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Primoris Services Corp  
Form 10-K  
February 26, 2018  
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UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

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FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017

OR

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

For the transition period from                      to

Commission file number: 001-34145

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Primoris Services Corporation

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	20-4743916
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

2100 McKinney Avenue, Suite 1500	
Dallas, Texas	75201
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

(214) 740-5600

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of each class	Name of exchange on which registered
Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was

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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 (§ 229.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

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

Large accelerated filer	Accelerated filer	Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company Emerging growth company
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If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

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

The aggregate market value of the voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$1.02 billion based upon the closing price of such common equity as of June 30, 2017 (the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter). On February 26, 2018, there were 51,531,339 shares of common stock, par value \$0.0001, outstanding. For purposes of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, in addition to those stockholders which fall within the definition of "affiliates" under Rule 405 of the Securities Act of 1933, holders of ten percent or more of the Registrant's common stock are deemed to be affiliates.



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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), which are subject to the “safe harbor” created by those sections. Forward-looking statements include information concerning our possible or assumed future results of operations, business strategies, financing plans, competitive position, industry environment, potential growth opportunities, the effects of regulation and the economy, generally. Forward-looking statements include all statements that are not historical facts and usually can be identified by terms such as “anticipates,” “believes,” “could,” “estimates,” “expects,” “intends,” “may,” “plans,” “poten-” “predicts,” “projects,” “should,” “will,” “would” or similar expressions.

Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. We discuss many of these risks in detail in “Item 1A. Risk Factors”. You should read this Annual Report on Form 10-K completely and with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from what we expect.

Given these uncertainties, you should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements represent our management’s beliefs and assumptions only as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. We assume no obligation to update forward-looking statements publicly, or to update the reasons actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in any forward-looking statements, even if new information becomes available.

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Business Overview

Primoris Services Corporation (“Primoris”, the “Company”, “we”, “us”, or “our”) is a holding company of various subsidiaries which form one of the larger publicly traded specialty contractors and infrastructure companies in the United States. Serving diverse end-markets, we provide a wide range of construction, fabrication, maintenance, replacement, water and wastewater, and engineering services to major public utilities, petrochemical companies, energy companies, municipalities, state departments of transportation and other customers. We install, replace, repair and rehabilitate natural gas, refined product, water and wastewater pipeline systems; large diameter gas and liquid pipeline facilities; and heavy civil projects, earthwork and site development. We also construct mechanical facilities and other structures, including power plants, petrochemical facilities, refineries, water and wastewater treatment facilities and parking structures. Finally, we provide specialized process and product engineering services.

Historically, we have longstanding relationships with major utility, refining, petrochemical, power and engineering companies. We have completed major underground and industrial projects for a number of large natural gas transmission and petrochemical companies in the United States, as well as significant projects for our engineering customers. We enter into a large number of contracts each year and the projects can vary in length from several weeks to as long as 60 months, or longer for completion of larger projects. Although we have not been dependent upon any one customer, in any year a small number of customers tend to constitute a substantial portion of our total revenues.

Our common stock trades on the NASDAQ Select Global Market under the symbol “PRIM”. Founded as ARB, Inc. (“ARB”) in 1960, we became organized as Primoris in Nevada in 2003, and we became a Delaware public company in July 2008 when we merged with a special purpose acquisition company (a non-operating shell company).

Our service capabilities and geographic footprint have expanded primarily through the following four significant acquisitions over the last nine years.

In 2009, we acquired James Construction Group, LLC, a privately-held Florida limited liability company (“JCG”). Headquartered in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, JCG is one of the largest general contractors based in the Gulf Coast states and is engaged in highway, industrial and environmental construction, primarily in Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida. JCG and its predecessor company have been in business for over 80 years.

In 2010, we acquired Rockford Corporation (“Rockford”). Rockford specializes in construction of large diameter natural gas and liquid pipeline projects and related facilities throughout the United States.

In 2012, we purchased Sprint Pipeline Services, L.P. (“Sprint”), a Texas based company headquartered near Houston, which we renamed as Primoris Energy Services (“PES”). PES provides a comprehensive range of pipeline construction, maintenance, upgrade, fabrication and specialty services primarily in the southeastern United States.

In November 2012, we purchased Q3 Contracting, Inc., a privately-held Minnesota corporation (“Q3C”). Based in Little Canada, Minnesota (north of St. Paul), Q3C specializes in small diameter pipeline and gas distribution construction, restoration and other services, primarily in the upper Midwest region of the United States.

