vehicle production was down six percent while industry Class 4-7 commercial vehicle production was down three percent when compared to the second quarter of 2011. Currency negatively impacted Europe OE revenues by \$74 million and also negatively impacted European Aftermarket revenues by \$14 million year-over-year. Excluding currency, Europe OE revenues improved due to higher volumes of \$20 million as well as the beginning of the ramp-up on commercial vehicle programs. Excluding currency, European ride control aftermarket revenues were down compared to last year due to lower sales volumes which had a \$4 million impact. Excluding currency, European emission control aftermarket sales were down mainly due to volumes which accounted for \$10 million of the decline, primarily related to weak market conditions. Light vehicle production decreased nine percent in South America but increased four percent in India for the second quarter of 2012 when compared to the second quarter of 2011. Excluding the negative impact of currency, the South American revenue decline was more than offset by higher revenues in India in the second quarter of 2012 when compared to the prior year's second quarter.

Industry light vehicle production in the second quarter of 2012 increased 14 percent year-over-year in China but decreased 12 percent year-over-year in Australia. Revenues from our Asia Pacific segment increased mainly due to higher sales in China. Excluding positive foreign currency, Asian revenues for the second quarter of 2012 improved from the second quarter of last year, primarily due to \$22 million from higher volumes and strong platform mix, particularly in China, on key Tenneco-supplied platforms. Excluding \$2 million in unfavorable foreign currency, lower OE production volumes in Australia drove a \$3 million impact on revenue for the second quarter of 2012 over the second quarter of 2011.

Table of Contents*Net Sales and Operating Revenues for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2012 and 2011*

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2012				Revenues Excluding Currency and Substrate Sales
	Revenues	Currency Impact	Revenues Excluding Currency (Millions)	Substrate Sales Excluding Currency Impact	
North America Original Equipment					
Ride Control	\$ 344	\$ (2)	\$ 346	\$	\$ 346
Emission Control	1,234		1,234	546	688
Total North America Original Equipment	1,578	(2)	1,580	546	1,034
North America Aftermarket					
Ride Control	298		298		298
Emission Control	106		106		106
Total North America Aftermarket	404		404		404
Total North America	1,982	(2)	1,984	546	1,438
Europe Original Equipment					
Ride Control	269	(26)	295		295
Emission Control	732	(75)	807	278	529
Total Europe Original Equipment	1,001	(101)	1,102	278	824
Europe Aftermarket					
Ride Control	100	(13)	113		113
Emission Control	52	(5)	57		57
Total Europe Aftermarket	152	(18)	170		170
South America & India	289	(43)	332	44	288
Total Europe, South America & India	1,442	(162)	1,604	322	1,282
Asia	332	(4)	336	42	294
Australia	76	(1)	77	5	72
Total Asia Pacific	408	(5)	413	47	366
Total Tenneco	\$ 3,832	\$ (169)	\$ 4,001	\$ 915	\$ 3,086

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	Six Months Ended June 30, 2011				
	Revenues	Currency Impact	Revenues Excluding Currency (Millions)	Substrate Sales Excluding Currency Impact	Revenues Excluding Currency and Substrate Sales
North America Original Equipment					
Ride Control	\$ 313	\$	\$ 313	\$	\$ 313
Emission Control	1,046		1,046	495	551
Total North America Original Equipment	1,359		1,359	495	864
North America Aftermarket					
Ride Control	272		272		272
Emission Control	94		94		94
Total North America Aftermarket	366		366		366
Total North America	1,725		1,725	495	1,230
Europe Original Equipment					
Ride Control	290		290		290
Emission Control	761		761	257	504
Total Europe Original Equipment	1,051		1,051	257	794
Europe Aftermarket					
Ride Control	114		114		114
Emission Control	74		74		74
Total Europe Aftermarket	188		188		188
South America & India	319		319	55	264
Total Europe, South America & India	1,558		1,558	312	1,246
Asia	286		286	45	241
Australia	79		79	6	73
Total Asia Pacific	365		365	51	314
Total Tenneco	\$ 3,648	\$	\$ 3,648	\$ 858	\$ 2,790

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	Six Months Ended June 30, 2012 Versus Six Months Ended June 30, 2011 Dollar and Percent Increase (Decrease)			
	Revenues		Revenues Excluding Currency and Substrate Sales	
	Revenues	Percent (Millions Except Percent Amounts)	Revenues	Percent
North America Original Equipment				
Ride Control	\$ 31	10%	\$ 33	10%
Emission Control	188	18%	137	25%
Total North America Original Equipment	219	16%	170	20%
North America Aftermarket				
Ride Control	26	10%	26	9%
Emission Control	12	13%	12	13%
Total North America Aftermarket	38	10%	38	10%
Total North America	257	15%	208	17%
Europe Original Equipment				
Ride Control	(21)	(7)%	5	2%
Emission Control	(29)	(4)%	25	5%
Total Europe Original Equipment	(50)	(5)%	30	4%
Europe Aftermarket				
Ride Control	(14)	(13)%	(1)	(2)%
Emission Control	(22)	(29)%	(17)	(22)%
Total Europe Aftermarket	(36)	(19)%	(18)	(10)%
South America & India	(30)	(9)%	24	9%
Total Europe, South America & India	(116)	(7)%	36	3%
Asia	46	16%	53	22%
Australia	(3)	(3)%	(1)	
Total Asia Pacific	43	12%	52	17%
Total Tenneco	\$ 184	5%	\$ 296	11%

Table of Contents**Light Vehicle Industry Production by Region for Six Months Ended June 30, 2012 and 2011** (According to IHS Automotive, July, 2012)

	Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2012	2011	Increase (Decrease)	% Increase
	(Number of Vehicles in Thousands)			
North America	7,944	6,505	1,439	22%
Europe	10,149	10,639	(490)	(5)%
South America	1,988	2,159	(171)	(8)%
India	1,983	1,847	136	7%
Total Europe, South America & India	14,120	14,645	(525)	(4)%
China	8,996	8,481	515	6%
Australia	107	108	(1)	(2)%

Total revenues for the first six months of 2012 were up five percent to \$3,832 million (\$655 million in aftermarket revenues and \$3,177 million in original equipment revenues), from \$3,648 million (\$660 million in aftermarket revenues and \$2,988 million in original equipment revenues) for the first six months of 2011.

North American light vehicle production increased 22 percent, while industry Class 8 commercial vehicle production was up three percent and industry Class 4-7 commercial vehicle production was up eight percent in the first six months of 2012 when compared to the first six months of 2011. Revenues from our North American operations increased in the first half of 2012 compared to last year's first half due to higher OE and aftermarket sales of both product lines. The increase in North American OE revenues was primarily driven by improved production volumes, which accounted for \$208 million of the year-over-year change in revenues, on Tenneco-supplied platforms. Also contributing to the increase were incremental commercial vehicle revenues. The increase in aftermarket revenue for North America was primarily due to higher volumes in both product lines which resulted in a combined increase in revenue of \$37 million.

Our European, South American and Indian segment's revenues decreased in the first six months of 2012 compared to last year's first six months, due to unfavorable currency, decreased aftermarket sales in Europe and lower revenues in South America. The first six months total European light vehicle industry production was down five percent, while industry Class 8 commercial vehicle production was down nine percent and industry Class 4-7 commercial vehicle production was down four percent when compared to the first half of 2011. Excluding negative currency, our Europe OE revenues increased on improved volumes due to higher OE production on Tenneco-supplied platforms, as well as the beginning of the ramp-up on commercial vehicle programs which contributed to an increase in revenue of \$52 million. Excluding currency, European ride control aftermarket revenues were down compared to last year due to lower sales volumes which had a \$2 million impact. Excluding currency, European emission control aftermarket sales were down due to lower volumes which impacted revenue by \$16 million. Light vehicle production decreased eight percent in South America but increased seven percent in India for the first six months of 2012 when compared to the first six months of 2011. Excluding negative currency, combined South American and Indian revenues were higher in the first six months of 2012 when compared to the prior year's first six months primarily due to stronger volumes in India partially offset by lower volumes in South America, which combined affected revenue by \$4 million.

Industry light vehicle production for 2012 in the first six months increased six percent in China but decreased two percent in Australia year-over-year. Revenues from our Asia Pacific segment increased due to higher sales in Asia. Asian revenues for 2012 improved from last year, primarily due to \$57 million from stronger production volumes, particularly in China on key Tenneco-supplied platforms. Negative currency and lower OE production volumes drove the first six months 2012 revenue decrease for Australia over the first six months of 2011.