In addition to these primary acquisitions, we have entered into agreements to purchase smaller businesses or business assets to start a business as we continue to seek opportunities to expand our skill sets or operating locations. These include The Saxon Group (“Saxon”) and The Silva Group (“Silva”) (merged with JCG), which we acquired in 2012. During 2014 we acquired Vadnais Trenchless Services, Inc. (“Vadnais”) and made three small acquisitions consisting of the purchase of the net assets of Surber Roustabout, LLC (“Surber”), Ram-Fab, LLC (“Ram-Fab”) and Williams Testing, LLC (“Williams”). In February 2015, we acquired the net assets of Aevenia, Inc. In 2016, we further enhanced our market reach with the purchase of the net assets of Mueller Concrete Construction Company (“Mueller”) and Northern Energy & Power (“Northern”). During 2017, we acquired Florida Gas Contractors (“FGC”), Coastal Field



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Services (“Coastal”), and a small acquisition of certain engineering assets. We continue to evaluate potential acquisition candidates, especially those with strong management teams with good reputations.

## Reportable Segments

Through the end of the year 2016, we segregated our business into three reportable segments: the Energy segment, the East Construction Services segment and the West Construction Services segment. In the first quarter 2017, we changed our reportable segments in connection with a realignment of our internal organization and management structure. The segment changes reflect the focus of our chief operating decision maker (“CODM”) on the range of services we provide to our end user markets. Our CODM regularly reviews our operating and financial performance based on these segments.

The current reportable segments include the Power, Industrial, and Engineering (“Power”) segment, the Pipeline and Underground (“Pipeline”) segment, the Utilities and Distribution (“Utilities”) segment, and the Civil segment. Segment information for prior periods has been restated to conform to the new segment presentation.

Each of our reportable segments is comprised of similar business units that specialize in services unique to the segment. Driving the new end-user focused segments are differences in the economic characteristics of each segment, the nature of the services provided by each segment; the production processes of each segment; the type or class of customer using the segment’s services; the methods used by the segment to provide the services; and the regulatory environment of each segment’s customers.

The classification of revenues and gross profit for segment reporting purposes can at times require judgment on the part of management. Our segments may perform services across industries or perform joint services for customers in multiple industries. To determine reportable segment gross profit, certain allocations, including allocations of shared and indirect costs, such as facility costs, equipment costs and indirect operating expenses, were made.

The following is a brief description of the reportable segments:

The Power segment operates throughout the United States and specializes in a range of services that include full Engineering, Procurement, and Construction (“EPC”) project delivery, turnkey construction, retrofits, upgrades, repairs, outages, and maintenance for entities in the petroleum, petrochemical, water, and other industries.

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The Pipeline segment operates throughout the United States and specializes in a range of services, including pipeline construction, pipeline maintenance, pipeline facility work, compressor stations, pump stations, metering facilities, and other pipeline related services for entities in the petroleum and petrochemical industries.

The Utilities segment operates primarily in California and the Midwest and Southeast regions of the United States and specializes in a range of services, including utility line installation and maintenance, gas and electric distribution, streetlight construction, substation work, and fiber optic cable installation.

The Civil segment operates primarily in the Southeastern and Gulf Coast regions of the United States and specializes in highway and bridge construction, airport runway and taxiway construction, demolition, heavy earthwork, soil stabilization, mass excavation, and drainage projects.

### Strategy

Our strategy has remained consistent from year to year and continues to emphasize the following key elements:

- **Diversification Through Controlled Expansion.** We continue to emphasize the expansion of our scope of services beyond our current focus by increasing the scope of services offered to current customers and by adding new customers. We will evaluate acquisitions that offer growth opportunities and the ability to leverage our resources as a leading service provider to the oil and gas, power, refining and water industries. Our strategy also considers selective expansion to new geographic regions.