Table of Contents**Earnings before Interest Expense, Income Taxes and Noncontrolling Interests (EBIT) for the Three Months Ended June 30, 2012 and 2011**

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Change
	2012	2011 (Millions)	
North America	\$ 86	\$ 62	\$ 24
Europe, South America and India	32	37	(5)
Asia Pacific	19	14	5
	\$ 137	\$ 113	\$ 24

The EBIT results shown in the preceding table include the following items, certain of which are discussed below under Restructuring and Other Charges, which have an effect on the comparability of EBIT results between periods:

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011 (Millions)
North America		
Restructuring and related expenses	\$	\$ 1
Europe, South America and India		
Restructuring and related expenses	2	1
Asia Pacific		
Restructuring and related expenses		

EBIT from North American operations increased \$24 million to \$86 million in the second quarter of 2012, from \$62 million in the second quarter of one year ago. The benefits to EBIT from higher OE production volumes, the related manufacturing efficiencies, incremental commercial vehicle revenue, material cost management, lower selling, general, administrative and engineering costs, which included a year-over-year decrease to aftermarket changeover costs and lower stock-indexed compensation, decreased depreciation and amortization expense and increased aftermarket revenues were partially offset by increased manufacturing and distribution costs and negative currency of \$6 million due to transaction losses year-over-year. Restructuring and related expenses of \$1 million were included in EBIT for the second quarter of 2011.

Our European, South American and Indian segment's EBIT was \$32 million for the second quarter of 2012 compared to \$37 million during the same period last year. Currency had a \$9 million unfavorable impact on EBIT for the second quarter of 2012 when compared to last year's second quarter. Stronger European OE emission control volumes, material cost management activities, and lower selling, general, administrative and engineering costs, due to engineering recoveries and lower stock-indexed compensation were offset by lower production volumes in South America and in our Europe ride control business unit, the related manufacturing inefficiencies, lower aftermarket revenues and increased manufacturing costs. Restructuring and related expenses of \$2 million were included in EBIT for the second quarter of 2012. Restructuring and related expenses of \$1 million were included in EBIT for the second quarter of 2011.

EBIT for our Asia Pacific segment in the second quarter of 2012 was \$19 million compared to \$14 million during the same period last year. Higher volumes, the related manufacturing efficiencies, decreased material costs net of recoveries and lower stock-indexed compensation drove EBIT improvement which was partially offset by unfavorable pricing and increased investments in Asia. Currency had a \$2 million favorable impact on EBIT for the second quarter of 2012 when compared to the second quarter of last year.

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Currency had a \$13 million unfavorable impact on overall company EBIT for the second quarter of 2012 as compared to the prior year's second quarter.

EBIT as a Percentage of Revenue for the Three Months Ended June 30, 2012 and 2011

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011
North America	9%	7%
Europe, South America & India	5%	5%
Asia Pacific	9%	7%
Total Tenneco	7%	6%

In North America, EBIT as a percentage of revenue for the second quarter of 2012 was up two percentage points when compared to last year's second quarter. The benefits to EBIT from higher OE production volumes, the related manufacturing efficiencies, incremental commercial vehicle revenue, material cost management, lower selling, general, administrative and engineering costs, which included a year-over-year decrease to aftermarket changeover costs and lower stock-indexed compensation, decreased depreciation and amortization expense and increased aftermarket revenues were partially offset as a percentage of revenue by increased manufacturing and distribution costs and negative currency. In Europe, South America and India, EBIT margin for the second quarter of 2012 was even with the prior year's second quarter. Lower production volumes in South America and in our OE Europe ride control business unit, the related manufacturing inefficiencies, lower aftermarket revenues, increased manufacturing costs and negative currency were offset as a percent of revenue by stronger European OE emission control volumes, material cost management activities, and lower selling, general, administrative and engineering costs, which included engineering recoveries and lower stock-indexed compensation. EBIT as a percentage of revenue for our Asia Pacific segment increased two percentage points in the second quarter of 2012 versus the prior year's second quarter as higher volumes, the related manufacturing efficiencies, decreased material costs net of recoveries, lower stock-indexed compensation and favorable currency drove EBIT margin improvement. This improvement was partially offset by unfavorable pricing and increased investments in Asia.

EBIT for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2012 and 2011

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Change
	2012	2011 (Millions)	
North America	\$ 157	\$ 124	\$ 33
Europe, South America & India	49	61	(12)
Asia Pacific	27	22	5
	\$ 233	\$ 207	\$ 26

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The EBIT results shown in the preceding table include the following items, certain of which are discussed below under Restructuring and Other Charges, which have an effect on the comparability of EBIT results between periods:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011
	(Millions)	
North America		
Restructuring and related expenses	\$	\$ 1
Europe, South America & India		
Restructuring and related expenses	3	2
Asia Pacific		
Restructuring and related expenses		

EBIT from North American operations increased \$33 million to \$157 million in the first half of 2012, from \$124 million in the first half of last year. The benefits to EBIT from higher OE production volumes, the related manufacturing efficiencies, incremental commercial vehicle revenue, material cost management activities, decreased depreciation and amortization expense and increased aftermarket revenues were partially offset by negative aftermarket product mix change, increased manufacturing and distribution costs, negative currency of \$7 million and higher selling, general, administrative and engineering costs. Restructuring and related expenses of \$1 million were included in EBIT for first half of 2011.

Our European, South American and Indian segment's EBIT was \$49 million for the first six months of 2012 compared to \$61 million during the same period last year. Currency had an \$11 million unfavorable impact on EBIT for 2012 when compared to last year. The decrease in EBIT was driven by unfavorable pricing, mainly contractual price reductions and increased manufacturing expense. In addition, lower OE production volumes and the Company's decision to relinquish a platform due to pricing and profitability in South America, lower Europe aftermarket emission control sales, as well as unfavorable aftermarket ride control product mix driven by higher unit sales in Eastern Europe, where the premium mix is lower than Western Europe where unit sales decreased, contributed to the year-over-year decrease. Stronger European OE emission control volumes, higher revenues in India, new platform launches, material cost management activities and higher engineering recoveries, partially offset the decrease. Restructuring and related expenses of \$3 million was included in EBIT for first half of 2012 and \$2 million in the first half of 2011.

EBIT for our Asia Pacific segment in the first six months of 2012 was \$27 million up \$5 million from the first six months of 2011. Higher volumes, the related manufacturing efficiencies, decreased material costs net of recoveries and restructuring savings from last year's restructuring activities drove EBIT improvement, but was partially offset by unfavorable pricing and increased selling, general, administrative, and engineering costs to support new plants and new customers in Asia. Currency had a \$1 million favorable impact on EBIT for the first half of 2012 when compared to the first half of last year.

Currency had a \$17 million unfavorable impact on overall company EBIT for the six months ended June 30, 2012, as compared to the prior year.

EBIT as a Percentage of Revenue for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2012 and 2011

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011
North America	8%	7%
Europe, South America & India	3%	4%
Asia Pacific	7%	6%
Total Tenneco	6%	6%

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In North America, EBIT as a percentage of revenue for the first six months of 2012 was up one percentage point when compared to last year. The increase in EBIT from higher OE production volumes and the related manufacturing efficiencies, higher aftermarket sales, lower depreciation and amortization expense, decreased restructuring and related charges and material cost management activities was partially offset as a percentage of revenue by unfavorable currency, increased manufacturing and distribution costs and higher selling, general, administrative and engineering expenses. In Europe, South America and India, EBIT margin for the first half of 2012 was down one percentage point compared with prior year. Lower volumes, the related manufacturing inefficiencies, negative currency and unfavorable pricing, were partially offset as a percentage of revenue by material cost management actions, and decreased selling, general, administrative and engineering expenses. EBIT as a percentage of revenue for our Asia Pacific segment increased one percentage point in the first six months of 2012 versus the prior year as higher volumes and the related manufacturing efficiencies in China, decreased material costs net of recoveries, restructuring savings and positive currency were partially offset by increased selling, general, administrative, and engineering expenses and unfavorable pricing.

Interest Expense, Net of Interest Capitalized

We reported interest expense in the second quarter of 2012 of \$21 million (all in our U.S. operations) net of interest capitalized of \$1 million, down from \$26 million (all in our U.S. operations) net of interest capitalized of \$1 million in the second quarter of 2011. Included in the second quarter of 2012 was \$1 million of expense related to our refinancing activities. Excluding the refinancing expenses, interest expense decreased in the second quarter of 2012 compared to the prior year's second quarter as a result of lower rates due to the refinancing transactions from the first quarter of this year.

We reported interest expense in the first half of 2012 of \$63 million (all in our U.S. operations) net of interest capitalized of \$2 million, up from \$54 million (\$53 million in our U.S. operations and \$1 million in our foreign operations) net of interest capitalized of \$2 million in the first half of 2011. Included in the first half of 2012 was \$18 million of expense related to our refinancing activities. Included in the first half of 2011 was \$1 million of expense related to our refinancing activities. Excluding the refinancing expenses, interest expense decreased in the first half of 2012 compared to the first half of the prior year as a result of lower rates due to the debt refinancing transactions from the first quarter of this year.

On June 30, 2012, we had \$735 million in long-term debt obligations that have fixed interest rates. Of that amount, \$500 million is fixed through December 2020, \$225 million is fixed through August 2018, and the remainder is fixed from 2015 through 2025. We also have \$502 million in long-term debt obligations that are subject to variable interest rates. For more detailed explanations on our debt structure and senior credit facility refer to *Liquidity and Capital Resources – Capitalization* later in this *Management's Discussion and Analysis*.