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- **Emphasis on Retention of Existing Customers and Recurring Revenue.** In order to fully leverage our relationships with our existing customer base, we believe it is important to maintain strong customer relationships and to expand our base of recurring revenue sources and recurring customers.
- **Ownership of Equipment.** Many of our services are equipment intensive. The cost of construction equipment, and in some cases the availability of construction equipment, provides a significant barrier to entry into several of our businesses. We believe that our ownership of a large and varied construction fleet and our maintenance facilities enhances our access to reliable equipment at a favorable cost.
- **Stable Work Force.** Our business model emphasizes self-performance of a significant portion of our work. In each of our separate segments, we maintain a stable work force of skilled, experienced laborers, many of whom are cross-trained in projects such as pipeline and facility construction, refinery maintenance, and piping systems.
- **Selective Bidding.** We selectively bid on projects that we believe offer an opportunity to meet our profitability objectives or that offer the opportunity to enter promising new markets. In addition, we review our bidding opportunities to attempt to minimize concentration of work with any one customer, in any one industry, or in stressed labor markets. We believe that by carefully positioning ourselves in market segments that have meaningful barriers of entry, we can position ourselves so that we compete with other strong, experienced bidders.
- **Maintain a conservative capital structure and strong balance sheet.** We have maintained a capital structure that provides access to debt financing as needed while relying on tangible net worth to provide the primary support for our operations. We believe this structure provides our customers, our lenders, and our bonding companies assurance of our financial capabilities. We maintain a revolving credit facility to provide letter of credit capability; however, we have not had any outstanding bank borrowing against this facility while we have been a public company.

## Backlog

Backlog is discussed in Item 7. “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

## Customers

We have longstanding customer relationships with major utility, refining, petrochemical, power and engineering companies. We have completed major underground and industrial projects for a number of large natural gas transmission and petrochemical companies in the western United States, as well as significant projects for our engineering customers. Through JCG, we expanded our customer base to include a significant presence in the Gulf

Coast region of the United States; with Q3C, we expanded into the upper Midwest United States; and with Rockford, we operate throughout the United States. Over time, the various acquisitions have also changed the composition of our customer base with significant increases in state agency projects. We enter into a large number of contracts each year and the projects can vary in length from several weeks to as long as 60 months, or longer for completion on larger projects. Although we have not been dependent upon any one customer in any year, a small number of customers tend to constitute a substantial portion of our total revenues.

Our customers have included the Texas Department of Transportation and Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development in the Southern United States as well as many of the leading energy and utility companies in the United States, including, among others, Enterprise Liquids Pipeline, Xcel Energy, Pacific Gas & Electric, Southern California Gas, Sempra Energy, Williams, NRG, Chevron, Calpine, Kinder Morgan, Dominion, and Sasol.

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The following customers accounted for more than 5% of our revenues in the periods indicated:

Description of customer's business	2017	2016	2015
State DOT	9.3%	9.7%	9.5%
Public gas and electric utility	8.9%	9.2%	6.2%
Private gas and electric utility	8.0%	10.1%	9.0%
Chemical/Energy producer	6.8%	10.4%	9.0%
Pipeline operator	5.4%	*	*
Pipeline operator	*	6.2%	*
Pipeline operator	*	*	8.6%
Gas utility	*	*	6.6%
Totals	38.4%	45.6%	48.9%

(\*)Indicates a customer with less than 5% of revenues during such period.

As can be seen from the table, the customers accounting for revenues in excess of 5% each year varies from year to year due to the nature of our business. A large construction project for a customer may result in significant revenues in that one year, with significantly less revenues in subsequent years after project completion.

For the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, 56.4%, 60.4% and 59.4%, respectively, of total revenues were generated from our top ten customers in each year. In each of the years, a different group of customers comprised the top ten customers by revenue.

Management at each of our business units is responsible for developing and maintaining successful long-term relationships with customers. Our business unit management teams build existing customer relationships to secure additional projects and increase revenue from our current customer base. Business unit managers are also responsible for pursuing growth opportunities with prospective new customers.

We believe that our strategic relationships with customers will result in future opportunities. Some of our strategic relationships are in the form of strategic alliance or long-term maintenance agreements. However, we realize that future opportunities also require cost effective bids, as pricing is a key element for most construction projects.

Ongoing Projects

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The following is a summary of significant ongoing construction projects demonstrating our capabilities in different markets at December 31, 2017:

Segment	Project	Location	Approximate Contract Amount (Millions)	Estimated Completion Date	Remaining Backlog at December 31, 2017 (Millions)
Pipeline	177 Mile Natural Gas Pipeline	Atlantic Coast	\$ 678	12/2019	\$ 677
Civil	I-10 Highway	Breaux Bridge, LA	\$ 126	11/2019	\$ 108
Power	500 MW Natural Gas Simple Cycle Power Plant	Carlsbad, CA	\$ 299	10/2018	\$ 101
Civil	IH 35 Highway	Temple, TX	\$ 281	03/2019	\$ 88
Pipeline	Dual force main & generator replacement	Marina Del Rey, CA	\$ 87	07/2018	\$ 62
Utilities	230KV Transmission Line	San Diego, CA	\$ 74	06/2018	\$ 15

#### Competition

We face substantial competition on large construction projects from both regional and national contractors. Competitors on small construction projects range from a few large construction companies to a variety of smaller contractors. We compete with many local and regional firms for construction services and with a number of large firms on select projects. Each business unit faces varied competition depending on the types of projects and services offered.