Income Taxes

Income tax expense was \$21 million for the second quarter of 2012. The tax expense recorded for 2012 differs from a statutory rate of 35 percent due to a net tax benefit of \$19 million primarily related to U.S. taxable income with no associated tax expense due to the valuation allowance on our net operating loss position and prior year tax adjustments, partially offset by the impact of recording a valuation allowance against the tax benefit for losses in certain foreign jurisdictions. Income tax expense was \$30 million for the second quarter of 2011. The tax expense recorded for the second quarter 2011 differs from a statutory rate of 35 percent due to a net tax benefit of \$1 million primarily related to U.S. taxable income with no associated tax expense due to our net operating loss carryforward, partially offset by the impact of recording a valuation allowance against the tax benefit for losses in certain foreign jurisdictions and adjustments to prior year income tax estimates.

Income tax expense was \$39 million for the first six months of 2012. The tax expense recorded for the first six months of 2011 differs from a statutory rate of 35 percent due to a net tax benefit of \$20 million primarily related to U.S. taxable income with no associated tax expense due to the valuation allowance on our net operating loss carryforward and prior year tax adjustments, partially offset by the impact of recording a valuation allowance against the tax benefit for losses in certain foreign jurisdictions. Income tax expense was \$44 million for the first six months of 2011. The tax expense recorded for the first six months of 2011 differs from a statutory

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rate of 35 percent due to a net tax benefit of \$11 million primarily related to U.S. taxable income with no associated tax expense due to our net operating loss carryforward and income generated in lower tax rate jurisdictions, partially offset by adjustments to prior year income tax estimates and the impact of recording a valuation allowance against the tax benefit for losses in certain foreign jurisdictions.

At June 30, 2012, we continue to carry a valuation allowance against our net deferred tax assets in the U.S. Based on the operating improvements we have made, the outlook for light and commercial vehicle production in the U.S. and the positive impact this should have on our U.S. operations, we expect that we should be able to reverse the valuation allowance by the third quarter of 2012. Had we reversed the valuation allowance at the end of the second quarter of 2012, the net income impact would have been approximately \$111 million.

The valuation allowances recorded against deferred tax assets generated by taxable losses in the U.S. as well as certain other foreign jurisdictions will impact our provision for income taxes until the valuation allowances are released. Our provision for income taxes will include no tax benefit with respect to losses incurred and no tax expense with respect to income generated in these jurisdictions until the respective valuation allowance is eliminated. In certain foreign jurisdictions, we have recorded a tax benefit on NOLs and tax credits with unlimited lives that are supported by tax actions and forecasted profitability. If the tax actions are not successful or losses are incurred, we may need to record a valuation allowance in a future period. These actions will cause variability in our effective tax rate.

Restructuring and Other Charges

Over the past several years, we have adopted plans to restructure portions of our operations. These plans were approved by our Board of Directors and were designed to reduce operational and administrative overhead costs throughout the business. In 2011, we incurred \$8 million in restructuring and related costs, primarily related to headcount reductions in Europe and Australia and the closure of our ride control plant in Cozad, Nebraska, all of which was recorded in cost of sales. In the second quarter of 2012, we incurred \$2 million in restructuring and related costs, primarily related to headcount reductions in South America, all of which was recorded in cost of sales. For the first six months of 2012 we have incurred \$3 million in restructuring and related costs primarily related to headcount reductions in South America, all of which was recorded in cost of sales.

Amounts related to activities that are part of our restructuring plans are as follows:

	December 31, 2011 Restructuring Reserve	2012 Expenses	2012 Cash Payments	June 30, 2012 Restructuring Reserve
	(Millions)			
Severance	\$ 1	3	3	\$ 1

Under the terms of our amended and restated senior credit agreement that took effect on March 22, 2012, we are allowed to exclude \$80 million of cash charges and expenses, before taxes, related to cost reduction initiatives incurred after March 22, 2012 from the calculation of the financial covenant ratios required under our senior credit facility. As of June 30, 2012, we have excluded \$3 million in cumulative allowable charges relating to restructuring initiatives against the \$80 million available under the terms of the senior credit facility.

On September 22, 2009, we announced that we were closing our original equipment ride control plant in Cozad, Nebraska. The closure of the Cozad plant eliminated approximately 500 positions. We hired at other facilities as we moved production from Cozad to those facilities, which resulted in a net decrease of approximately 60 positions. Much of the production was shifted from Cozad to our plant in Hartwell, Georgia.

During the transition of production from our Cozad facility to our Hartwell facility, several customer programs, which were planned to phase out, were reinstated and volumes increased beyond the amount in our original restructuring plan. To meet the higher volume requirements, we took a number of actions to stabilize the production environment in Hartwell including reinforcing several core processes, realigning assembly lines, upgrading equipment to increase output and accelerating our Lean manufacturing activities. Based on the higher volumes, we have adjusted our consolidation plan which included temporarily continuing some basic production

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operations in Cozad, and redirecting some programs from our Hartwell facility to our other North American facilities to better balance production. In August 2012, we completed the closure of our Cozad facility and transitioned all remaining production to other North American facilities. We still estimate that we will generate \$8 million in annualized cost savings as a result of these actions.

During 2009 and 2010, we recorded \$11 million and \$10 million, respectively, of restructuring and related expenses related to this initiative, of which approximately \$16 million represents cash expenditures. In 2011, we recorded an additional cash charge of \$2 million related to this initiative.

Earnings Per Share

We reported net income attributable to Tenneco Inc. of \$87 million or \$1.42 per diluted common share for the second quarter of 2012. Included in the results for the second quarter of 2012 were negative impacts from expenses related to our restructuring activities and costs related to our refinancing activities which were more than offset by net tax benefits. The net impact of these items increased earnings per diluted share by \$0.28. We reported net income of \$50 million or \$0.81 per diluted common share for the second quarter of 2011. Included in the results for 2011 were negative impacts from expenses related to our restructuring activities which were offset by net tax benefits. The net impact of these items had no impact on earnings per diluted common share.

We reported net income attributable to Tenneco Inc. of \$117 million or \$1.90 per diluted common share for the first half of 2012. Included in the first six months results for 2012 were negative impacts from expenses related to our restructuring activities and costs related to our refinancing activities, which were more than offset by net tax benefits. The net impact of these items increased earnings per diluted common share by \$0.10. We reported net income attributable to Tenneco Inc. of \$97 million or \$1.56 per diluted common share for the first half of 2011. Included in the results for the first half of 2011 were negative impacts from expenses related to our restructuring activities and costs related to our debt refinancing activities, more than offset by net tax benefits. The net impact of these items increased earnings per diluted common share by \$0.12.

Dividends on Common Stock

On January 10, 2001, our Board of Directors eliminated the quarterly dividend on our common stock. There are no current plans to reinstate a dividend on our common stock.

Cash Flows for the Three Months Ended June 30, 2012 and 2011

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011
	(Millions)	
Cash provided (used) by:		
Operating activities	\$ 86	\$ 67
Investing activities	(63)	(52)
Financing activities	(27)	(58)

Operating Activities

For the second quarter of 2012, operating activities provided \$86 million in cash compared to \$67 million in cash provided during last year's second quarter. For the second quarter of 2012, cash used for working capital was \$48 million versus \$36 million of cash used for working capital in the second quarter of 2011. Receivables were a use of cash of \$31 million in the second quarter of 2012 compared to a cash use of \$39 million in the prior year's second quarter. Inventory represented a cash outflow of \$7 million during the second quarter of 2012, compared to a cash inflow of \$17 million for last year's second quarter. Accounts payable used cash of \$2 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2012, compared to cash used of \$5 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2011. Cash taxes were \$19 million for the second quarter of 2012 compared to \$23 million in the prior year's second quarter.

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Cash used for investing activities was \$11 million higher in the second quarter of 2012 compared to the same period a year ago. Cash payments for plant, property and equipment were \$60 million in the second quarter of 2012 versus payments of \$49 million in the second quarter of 2011, an increase of \$11 million. The majority of the spending was in Europe and North America OE businesses to support new light and commercial vehicle program launches, and in China to accommodate new programs and new customers. Cash payments for software-related intangible assets were \$3 million in both second quarters of 2012 and 2011.

Financing Activities

Cash flow from financing activities was an outflow of \$27 million for the quarter ending June 30, 2012 compared to an outflow of \$58 million for the quarter ending June 30, 2011. During the second quarter of 2012, we completed a previously announced stock buyback plan, repurchasing 600,000 shares of our outstanding common stock for \$18 million, at an average price of \$29.22 per share. In the second quarter of 2011, we announced a plan to repurchase up to 400,000 shares of our outstanding common stock and during that quarter we purchased 270,500 shares of our outstanding common stock for \$11 million, at an average price of \$38.78 per share. Borrowings under our revolving credit facility were \$252 million at June 30, 2012 versus \$85 million at June 30, 2011. The increase was due to refinancing activities in the first quarter of this year which included retiring our 8 ¹/₈ percent senior notes due in 2015 and the \$148 million Tranche B Term Facility, adding a new \$250 million Tranche A Term Facility and increasing the amount and extending the maturity date of our revolving credit facility.

Cash Flows for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2012 and 2011

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011
	(Millions)	
Cash provided (used) by:		
Operating activities	\$ 1	\$ (36)
Investing activities	(131)	(97)
Financing activities	95	56

Operating Activities

For the six months ended June 30, 2012, operating activities provided \$1 million in cash compared to \$36 million in cash used during the same period last year. For the first six months of 2012, cash used for working capital was \$219 million versus \$223 million of cash used for working capital in the same period of 2011. Receivables were a use of cash of \$212 million in the first six months of 2012 compared to a cash use of \$290 million in the prior year's first six months. Inventory represented a cash outflow of \$83 million during the first six months of 2012, compared to a cash outflow of \$60 million for the same period of the prior year. Accounts payable provided cash of \$86 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012, compared to cash provided of \$134 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011. Cash taxes were \$36 million for the first six months of 2012 compared to \$33 million in the first six months of the prior year.

Investing Activities

Cash used for investing activities was \$34 million higher in the first six months of 2012 compared to the same period a year ago. Cash payments for plant, property and equipment were \$125 million in the first six months of 2012 versus payments of \$95 million in the first six months of 2011, an increase of \$30 million. The majority of the spending was in Europe and North America OE businesses to support new light and commercial vehicle program launches, and in China to accommodate new programs and new customers. Cash payments for software-related intangible assets were \$7 million in the first six months of 2012 compared to \$6 million in the first six months of 2011.

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Financing Activities

Cash flow from financing activities was an inflow of \$95 million for the six months ending June 30, 2012 compared to an inflow of \$56 million for the six months ending June 30, 2011. During the first half of 2012, we completed a previously announced stock buyback plan, repurchasing 600,000 shares of our outstanding common stock for \$18 million, at an average price of \$29.22 per share. In the second quarter of 2011, we announced a plan to repurchase up to 400,000 shares of our outstanding common stock and during that quarter we purchased 270,500 shares of our outstanding common stock for \$11 million, at an average price of \$38.78 per share.

Borrowings under our revolving credit facility were \$252 million at June 30, 2012 versus \$85 million at June 30, 2011. The increase was due to refinancing activities in the first half of this year which included retiring our 8 ¹/₈ percent senior notes due in 2015 and the \$148 million Tranche B Term Facility, adding a new \$250 million Tranche A Term Facility and increasing the amount and extending the maturity date of our revolving credit facility.

Outlook

Industry light vehicle production in the second half of the year is forecasted by IHS Automotive to increase in most of the regions where we operate, except Europe. IHS Automotive forecasts indicate that global light vehicle production is expected to rise two percent year-over-year in the second half of 2012 in the regions where we operate, with a six percent year-over-year increase in North America, seven percent in China, two percent in India and 13 percent in South America. According to IHS Automotive, full-year light vehicle production in the regions where we operate is still predicted to increase three percent versus last year. Full-year light vehicle production is estimated by IHS Automotive to increase in North America by 14 percent, in India by five percent, in China by six percent and in South America by three percent.

Forecasts from IHS Automotive estimate that European light vehicle production will fall seven percent and Australia light vehicle production will fall four percent in the second half of 2012 when compared to the second half of 2011. Full-year light vehicle production in Europe is projected to decline six percent. Although light vehicle production in Europe is forecasted to decline in the second half of 2012, we expect to partially offset the decline with our strong customer and platform mix in our OE emission control business. As over the last several quarters, economic weakness will continue to drag on our European aftermarket business.

Stronger North America vehicle production, particularly in our OE emission control business, is expected to drive solid year-over-year revenue growth. We expect North America third quarter aftermarket revenues will be roughly the same as last year's very strong third quarter.

In China, stronger year-over-year OE volume is expected to continue driving our growth for the Asia Pacific segment.

The weakening global economic conditions are having somewhat more of an effect on commercial vehicle production schedules. While we will experience very strong commercial vehicle revenue growth for 2012, due to these slower production schedules commercial vehicle revenues are now expected to be closer to the first half run rate than our forecast in the beginning of the year. We continue to successfully launch and grow our commercial vehicle business and recently announced three new commercial vehicle business wins in Europe (MAN and another new customer) and India (Tata Motors).

Critical Accounting Policies

We prepare our condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Preparing our condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the condensed consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The following paragraphs include a discussion of some critical areas where estimates are required.

Table of Contents*Revenue Recognition*

We recognize revenue for sales to our original equipment and aftermarket customers when title and risk of loss passes to the customers under the terms of our arrangements with those customers, which is usually at the time of shipment from our plants or distribution centers. Generally, in connection with the sale of exhaust systems to certain original equipment manufacturers, we purchase catalytic converters and diesel particulate filters or components thereof including precious metals (substrates) on behalf of our customers which are used in the assembled system. These substrates are included in our inventory and passed through to the customer at our cost, plus a small margin, since we take title to the inventory and are responsible for both the delivery and quality of the finished product. Revenues recognized for substrate sales were \$885 million and \$858 million for the first six months of 2012 and 2011, respectively. For our aftermarket customers, we provide for promotional incentives and returns at the time of sale. Estimates are based upon the terms of the incentives and historical experience with returns. Certain taxes assessed by governmental authorities on revenue producing transactions, such as value added taxes, are excluded from revenue and recorded on a net basis. Shipping and handling costs billed to customers are included in revenues and the related costs are included in cost of sales in our condensed consolidated statements of income.

Warranty Reserves

Where we have offered product warranty, we also provide for warranty costs. Provisions for estimated expenses related to product warranty are made at the time products are sold or when specific warranty issues are identified on OE products. These estimates are established using historical information about the nature, frequency, and average cost of warranty claims and upon specific warranty issues as they arise. The warranty terms vary but range from one year up to limited lifetime warranties on some of our premium aftermarket products. We actively study trends of our warranty claims and take action to improve product quality and minimize warranty claims. While we have not experienced any material differences between these estimates and our actual costs, it is reasonably possible that future warranty issues could arise that could have a significant impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

Pre-production Design and Development and Tooling Assets

We expense pre-production design and development costs as incurred unless we have a contractual guarantee for reimbursement from the original equipment customer. Unbilled pre-production design and development costs recorded in prepayments and other and long-term receivables totaled \$23 million and \$19 million at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. In addition, plant, property and equipment included \$40 million and \$38 million at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, for original equipment tools and dies that we own, and prepayments and other included \$65 million and \$49 million at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, for in-process tools and dies that we are building for our original equipment customers.

Income Taxes

We reported income tax expense of \$21 million and \$30 million in the three month periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$39 million and \$44 million in the six month periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The tax expense recorded in 2012 differs from the expense that would be recorded using a U.S. Federal statutory rate of 35 percent due to a net tax benefit of \$20 million primarily related to U.S. taxable income with no associated tax expense due to the valuation allowance on our net operating loss (NOL) carryforward and prior year tax adjustments, partially offset by the impact of recording a valuation allowance against the tax benefit for losses in certain foreign jurisdictions. We evaluate our deferred income taxes quarterly to determine if valuation allowances are required or should be adjusted. U.S. GAAP requires that companies assess whether valuation allowances should be established against their deferred tax assets based on consideration of all available evidence, both positive and negative, using a more likely than not standard. This assessment considers, among other matters, the nature, frequency and amount of recent losses, the duration of statutory carryforward periods, and tax planning strategies. In making such judgments, significant weight is given to evidence that can be objectively verified.

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Valuation allowances have been established for deferred tax assets based on a more likely than not threshold. The ability to realize deferred tax assets depends on our ability to generate sufficient taxable income within the carryforward periods provided for in the tax law for each tax jurisdiction. We have considered the following possible sources of taxable income when assessing the realization of our deferred tax assets:

Future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences;

Taxable income or loss, based on recent results, exclusive of reversing temporary differences and carryforwards;

Tax-planning strategies; and

Taxable income in prior carryback years if carryback is permitted under the relevant tax law.

In 2008, given our historical losses in the U.S., we concluded that our ability to fully utilize our NOLs was limited. As a result, we recorded a valuation allowance against all of our U.S. deferred tax assets except for our tax planning strategies which have not yet been implemented and which do not depend upon generating future taxable income. We carry deferred tax assets in the U.S. of \$90 million, as of June 30, 2012, relating to the expected utilization of those NOLs. The recording of a valuation allowance does not impact the amount of the NOL that would be available for federal and state income tax purposes in future periods. The federal NOLs expire beginning in tax years ending in 2021 through 2030. The state NOLs expire in various tax years through 2031.

The charge to establish the U.S. valuation allowance also includes items related to the losses allocable to certain state jurisdictions where it was determined that tax attributes related to those jurisdictions were potentially not realizable. In addition, the charge to establish the U.S. valuation allowance eliminated the need for certain tax reserves which would need to be recorded if the valuation allowance was reversed.