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We compete with different companies in different end markets. For example, large competitors in our underground markets include Quanta Services, Inc. and MasTec, Inc.; competitors in our industrial markets include Kiewit Corporation; and competitors in our highway services markets include Sterling Construction Company, and privately-held Boh Brothers and Zachary Construction Company. In each market we may also compete with local, private companies.

We believe that the primary factors influencing competition in our industry are price, reputation for quality, delivery and safety, relevant experience, availability of skilled labor, machinery and equipment, financial strength, knowledge of local markets and conditions, and estimating abilities. We believe that we have the ability to compete favorably in all of these factors.

## Geographic Areas — Financial Information

The majority of our revenues are derived from customers and projects geographically located in the United States with approximately 1% generated from sources outside the United States. Assets located outside the United States also represent approximately 1% of our total assets. Our revenue from operations in Canada is primarily derived from our Power segment's office in Calgary, Canada, but relates to specific projects in other countries, including in the Far East and Australia.

## Risks Attendant to Foreign Operations

In 2017, approximately 1% of our revenue was attributable to external customers in foreign countries. The current expectation is that a similar portion of revenue will continue to come from international projects for the foreseeable future. Though a small portion of our revenues, international operations are subject to foreign economic and political uncertainties and risks as disclosed more fully in Item 1A "Risk Factors" of this Annual Report. Unexpected and adverse changes in the foreign countries in which we operate could result in project disruptions, increased costs and potential losses. Our business is subject to fluctuations in demand and to changing domestic and international economic and political conditions which are beyond our control.

## Contract Provisions and Subcontracting

We typically structure contracts as unit-price, time and material, fixed-price or cost reimbursable plus fixed fee. A substantial portion of our revenue is derived from contracts that are fixed-price or unit-price contracts. Under a fixed-price contract, we undertake to provide labor, equipment and services required by a project for a competitively bid or negotiated fixed price. Under a unit-price contract, we are committed to providing materials or services required

by a project at fixed unit prices. While the unit-price contract shifts the risk of estimating the quantity of units required for a particular project to the customer, any increase in our unit cost over the unit price bid, whether due to inflation, inefficiency, faulty estimates or other factors, is borne by us. Significant materials required under a fixed-price or unit-price contract, such as pipe, turbines, boilers and vessels, are usually supplied by the customer.

Our gas distribution services are typically provided pursuant to renewable contracts on a “unit-cost” basis. Fees on unit-cost contracts are negotiated and are earned based on units completed. Historically, substantially all of the gas distribution customers have renewed their maintenance contracts. Facilities maintenance services, such as regularly scheduled and emergency repair work, are provided on an ongoing basis at predetermined rates.

Construction contracts are primarily obtained through competitive bidding or through negotiations with long-standing customers. We are typically invited to bid on projects undertaken by recurring customers who maintain pre-qualified contractor lists. Contractors are selected for the pre-approved contractor lists by virtue of their prior performance for such customers, as well as their experience, reputation for quality, safety record, financial strength and bonding capacity.

In evaluating bid opportunities, we consider such factors as the customer, the geographic location of the work, the availability of labor, our competitive advantage or disadvantage relative to other likely contractors, our current and projected workload, the likelihood of additional work, and the project’s cost and profitability estimates. We use



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computer-based estimating systems and our estimating staff has significant experience in the construction industry. The project estimates form the basis of a project budget against which performance is tracked through a project cost system, thereby enabling management to monitor a project. Project costs are accumulated and monitored regularly against billings and payments to assure proper understanding of cash flow on the project.

Most contracts provide for termination of the contract for the convenience of the owner. In addition, many contracts are subject to certain completion schedule requirements with damages or liquidated damages in the event schedules are not met. To date, these provisions have not materially adversely affected us.

We act as prime contractor on a majority of the construction projects we undertake. In the construction industry, the prime contractor is normally responsible for the performance of the entire contract, including subcontract work. Thus, we are potentially subject to increased costs and reputational risk associated with the failure of one or more subcontractors to perform as anticipated. While we subcontract specialized activities such as blasting, hazardous waste removal and selected electrical work, we perform most of the work on our projects with our own resources, including labor and equipment.

Risk Management, Insurance and Bonding

We maintain general liability and excess liability insurance covering our construction equipment, and workers' compensation insurance in amounts consistent with industry practices. In certain states, we self-insure our workers' compensation claims in an amount of up to \$250,000 per occurrence, and we maintain insurance covering larger claims. In addition, we maintain umbrella coverage policies. We believe that our insurance programs are adequate.

We maintain a diligent safety and risk management program that has resulted in a favorable loss experience factor. Through our safety director and the employment of a large staff of regional and site specific safety managers, we have been able to effectively assess and control potential losses and liabilities in both the pre-construction and performance phases of our projects. Though we strongly focus on safety in the workplace, we cannot give assurances that we can prevent or reduce all injuries or claims in our workplace.

In connection with our business, we generally are required to provide various types of surety bonds guaranteeing our performance under certain public and private sector contracts. Our ability to obtain surety bonds depends upon our capitalization, working capital, backlog, past performance, management expertise and other factors and the surety company's current underwriting standards. To date, we have obtained the level of surety bonds necessary to support our business.

## Regulation

Our operations are subject to various federal, state, local and international laws and regulations including:

- Licensing, permitting and inspection requirements;
- Regulations relating to worker safety, including those established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration;
- Permitting and inspection requirements applicable to construction projects; and
- Contractor licensing requirements.

We believe that we have all the licenses required to conduct our operations and that we are in substantial compliance with applicable regulatory requirements.

## Environmental Matters and Climate Change Impacts

We are subject to numerous federal, state, local and international environmental laws and regulations governing our operations, including the handling, transportation and disposal of non-hazardous and hazardous substances and wastes, as well as emissions and discharges into the environment, including discharges to air, surface water, groundwater and soil. We have a substantial investment in construction equipment that utilizes diesel fuel. Any changes in laws

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requiring us to use equipment that runs on alternative fuels could require a significant investment, which could adversely impact our financial performance.

We also are subject to laws and regulations that impose liability and cleanup responsibility for releases of hazardous substances into the environment. Under some of these laws and regulations, liability can be imposed for cleanup of previously owned or operated properties, or properties to which hazardous substances or wastes were sent by current or former operations at our facilities, regardless of whether we directly caused the contamination or violated any law at the time of discharge or disposal. The presence of contamination from such substances or wastes could interfere with ongoing operations or adversely affect our ability to sell, lease or use our properties as collateral for financing.

In addition, we could be held liable for significant penalties and damages under certain environmental laws and regulations and also could be subject to a revocation of our licenses or permits, which could materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations. Our contracts with our customers may also impose liabilities on us regarding environmental issues that arise through the performance of our services. From time to time, we may incur costs and obligations for correcting environmental noncompliance matters and for remediation at or relating to certain of our properties. We believe that we are in substantial compliance with our environmental obligations to date and that any such obligations will not have a material adverse effect on our business or financial performance.

The potential physical impact of climate change on our operations is highly uncertain. Climate change may result in, among other things, changes in rainfall patterns, storm patterns and intensities and temperature levels. As discussed elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including in Item 1A. "Risk Factors", our operating results are significantly influenced by weather. Therefore, major changes in historical weather patterns could significantly impact our future operating results. For example, if climate change results in significantly more adverse weather conditions in a given period, we could experience reduced productivity, which could negatively impact our revenues and gross margins.

Climate change could also affect our customers and the types of projects that they award. Demand for power projects, underground pipelines or highway projects could be affected by significant changes in weather. Reductions in project awards could adversely affect our operations and financial performance.

## Employees

We believe that our employees are the most valuable resource in successfully completing construction work. Our ability to maintain sufficient continuous work for approximately 5,800 hourly employees helps us to instill in our employees loyalty to and understanding of our policies and contributes to our strong production, safety and quality record.

As of December 31, 2017, we employed 1,345 salaried employees and 5,757 hourly employees. The total number of hourly personnel employed is subject to the volume of construction work in progress.

Several of our subsidiaries have operations that are unionized through the negotiation and execution of collective bargaining agreements. These collective bargaining agreements have varying terms and are subject to renegotiation upon expiration. We have not experienced recent work stoppages and believe our employee and union relations are good.