At June 30, 2012, we continue to carry a valuation allowance against our net deferred tax assets in the U.S. Based on the operating improvements we have made, the outlook for light and commercial vehicle production in the U.S. and the positive impact this should have on our U.S. operations, we expect that we should be able to reverse the valuation allowance by the third quarter of 2012. Had we reversed the valuation allowance at the end of the second quarter of 2012, the net income impact would have been approximately \$111 million.

The valuation allowances recorded against deferred tax assets generated by taxable losses in the U.S. as well as certain other foreign jurisdictions will impact our provision for income taxes until the valuation allowances are released. Our provision for income taxes will include no tax benefit with respect to losses incurred and no tax expense with respect to income generated in these jurisdictions until the respective valuation allowance is eliminated. In certain foreign jurisdictions, we have recorded a tax benefit on NOLs and tax credits with unlimited lives that are supported by tax actions and forecasted profitability. If the tax actions are not successful or losses are incurred, we may need to record a valuation allowance in a future period. These actions will cause variability in our effective tax rate.

Goodwill, net

We evaluate goodwill for impairment in the fourth quarter of each year, or more frequently if events indicate it is warranted. The goodwill impairment test consists of a two-step process. In step one, we compare the estimated fair value of our reporting units with goodwill to the carrying value of the unit's assets and liabilities to determine if impairment exists within the recorded balance of goodwill. We estimate the fair value of each reporting unit using the income approach which is based on the present value of estimated future cash flows. The income approach is dependent on a number of factors, including estimates of market trends, forecasted revenues and expenses, capital expenditures, weighted average cost of capital and other variables. A separate discount rate derived by a combination of published sources, internal estimates and weighted based on our debt and equity structure, was used to calculate the discounted cash flows for each of our reporting units. These estimates are based on assumptions that we believe to be reasonable, but which are inherently uncertain and outside of the control of management. If the carrying value of the reporting unit is higher than its fair value, there is an indication that impairment may exist which requires step two to be performed to measure the amount of the impairment loss. The amount of impairment is determined by comparing the implied fair value of a reporting unit's goodwill to its carrying value.

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In the fourth quarter of 2011, the estimated fair value of each of our reporting units exceeded the carrying value of their assets and liabilities as of the testing date.

Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits

We have various defined benefit pension plans that cover some of our employees. We also have postretirement health care and life insurance plans that cover some of our domestic employees. Our pension and postretirement health care and life insurance expenses and valuations are dependent on assumptions used by our actuaries in calculating those amounts. These assumptions include discount rates, health care cost trend rates, long-term return on plan assets, retirement rates, mortality rates and other factors. Health care cost trend rate assumptions are developed based on historical cost data and an assessment of likely long-term trends. Retirement rates are based primarily on actual plan experience while mortality rates are based upon the general population experience which is not expected to differ materially from our experience.

Our approach to establishing the discount rate assumption for both our domestic and foreign plans is generally based on the yield on high-quality corporate fixed-income investments. At the end of each year, the discount rate is determined using the results of bond yield curve models based on a portfolio of high quality bonds matching the notional cash inflows with the expected benefit payments for each significant benefit plan. Based on this approach, we lowered the weighted average discount rate for all our pension plans to 4.9 percent in 2012 from 5.5 percent in 2011. The discount rate for postretirement benefits was lowered to 4.9 percent in 2012 from 5.6 percent in 2011.

Our approach to determining expected return on plan asset assumptions evaluates both historical returns as well as estimates of future returns, and is adjusted for any expected changes in the long-term outlook for the equity and fixed income markets. As a result, our estimate of the weighted average long-term rate of return on plan assets for all of our pension plans was left unchanged at 7.2 percent for both 2012 and 2011.

Except in the U.K., our pension plans generally do not require employee contributions. Our policy is to fund our pension plans in accordance with applicable U.S. and foreign government regulations and to make additional payments as funds are available to achieve full funding of the accumulated benefit obligation. At June 30, 2012, all legal funding requirements had been met.

Changes in Accounting Pronouncements

Note 11 in our notes to condensed consolidated financial statements located in Part I Item 1 of this Form 10-Q is incorporated herein for reference.

Liquidity and Capital Resources*Capitalization*

	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011 (Millions)	% Change
Short-term debt and maturities classified as current	\$ 132	\$ 66	100%
Long-term debt	1,234	1,158	7
Total debt	1,366	1,224	12
Total redeemable noncontrolling interests	9	12	(25)
Total noncontrolling interests	37	43	(14)
Tenneco Inc. shareholders' equity	96		100
Total equity	133	43	209
Total capitalization	\$ 1,508	\$ 1,279	18

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General. Short-term debt, which includes maturities classified as current, borrowings by foreign subsidiaries, and borrowings securitized by our North American accounts receivable securitization program, was \$132 million and \$66 million as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. Borrowings under our revolving credit facilities, which are classified as long-term debt, were \$252 million and \$24 million at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.

The 2012 year-to-date increase in total equity primarily resulted from net income attributable to Tenneco Inc. of \$117 million, a \$8 million increase in additional liability for pension and postretirement benefits, a \$6 million increase in premium on common stock and other capital surplus relating to common stock issued pursuant to benefit plans, offset in part by a \$18 million increase in treasury stock as a result of open market purchases of common stock under our share repurchase program and a \$17 million decrease caused by the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates on the translation of financial statements of our foreign subsidiaries into U.S. dollars.

Overview. Our financing arrangements are primarily provided by a committed senior secured financing arrangement with a syndicate of banks and other financial institutions. The arrangement is secured by substantially all our domestic assets and pledges of up to 66 percent of the stock of certain first-tier foreign subsidiaries, as well as guarantees by our material domestic subsidiaries.

On March 22, 2012, we completed an amendment and restatement of our senior credit facility by increasing the amount and extending the maturity date of our revolving credit facility and adding a new Tranche A Term Facility. The amended and restated facility replaces our former \$556 million revolving credit facility, \$148 million Tranche B Term Facility and \$130 million Tranche B-1 letter of credit/revolving loan facility. The proceeds from this refinancing transaction were used to repay our \$148 million Tranche B Term Facility and to fund the purchase and redemption of our \$250 million 8 1/8 percent senior notes due in 2015. As of June 30, 2012, the senior credit facility provides us with a total revolving credit facility size of \$850 million and a \$247 million Tranche A Term Facility, both of which will mature on March 22, 2017. Funds may be borrowed, repaid and re-borrowed under the revolving credit facility without premium or penalty. The revolving credit facility is reflected as debt on our balance sheet only if we borrow money under this facility or if we use the facility to make payments for letters of credit. Outstanding letters of credit reduce our availability to enter into revolving loans under the facility. We are required to make quarterly principal payments under the Tranche A Term Facility of \$3.1 million beginning June 30, 2012 through March 31, 2014, \$6.3 million beginning June 30, 2014 through March 31, 2015, \$9.4 million beginning June 30, 2015 through March 31, 2016, \$12.5 million beginning June 30, 2016 through December 31, 2016 and a final payment of \$125 million is due on March 22, 2017.

Beginning March 22, 2012, our Tranche A Term and revolving credit facilities bear interest at an annual rate equal to, at our option, either (i) London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus a margin of 250 basis points, or (ii) a rate consisting of the greater of (a) the JPMorgan Chase prime rate plus a margin of 150 basis points, (b) the Federal Funds rate plus 50 basis points plus a margin of 150 basis points, and (c) the Eurodollar Rate plus 100 basis points plus a margin of 150 basis points. The margin we pay on these borrowings will be reduced by 25 basis points following each fiscal quarter for which our consolidated net leverage ratio is less than 1.50 or will be increased by 25 basis points if our consolidated net leverage ratio is greater than or equal to 2.50.

On March 8, 2012, we announced a cash tender offer to purchase our outstanding \$250 million 8 1/8 percent senior notes due in 2015 and a solicitation of consents to certain proposed amendments to the indenture governing these notes. We received tenders and consents representing \$232 million aggregate principal amount of the notes and, on March 22, 2012, we purchased the tendered notes at a price of 104.44 percent of the principal amount (which includes a consent payment of three percent of the principal amount), plus accrued and unpaid interest, and amended the related indenture. On April 6, 2012, we redeemed the remaining outstanding \$18 million aggregate principal amount of senior notes that were not purchased pursuant to the tender offer at a price of 104.06 percent of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest. The additional liquidity provided by the new \$850 million revolving bank facility and the new \$250 million Tranche A Term Facility was used to fund the total cost of the tender offer and redemption, including all related fees and expenses.