#### Website Access and Other Information

Our website address is [www.prim.com](http://www.prim.com). You may obtain free electronic copies of our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and any amendments to these reports through our website under the “Investors” tab or through the website of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov). These reports are available on our website as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file them with, or furnish them to, the SEC. In addition, our “Code of Ethics” (including a separate supplement which applies to our CEO, CFO and senior financial executives) and the charters of our Audit Committee, Compensation Committee and Governance and Nominating Committee are posted on our website under the “Investors/Governance” tab. We intend to disclose on our website any amendments or waivers to our Code of Ethics

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that are required to be disclosed pursuant to Item 5.05 of Form 8-K. You may obtain copies of these items from our website.

We will make available to any stockholder, without charge, copies of our Annual Report on Form 10-K as filed with the SEC. For copies of this or any other information, stockholders should submit a request in writing to Primoris Services Corporation, Inc., Attn: Corporate Secretary, 2100 McKinney Avenue, Suite 1500, Dallas, TX 75201.

This Annual Report on Form 10-K and our website may contain information provided by other sources that we believe are reliable. However, we cannot assure you that the information obtained from other sources is accurate or complete. No information on our website is incorporated by reference herein and should not be considered part of this Annual Report.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Our business is subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties, many of which are described below (not necessarily in probability of occurrence or order of importance). The following list is not all-inclusive, and there can be no assurance that we have correctly identified and appropriately assessed all factors affecting our business or that the publicly available or other information with respect to these matters is complete and correct. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently believe to be immaterial also may have a material adverse effect on our business in the future. This Form 10-K includes projections, assumptions and beliefs that are intended to be “forward looking statements” and should be read in conjunction with the discussion of “Forward Looking Statements” at the beginning of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The following risk factors could have a material adverse effect our business, the results of our operations, our cash flow and the price of our shares. These risk factors could prevent us from meeting our goals or expectations.

Risks Related Primarily to Operating our Business

Our financial and operating results may vary significantly from quarter-to-quarter and year-to-year.

Our business is subject to seasonal and annual fluctuations. Some of the quarterly variation is the result of weather, particularly rain, ice and snow, which create difficult operating conditions. Similarly, demand for routine repair and maintenance services for gas utilities is lower during their peak customer needs in the winter. Some of the annual

variation is the result of large construction projects which fluctuate based on general economic conditions and customer needs. Annual and quarterly results may also be adversely affected by:

- Changes in our mix of customers, projects, contracts and business;
- Regional or national and/or general economic conditions and demand for our services;
- Variations and changes in the margins of projects performed during any particular quarter;
- Increases in the costs to perform services caused by changing weather conditions;
- The termination or expiration of existing agreements or contracts;
- The budgetary spending patterns of customers;
- Increases in construction costs that we may be unable to pass through to our customers;
- Cost or schedule overruns on fixed-price contracts;
- Availability of qualified labor for specific projects;
- Changes in bonding requirements and bonding availability for existing and new agreements;
- The need and availability of letters of credit;
- Costs we incur to support growth, whether organic or through acquisitions;
- The timing and volume of work under contract; and
- Losses experienced in our operations.

As a result, our operating results in any particular quarter may not be indicative of the operating results expected for any other quarter or for an entire year.

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Demand for our services may decrease during economic recessions or volatile economic cycles, and a reduction in demand in end markets may adversely affect our business.

A substantial portion of our revenues and profits is generated from construction projects, the awarding of which we do not directly control. The engineering and construction industry historically has experienced cyclical fluctuations in financial results due to economic recessions, downturns in business cycles of our customers, material shortages, price increases by subcontractors, interest rate fluctuations and other economic factors beyond our control. When the general level of economic activity deteriorates, our customers may delay or cancel upgrades, expansions, and/or maintenance and repairs to their systems. Many factors, including the financial condition of the industry, could adversely affect our customers and their willingness to fund capital expenditures in the future.

Economic, regulatory and market conditions affecting our specific end markets may adversely impact the demand for our services, resulting in the delay, reduction or cancellation of certain projects and these conditions may continue to adversely affect us in the future. For example, much of the work that we perform in the highway markets involves funding by federal, state and local governments. This funding is subject to fluctuation based on the budgets and operating priorities of the various government agencies.