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As a result of the refinancing of our senior credit facility and the repurchase of our 8 ¹/₈ percent senior notes due in 2015, we expect to reduce our annual interest expense by approximately \$20 million. We recorded \$17 million of pre-tax charges in March 2012 related to the refinancing of our senior credit facility, the repurchase and redemption of \$232 million aggregate principal amount of our 8 ¹/₈ percent senior notes due in 2015 and the write-off of deferred debt issuance costs relating to these senior notes. We recorded an additional \$1 million of pre-tax charges during the second quarter of 2012 relating to the redemption of the remaining \$18 million aggregate principal amount of our 8 ¹/₈ percent senior notes which occurred in April 2012. During the first quarter of 2011, we recorded \$1 million of pre-tax charges related to our repurchase and redemption of our 8 ⁵/₈ percent senior subordinated notes.

At June 30, 2012, of the \$850 million available under the revolving credit facility, we had unused borrowing capacity of \$554 million with \$252 million in outstanding borrowings and \$44 million in outstanding letters of credit. As of June 30, 2012, our outstanding debt also included \$247 million Tranche A Term Facility due March 22, 2017, \$225 million of 7 ³/₄ percent senior notes due August 15, 2018, \$500 million of 6 ⁷/₈ percent senior notes due December 15, 2020, and \$142 million of other debt.

Senior Credit Facility Interest Rates and Fees. Borrowings and letters of credit issued under the senior credit facility bear interest at an annual rate equal to, at our option, either (i) LIBOR plus a margin as set forth in the table below; or (ii) a rate consisting of the greater of the JPMorgan Chase prime rate, the Federal Funds rate plus 50 basis points or the Eurodollar Rate plus 100 basis points, plus a margin as set forth in the table below:

	6/3/2010 thru 2/27/2011	2/28/2011 thru 5/15/2011	5/16/2011 thru 8/7/2011	8/8/2011 thru 2/26/2012	2/27/2012 thru 3/21/2012	Beginning 3/22/2012
Applicable Margin over:						
LIBOR for Revolving Loans	4.50%	4.25%	4.50%	4.25%	4.00%	2.50%
LIBOR for Term Loan B Loans	4.75%	4.50%	4.75%	4.50%	4.50%	
LIBOR for Tranche B-1 Loans	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	
LIBOR for Tranche A Loans						2.50%
Prime for Revolving Loans	3.50%	3.25%	3.50%	3.25%	3.00%	1.50%
Prime for Term Loan B Loans	3.75%	3.50%	3.75%	3.50%	3.50%	
Prime for Tranche B-1 Loans	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	
Prime for Tranche A Loans						1.50%
Federal Funds for Revolving Loans	3.50%	3.25%	3.50%	3.25%	3.00%	1.50%
Federal Funds for Term Loan B Loans	3.75%	3.50%	3.75%	3.50%	3.50%	
Federal Funds for Tranche B-1 Loans	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	
Federal Funds for Tranche A Loans						1.50%
Commitment Fee	0.75%	0.50%	0.75%	0.50%	0.50%	0.40%

Senior Credit Facility Other Terms and Conditions. Our senior credit facility requires that we maintain financial ratios equal to or better than the following consolidated net leverage ratio (consolidated indebtedness net of cash divided by consolidated EBITDA, as defined in the senior credit facility agreement), and consolidated interest coverage ratio (consolidated EBITDA divided by consolidated interest expense, as defined under the senior credit facility agreement) at the end of each period indicated. Failure to maintain these ratios will result in a default under our senior credit facility. The financial ratios required under the amended and restated senior credit facility and, the actual ratios we achieved for the first and second quarter of 2012, are as follows:

	Quarter Ended			
	March 31, 2012		June 30, 2012	
	Req.	Act.	Req.	Act.
Leverage Ratio (maximum)	3.50	2.07	3.50	2.05
Interest Coverage Ratio (minimum)	2.55	5.82	2.55	6.40

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The financial ratios required under the senior credit facility for each quarter beyond June 30, 2012 include a maximum leverage ratio of 3.50 and a minimum interest coverage ratio of 2.55 through December 31, 2013 and 2.75 thereafter.

The covenants in our senior credit facility agreement generally prohibit us from repaying or refinancing our senior notes. So long as no default existed, we would, however, under our senior credit facility agreement, be permitted to repay or refinance our senior notes (i) with the net cash proceeds of permitted refinancing indebtedness (as defined in the senior credit facility agreement or with the net cash proceeds of our common stock); (ii) with the net cash proceeds of the incremental facilities (as defined in the senior credit facility agreement); (iii) with the net cash proceeds of the revolving loans (as defined in the senior credit facility agreement); (iv) with the cash generated by the operations of the Company; (v) in an amount equal to the net cash proceeds of qualified capital stock (as defined in the senior credit facility agreement) issued by the Company after March 22, 2012; and (vi) in exchange for permitted refinancing indebtedness or in exchange for shares of our common stock; provided that such purchases are capped as follows (with respect to clauses (iii), (iv) and (v) on a pro forma consolidated leverage ratio after giving effect to such purchase, cancellation or redemption):

Pro forma Consolidated Leverage Ratio	Aggregate Senior Note Maximum Amount (Millions)
Greater than or equal to 3.0x	\$ 20
Greater than or equal to 2.5x	\$ 100
Greater than or equal to 2.0x	\$ 200
Less than 2.0x	no limit

Although the senior credit facility agreement would permit us to repay or refinance our senior notes under the conditions described above, any repayment or refinancing of our outstanding notes would be subject to market conditions and either the voluntary participation of note holders or our ability to redeem the notes under the terms of the applicable note indenture. For example, while the senior credit agreement would allow us to repay our outstanding notes via a direct exchange of the notes for either permitted refinancing indebtedness or for shares of our common stock, we do not, under the terms of the agreements governing our outstanding notes, have the right to refinance the notes via any type of direct exchange.

The senior credit facility agreement also contains other restrictions on our operations that are customary for similar facilities, including limitations on: (i) incurring additional liens; (ii) sale and leaseback transactions (except for the permitted transactions as described in the senior credit facility agreement); (iii) liquidations and dissolutions; (iv) incurring additional indebtedness or guarantees; (v) investments and acquisitions; (vi) dividends and share repurchases; (vii) mergers and consolidations; and (viii) refinancing of the senior notes. Compliance with these requirements and restrictions is a condition for any incremental borrowings under the senior credit facility agreement and failure to meet these requirements enables the lenders to require repayment of any outstanding loans.

As of June 30, 2012, we were in compliance with all the financial covenants and operational restrictions of the senior credit facility. Our senior credit facility does not contain any terms that could accelerate payment of the facility or affect pricing under the facility as a result of a credit rating agency downgrade.

Senior Notes. As of June 30, 2012, our outstanding senior notes also included \$225 million of 7³/₄ percent senior notes due August 15, 2018 and \$500 million of 6⁷/₈ percent senior notes due December 15, 2020. Under the indentures governing the notes, we are permitted to redeem some or all of the remaining senior notes at specified prices that decline to par over a specified period at any time on and after August 15, 2014 in the case of the senior notes due 2018, and December 15, 2015 in the case of senior notes due 2020. In addition, prior to such dates the notes may also be redeemed at a price generally equal to 100 percent of the principal amount thereof plus a premium based on the present values of the remaining payments due to the noteholders. Further, the indentures governing the notes also permit us to redeem up to 35 percent of the senior notes due 2018, with the

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proceeds of certain equity offerings completed on or before August 15, 2013 and up to 35 percent of the senior notes due 2020, with the proceeds of certain equity offerings completed on or before December 15, 2013. If we sell certain of our assets or experience specified kinds of changes in control, we must offer to repurchase the notes due 2018 and 2020 at 101 percent of the principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest.

Our senior notes require that, as a condition precedent to incurring certain types of indebtedness not otherwise permitted, our consolidated fixed charge coverage ratio, as calculated on a pro forma basis, be greater than 2.00. The indentures also contain restrictions on our operations, including limitations on: (i) incurring additional indebtedness or liens; (ii) dividends; (iii) distributions and stock repurchases; (iv) investments; (v) asset sales and (vi) mergers and consolidations. Subject to limited exceptions, all of our existing and future material domestic wholly owned subsidiaries fully and unconditionally guarantee these notes on a joint and several basis. There are no significant restrictions on the ability of the subsidiaries that have guaranteed these notes to make distributions to us. As of June 30, 2012, we were in compliance with the covenants and restrictions of these indentures.

Accounts Receivable Securitization. We securitize some of our accounts receivable on a limited recourse basis in North America and Europe. As servicer under these accounts receivable securitization programs, we are responsible for performing all accounts receivable administration functions for these securitized financial assets including collections and processing of customer invoice adjustments. In North America, we have an accounts receivable securitization program with three commercial banks comprised of a first priority facility and a second priority facility. We securitize original equipment and aftermarket receivables on a daily basis under the bank program. In March 2012, the North American program was amended and extended to March 22, 2013. The first priority facility continues to provide financing of up to \$110 million and the second priority facility, which is subordinated to the first priority facility, continues to provide up to an additional \$40 million of financing. Both facilities monetize accounts receivable generated in the U.S. and Canada that meet certain eligibility requirements. The second priority facility also monetizes certain accounts receivable generated in the U.S. or Canada that would otherwise be ineligible under the first priority securitization facility. The amendments to the North American program decreased the margin we pay to our banks. The amount of outstanding third-party investments in our securitized accounts receivable under the North American program was \$60 million at June 30, 2012 and zero at December 31, 2011.

Each facility contains customary covenants for financings of this type, including restrictions related to liens, payments, mergers or consolidations and amendments to the agreements underlying the receivables pool. Further, each facility may be terminated upon the occurrence of customary events (with customary grace periods, if applicable), including breaches of covenants, failure to maintain certain financial ratios, inaccuracies of representations and warranties, bankruptcy and insolvency events, certain changes in the rate of default or delinquency of the receivables, a change of control and the entry or other enforcement of material judgments. In addition, each facility contains cross-default provisions, where the facility could be terminated in the event of non-payment of other material indebtedness when due and any other event which permits the acceleration of the maturity of material indebtedness.

We also securitize receivables in our European operations with regional banks in Europe. The arrangements to securitize receivables in Europe are provided under seven separate facilities provided by various financial institutions in each of the foreign jurisdictions. The commitments for these arrangements are generally for one year, but some may be cancelled with notice 90 days prior to renewal. In some instances, the arrangement provides for cancellation by the applicable financial institution at any time upon 15 days, or less, notification. The amount of outstanding third-party investments in our securitized accounts receivable in Europe was \$132 million and \$121 million at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.

If we were not able to securitize receivables under either the North American or European securitization programs, our borrowings under our revolving credit agreement might increase. These accounts receivable securitization programs provide us with access to cash at costs that are generally favorable to alternative sources of financing, and allow us to reduce borrowings under our revolving credit agreement.

In our North American accounts receivable securitization programs, we transfer a partial interest in a pool of receivables and the interest that we retain is subordinate to the transferred interest. Accordingly, we account for

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our North American securitization program as a secured borrowing. In our European programs, we transfer accounts receivables in their entirety to the acquiring entities and satisfy all of the conditions established under ASC Topic 860, Transfers and Servicing, to report the transfer of financial assets in their entirety as a sale. The fair value of assets received as proceeds in exchange for the transfer of accounts receivable under our European securitization programs approximates the fair value of such receivables. We recognized less than \$1 million and \$1 million in interest expense in the three month periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$1 million and \$2 million in the six month periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, relating to our North American securitization program. In addition, we recognized a loss of \$1 million and \$2 million in the three month periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$2 million and \$3 million in the six month periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, on the sale of trade accounts receivable in our European accounts receivable securitization programs, representing the discount from book values at which these receivables were sold to our banks. The discount rate varies based on funding costs incurred by our banks, which averaged approximately three percent during both the first half of 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Negotiable Financial Instruments. One of our European subsidiaries receives payment from one of its OE customers whereby the accounts receivable are satisfied through the delivery of negotiable financial instruments. We may collect these financial instruments before their maturity date by either selling them at a discount or using them to satisfy accounts receivable that have previously been sold to a European bank. Any of these financial instruments which are not sold are classified as other current assets. The amount of these financial instruments that was collected before their maturity date and sold at a discount totaled \$4 million and \$10 million at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. No negotiable financial instruments were held by our European subsidiary as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.

In certain instances, several of our Chinese subsidiaries receive payment from OE customers and satisfy vendor payments through the receipt and delivery of negotiable financial instruments. Financial instruments used to satisfy vendor payables and not redeemed totaled \$15 million and \$14 million at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, and were classified as notes payable. Financial instruments received from OE customers and not redeemed totaled less than \$1 million and \$9 million at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. We classify financial instruments received from our OE customers as other current assets if issued by a financial institution of our customers or as customer notes and accounts, net if issued by our customer. We classified \$16 million and \$9 million in other current assets at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. Some of our Chinese subsidiaries that issue their own negotiable financial instruments to pay vendors are required to maintain a cash balance if they exceed certain credit limits with the financial institution that guarantees those financial instruments. A restricted cash balance was not required at those Chinese subsidiaries at June 30, 2012 or December 31, 2011.

The negotiable financial instruments received by one of our European subsidiaries and some of our Chinese subsidiaries are checks drawn by our OE customers and guaranteed by their banks that are payable at a future date. The use of these instruments for payment follows local commercial practice. Because negotiable financial instruments are financial obligations of our customers and are guaranteed by our customers banks, we believe they represent a lower financial risk than the outstanding accounts receivable that they satisfy which are not guaranteed by a bank.

Capital Requirements. We believe that cash flows from operations, combined with our cash on hand and available borrowing capacity described above, assuming that we maintain compliance with the financial covenants and other requirements of our loan agreement, will be sufficient to meet our future capital requirements, including debt amortization, capital expenditures, pension contributions, and other operational requirements, for the following year. Our ability to meet the financial covenants depends upon a number of operational and economic factors, many of which are beyond our control. In the event that we are unable to meet these financial covenants, we would consider several options to meet our cash flow needs. Such actions include additional restructuring initiatives and other cost reductions, sales of assets, reductions to working capital and capital spending, issuance of equity and other alternatives to enhance our financial and operating position. Should we be required to implement any of these actions to meet our cash flow needs, we believe we can do so in a reasonable time frame.

Table of Contents**Derivative Financial Instruments***Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk*

We use derivative financial instruments, principally foreign currency forward purchase and sale contracts with terms of less than one year, to hedge our exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Our primary exposure to changes in foreign currency rates results from intercompany loans made between affiliates to minimize the need for borrowings from third parties. Additionally, we enter into foreign currency forward purchase and sale contracts to mitigate our exposure to changes in exchange rates on certain intercompany and third-party trade receivables and payables. We manage counter-party credit risk by entering into derivative financial instruments with major financial institutions that can be expected to fully perform under the terms of such agreements. We do not enter into derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

In managing our foreign currency exposures, we identify and aggregate existing offsetting positions and then hedge residual exposures through third-party derivative contracts. The fair value of our foreign currency forward contracts was less than \$1 million at June 30, 2012 and is based on an internally developed model which incorporates observable inputs including quoted spot rates, forward exchange rates and discounted future expected cash flows utilizing market interest rates with similar quality and maturity characteristics. The following table summarizes by major currency the notional amounts for our foreign currency forward purchase and sale contracts as of June 30, 2012. All contracts in the following table mature in 2012.

		June 30, 2012 Notional Amount in Foreign Currency (Millions)
Australian dollars	Purchase	5
British pounds	Purchase	5
European euro	Sell	(97)
Polish zloty	Purchase	21
South African rand	Purchase	152
Japanese yen	Purchase	179
	Sell	(295)
U.S. dollars	Purchase	1,551
	Sell	(74)
Other	Purchase	1
	Sell	(1)

Interest Rate Risk

Our financial instruments that are sensitive to market risk for changes in interest rates are primarily our debt securities. We use our revolving credit facility to finance our short-term and long-term capital requirements. We pay a current market rate of interest on these borrowings. Our long-term capital requirements have been financed with long-term debt with original maturity dates ranging from five to ten years. On June 30, 2012, we had \$735 million in long-term debt obligations that have fixed interest rates. Of that amount, \$500 million is fixed through December 2020, \$225 million is fixed through August 2018, and the remainder is fixed from 2015 through 2025. We also have \$502 million in long-term debt obligations that are subject to variable interest rates. For more detailed explanations on our debt structure and senior credit facility refer to *Liquidity and Capital Resources* Capitalization earlier in this Management's Discussion and Analysis.

We estimate that the fair value of our long-term debt at June 30, 2012 was about 105 percent of its book value. A one percentage point increase or decrease in interest rates would increase or decrease the annual interest expense we recognize in the income statement and the cash we pay for interest expense by about \$6 million.

Table of Contents**Environmental Matters, Litigation and Product Warranties**

We are involved in environmental remediation matters, legal proceedings, claims, investigations and warranty obligations that are incidental to the conduct of our business and create the potential for contingent losses. We accrue for potential contingent losses when our review of available facts indicates that it is probable a loss has been incurred and the amount of the loss is reasonably estimable. Each quarter we assess our loss contingencies based upon currently available facts, existing technology, and presently enacted laws and regulations taking into consideration the likely effects of inflation and other societal and economic factors and record adjustments to these reserves as required. As an example, we consider all available evidence including prior experience in remediation of contaminated sites, other companies' cleanup experiences and data released by the United States Environmental Protection Agency or other organizations when we evaluate our environmental remediation contingencies. Further, all of our loss contingency estimates are subject to revision in future periods based on actual costs or new information. With respect to our environmental liabilities, where future cash flows are fixed or reliably determinable, we have discounted those liabilities. All other environmental liabilities are recorded at their undiscounted amounts. We evaluate recoveries separately from the liability and, when they are assured, recoveries are recorded and reported separately from the associated liability in our consolidated financial statements.