We are also dependent on the amount of work our customers outsource. In a slower economy, our customers may decide to outsource less infrastructure services reducing demand for our services. In addition, consolidation, competition or capital constraints in the industries we serve may result in reduced spending by our customers.

Industry trends and government regulations could reduce demand for our pipeline construction services.

The demand for our pipeline construction services is dependent on the level of capital project spending by companies in the oil and gas industry. This level of spending is subject to large fluctuations depending primarily on the current and expectations of future prices of oil and natural gas. The price is a function of many factors, including levels of supply and demand, government policies and regulations, oil industry refining capacity and the potential development of alternative fuels.

Specific government decisions could affect demand for our construction services. For example, a limitation on the use of “fracking” technology, or creation of significant regulatory issues for the construction of underground pipelines, could significantly reduce our underground work.

Conversely, government regulations may increase the demand for our pipeline services. The anticipation by utilities that coal-fueled power plants may become uneconomical to operate because of potential environmental regulations or low natural gas prices has increased demand for gas pipeline construction for utility customers.

Many of our customers are regulated by federal and state government agencies and the addition of new regulations or changes to existing regulations may adversely impact demand for our services and the profitability of those services.

Many of our energy customers are regulated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, or FERC, and our utility customers are regulated by state public utility commissions. These agencies could change the way in which they interpret current regulations and may impose additional regulations. These changes could have an adverse effect on our customers and the profitability of the services they provide which could reduce demand for our services.

Our business may be materially adversely impacted by regional, national and/or global requirements to significantly limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the future.

Greenhouse gases that result from human activities, including burning of fossil fuels, are the focus of increased scientific and political scrutiny and may be subjected to various legal requirements. International agreements, federal laws, state laws and various regulatory schemes limit or otherwise regulate emissions of greenhouse gases, and additional restrictions are under consideration by different governmental entities. We derive a significant amount of revenues and contract profits from engineering and construction services to clients that own and/or operate a wide range of process plants and own and/or operate electric power generating plants that generate electricity from burning natural



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gas or various types of solid fuels. These plants may emit greenhouse gases as part of the process to generate electricity or other products. Compliance with the existing greenhouse gas regulation may prove costly or difficult. It is possible that owners and operators of existing or future process plants and electric generating plants could be subject to new or changed environmental regulations that result in significantly limiting or reducing the amounts of greenhouse gas emissions, increasing the cost of emitting such gases or requiring emissions allowances. The costs of controlling such emissions or obtaining required emissions allowances could be significant. It also is possible that necessary controls or allowances may not be available. Such regulations could negatively impact client investments in capital projects in our markets, which could negatively impact the market for our products and/or services. This could materially adversely affect our business.

In addition, the establishment of rules limiting greenhouse gas emissions could impact our ability to perform construction services or to perform these services with current levels of profitability. New regulations may require us to acquire different equipment or change processes. The new equipment may not be available, or it may not be purchased or rented in a cost effective manner. Project deferrals, delays or cancellations resulting from the potential regulations could adversely impact our business.

Changes to renewable portfolio standards and decreased demand for renewable energy projects could negatively impact our future results of operations, cash flows and liquidity.

A significant portion of our future business may be focused on providing construction and/or installation services to owners and operators of solar power and other renewable energy facilities. Currently, the development of solar and other renewable energy facilities is highly dependent on tax credits, the existence of renewable portfolio standards and other state incentives. Renewable portfolio standards are state-specific statutory provisions requiring that electric utilities generate a certain amount of electricity from renewable energy sources. These standards have initiated significant growth in the renewable energy industry and a potential demand for renewable energy infrastructure construction services. Since renewable energy is generally more expensive to produce, elimination of, or changes to, existing renewable portfolio standards, tax credits or similar environmental policies may negatively affect future demand for our services.

We may lose business to competitors through the competitive bidding processes.

We are engaged in highly competitive businesses in which most customer contracts are awarded through bidding processes based on price and the acceptance of certain risks. We compete with other general and specialty contractors, both regional and national, and small local contractors. The strong competition in our markets requires maintaining skilled personnel and investing in technology, and it also puts pressure on profit margins. We do not obtain contracts from all of our bids and our inability to win bids at acceptable profit margins would adversely affect our business.

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We may be unsuccessful at generating internal growth which may affect our ability to expand our operations or grow our business.

Our ability to generate internal growth may be affected by, among other factors, our ability to:

- Attract new customers;
- Increase the number of projects performed for existing customers;
- Hire and retain qualified personnel;