We are subject to a variety of environmental and pollution control laws and regulations in all jurisdictions in which we operate. We expense or capitalize, as appropriate, expenditures for ongoing compliance with environmental regulations that relate to current operations. We expense costs related to an existing condition caused by past operations that do not contribute to current or future revenue generation. As of June 30, 2012, we have the obligation to remediate or contribute towards the remediation of certain sites, including one Federal Superfund site. At June 30, 2012, our aggregated estimated share of environmental remediation costs for all these sites on a discounted basis was approximately \$18 million, of which \$5 million is recorded in other current liabilities and \$13 million is recorded in deferred credits and other liabilities in our consolidated balance sheet. For those locations where the liability was discounted, the weighted average discount rate used was 1.5 percent. The undiscounted value of the estimated remediation costs was \$20 million. Our expected full year payments of environmental remediation costs are estimated to be approximately \$5 million in 2012, \$2 million in 2013 and \$1 million in each year beginning 2014 through 2016 and \$11 million thereafter. Based on information known to us, we have established reserves that we believe are adequate for these costs. Although we believe these estimates of remediation costs are reasonable and are based on the latest available information, the costs are estimates and are subject to revision as more information becomes available about the extent of remediation required. At some sites, we expect that other parties will contribute to the remediation costs. In addition, certain environmental statutes provide that our liability could be joint and several, meaning that we could be required to pay in excess of our share of remediation costs. Our understanding of the financial strength of other potentially responsible parties at these sites has been considered, where appropriate, in our determination of our estimated liability. We do not believe that any potential costs associated with our current status as a potentially responsible party in the Federal Superfund site, or as a liable party at the other locations referenced herein, will be material to our condensed consolidated results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

We also from time to time are involved in legal proceedings, claims or investigations. Some of these proceedings allege damages against us relating to environmental liabilities (including toxic tort, property damage and remediation), intellectual property matters (including patent, trademark and copyright infringement, and licensing disputes), personal injury claims (including injuries due to product failure, design or warning issues, and other product liability related matters), taxes, employment matters, and commercial or contractual disputes, sometimes related to acquisitions or divestitures. For example, one of our Argentine subsidiaries is currently defending against a criminal complaint alleging the failure to comply with laws requiring the proceeds of export transactions to be collected, reported and/or converted to local currency within specified time periods. As another example, in the U.S. we are subject to an audit in 11 states with respect to the payment of unclaimed property to those states, spanning a period as far back as over 30 years. While we vigorously defend ourselves against all of these claims, in future periods, we could be subject to cash costs or charges to earnings if any of these matters are resolved on unfavorable terms. Although the ultimate outcome of any legal matter cannot be predicted with certainty, based on current information, including our assessment of the merits of the particular claim, we do not

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expect that these legal proceedings or claims will have any material adverse impact on our future consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In addition, we are subject to lawsuits initiated by a significant number of claimants alleging health problems as a result of exposure to asbestos. In the early 2000's we were named in nearly 20,000 complaints, most of which were filed in Mississippi state court and the vast majority of which made no allegations of exposure to asbestos from our product categories. Most of these claims have been dismissed and our current docket of active and inactive cases is less than 500 cases nationwide. A small number of claims have been asserted by railroad workers alleging exposure to asbestos products in railroad cars manufactured by The Pullman Company, one of our subsidiaries. The substantial majority of the remaining claims are related to alleged exposure to asbestos in our automotive products. Only a small percentage of the claimants allege that they were automobile mechanics and a significant number appear to involve workers in other industries or otherwise do not include sufficient information to determine whether there is any basis for a claim against us. We believe, based on scientific and other evidence, it is unlikely that mechanics were exposed to asbestos by our former products and that, in any event, they would not be at increased risk of asbestos-related disease based on their work with these products. Further, many of these cases involve numerous defendants, with the number in some cases exceeding 100 defendants from a variety of industries. Additionally, the plaintiffs either do not specify any, or specify the jurisdictional minimum, dollar amount for damages. As major asbestos manufacturers and/or users continue to go out of business or file for bankruptcy, we may experience an increased number of these claims. We vigorously defend ourselves against these claims as part of our ordinary course of business. In future periods, we could be subject to charges to earnings if any of these matters are resolved unfavorably to us. To date, with respect to claims that have proceeded sufficiently through the judicial process, we have regularly achieved favorable resolutions. Accordingly, we presently believe that these asbestos-related claims will not have a material adverse impact on our future consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

We provide warranties on some of our products. The warranty terms vary but range from one year up to limited lifetime warranties on some of our premium aftermarket products. Provisions for estimated expenses related to product warranty are made at the time products are sold or when specific warranty issues are identified on OE products. These estimates are established using historical information about the nature, frequency, and average cost of warranty claims. We actively study trends of our warranty claims and take action to improve product quality and minimize warranty claims. We believe that the warranty reserve is appropriate; however, actual claims incurred could differ from the original estimates, requiring adjustments to the reserve. The reserve is included in both current and long-term liabilities on the balance sheet.

Below is a table that shows the activity in the warranty accrual accounts:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011
	(Millions)	
Beginning Balance January 1,	\$ 26	\$ 33
Accruals related to product warranties	7	2
Reductions for payments made	(9)	(6)
Ending Balance June 30,	\$ 24	\$ 29

In the fourth quarter of 2011, we encountered an issue in our North America OE ride control business involving struts supplied on one particular OE platform. As a result, we directly incurred approximately \$2 million in premium freight and overtime costs in the fourth quarter of 2011 and \$2 million in the first half of 2012. We are continuing to work through details with the customer to determine responsibility for any other costs associated with this issue. We cannot estimate the amount of these costs at this time, but do not believe they will be material to our annual operating results.

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Tenneco 401(K) Retirement Savings Plan

Effective January 1, 2012, the Tenneco Employee Stock Ownership Plan for Hourly Employees and the Tenneco Employee Stock Ownership Plan for Salaried Employees were merged into one plan called the Tenneco 401(k) Retirement Savings Plan (the Retirement Savings Plan). Under the plan, subject to limitations in the Internal Revenue Code, participants may elect to defer up to 75 percent of their salary through contributions to the plan, which are invested in selected mutual funds or used to buy our common stock. We match in cash 100 percent on the first three percent and 50 percent on the next two percent of employee contributions. In connection with freezing the defined benefit pension plans for nearly all U.S. based salaried and non-union hourly employees effective December 31, 2006, and the related replacement of those defined benefit plans with defined contribution plans, we are making additional contributions to the Employee Stock Ownership Plans. We recorded expense for these contributions of approximately \$11 million and \$9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Matching contributions vest immediately. Defined benefit replacement contributions fully vest on the employee's third anniversary of employment.

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ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

For information regarding our exposure to interest rate risk and foreign currency exchange rate risk, see the caption entitled "Derivative Financial Instruments" in Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, which is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

An evaluation was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and Rule 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of the end of the quarter covered by this report. Based on their evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by our Company in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms and such information is accumulated and communicated to management as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended June 30, 2012, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents**PART II****ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS**

We are exposed to certain risks and uncertainties that could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and operating results. There have been no material changes to the Risk Factors described in Part I, Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

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

(a) None.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) *Purchase of equity securities by the issuer and affiliated purchasers.* The following table provides information relating to our purchase of shares of our common stock in the second quarter of 2012. These purchases reflect shares purchased through our share repurchase program and shares withheld upon vesting of restricted stock for minimum tax withholding obligations.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares That May Yet be Purchased Under These Plans or Programs
April 2012	106	\$ 37.33		
May 2012	600,184	\$ 29.20	600,000	
June 2012	2,044	\$ 29.07		
Total	602,334	\$ 29.20	600,000	

In January 2012, our Board of Directors approved a share repurchase program, authorizing our Company to repurchase up to 600,000 shares of the Company's outstanding common stock over a 12 month period. Our share repurchase program is intended to offset dilution from shares of restricted stock and stock options issued in 2012 to employees. We purchased all of the 600,000 shares during the second quarter of 2012 through open market purchases, which were funded through cash from operations, at a total cost of \$18 million, at an average price of \$29.22 per share. These repurchased shares are held as part of our treasury stock which increased to 2,294,692 shares at June 30, 2012 from 1,694,692 shares at December 31, 2011.

During the second quarter of 2012, we repurchased and subsequently cancelled 2,334 shares to satisfy the statutory minimum tax withholding requirements for restricted stock which vested during the quarter. We intend to continue to satisfy statutory minimum tax withholding obligations in connection with the vesting of outstanding restricted stock through the withholding of shares.

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SIGNATURE

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

TENNECO INC.

By: */s/* KENNETH R. TRAMMELL
Kenneth R. Trammell
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Dated: August 7, 2012

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INDEX TO EXHIBITS
TO
QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q
FOR QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

Exhibit	
Number	Description
*12	Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges.
*15.1	Letter of PricewaterhouseCoopers regarding interim financial information.
*31.1	Certification of Gregg M. Sherrill under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
*31.2	Certification of Kenneth R. Trammell under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
*32.1	Certification of Gregg M. Sherrill and Kenneth R. Trammell under Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
*101.INS	XBRL Instance Document.
*101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
*101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
*101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.
*101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.
*101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.

* Filed herewith.